

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## One Down And One More To Go

EDUCATION of Charlotte's multi-million-dollar air terminal package tomorrow marks the turning point in a nine-year-old battle for air supremacy of the Carolinas. A dream has become a reality. It was a triumph affirmation of a community's ability to meet the challenge of the future with foresight and action.

At the end of World War II when the commercial aviation age throbbled with new life, it was not at all certain that Charlotte would rule the air between Washington and Atlanta. Geographical location, site volume and pattern of business prospects for future growth, all stamped the Queen City as a logical aerial hub in the Southeast.

The community needed initiative, imagination—and money. It needed to harness these things together to cope with a problem that was to be absolutely vital to Charlotte's prosperity and prestige. To the everlasting credit of a progressive city, these needs were met with the city government, civic organizations and the Chamber of Commerce sharing inspired leadership.

The gleaming \$132,000 building to be dedicated tomorrow afternoon by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, the huge runway additions and other major physical improvements are the visible results of this burst of postwar energy. Added to this picture are the impressive average of 20,000 enplaned air line passengers (including transfers) a month here, the large-scale air freight business,

the increased service north, south, east and west by four different air lines.

The skyways of the future, like the highways of today, will help erase completely Charlotte's old transportation handicaps. This is possible because Charlotteans were ready and willing to act to meet a transportation emergency.

It would be doubly inspiring if these same Charlotteans would now apply some of this vision, vigor and financial support to meet another brain-smashing transportation problem—the case of the city's rail passenger terminal. Like the airport (1945), the railroad station is completely inadequate. Tracks leading to it throttle the city on four sides. The building itself is a dismal eyesore—poorly equipped, ill-furnished, without certain basic facilities.

A new, modern rail terminal is one of Charlotte's major transportation needs. A reasonable way to meet this need is yet to be devised. But perhaps Charlotte could take a leaf from the notebook of New Orleans. To build its new terminal and finance a track relocation project, the Louisiana city issued \$15 million in revenue-producing bonds which combined the tax-free advantages of municipal bonds with annual rentals guaranteed by the railroads adequate to pay both the operating expenses of the station and to retire both principal and interest.

But whatever the formula selected, Charlotte should attack the predicament with the same vigorous determination it used to solve its air problem.

## Stiffer Statehood Law Unnecessary

THE YEAR 1954 appears to be an "open season" on the Constitution. A good many amendments to it have been proposed, some of them singularly lacking in merit. The Bricker amendment was one of these, the amendment that would have sharply limited individuals' income tax was another. In this same category we put Sen. Smathers' amendment that would strip the federal government's governing admission of new states to the union.

At present new states may be admitted by a simple majority vote of both houses and the approval of the President. Smathers wants to make admission contingent upon approval of two thirds of both houses and three fourths of the states, the same requirements prescribed for constitutional amendments.

He argues that the states should have a voice in the matter because admission of new states affects voting strength in Congress, and that addition of new states will diminish the influence of voters in existing states. His proposal, he feels, would further the ends of democracy.

Actually, the will of the people, both in the U. S. and in territories, has been overridden for years on the statehood issue, not because of existing machinery for admitting new states, but by the U. S. Senate.

Hawaii has been trying to achieve statehood for over 50 years, and Alaska for nearly as long. Both territories have voted for statehood. Both Democratic and Republican platforms have, since 1944, included a plank favoring statehood for both, although the Republicans hedged a bit on Alaska in 1952. The

House of Representatives, directly responsible to the people of all the states, has repeatedly passed bills by substantial margins providing statehood for both territories. But in the Senate statehood legislation is regularly bottled up in committee, sent back to committee or otherwise stymied.

In other words, if Sen. Smathers would further the ends of democracy he would press for action in the Senate, so that the people could be voted upon under the existing and sufficiently democratic provisions for majority rule.

Furthermore, addition of new states does not diminish the influence of voters in the existing states, as he contends. True, two or three states would probably have their House delegation decreased by one, after the next apportionment of seats, in order to provide a representative or two for the sparsely settled new states. The addition of four new senators would, theoretically, decrease the power of each state senatorial delegation by about four per cent. But on the other hand, the great and oft-forgotten strength of the federal system, and thus the people within it, lies in the expansion of the union. Had the founders of the Constitution contrived to exclude new states, the North American continent would probably have become a patchwork of small nations, as Europe is today. Certainly there are sufficient safeguards against unwise admission of new states.

The experience in the Senate has proved that point. There is no need to clutter the Constitution with an amendment that might someday preclude admission of a worthy state.

## Whaddya Know—Hornets Are Buzzing

CHARLOTTE, unlike its wide-eyed neighbors to the north, Milwaukee and Baltimore, did not effervesce with a freshman dormitory's enthusiasm when it had the good fortune to advance to higher baseball. It accepted the Sally League with a disconcerting calm. There were no parades, few speeches.

The players were more dazed by their surroundings than their fans. They were initiated by a series of whippings that bracketed their debut. Baseball's snake pit, and their manager, Pete Appleton, resigned by popular demand. Taking over with the flute of determination was Ellis Clary, an individual who won fame here in 1938 as a player and has seen 20 years of barnstorming in the majors and minors.

Either from enthusiasm or from technique, Clary has played a pleasing tune. The Hornets have moved from eighth to sixth in his brief tenure, winning 6 of 11 starts.

The club isn't out of danger, may take a fatal fall backwards, but some of Clary's notes have floated among the populace. For the first time in several months, the city has shown a genuine interest in what the Hornets are doing. The cause isn't lost.

The Hornets are home tonight and tomorrow night at Griffith Park. A trip there might be just the remedy to relieve the summer doldrums. Drive out South Boulevard, turn left on Magnolia Ave. and go two blocks to the right. Green building on the right. You can't miss it—but quite a few did until the recent revival.

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# Bringing The Cream Of The Nation's Youth To Carolina

(Editor's Note: The following is excerpted from a feature story by Chester S. Davis in the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel.)

Over the past 83 years John Motley Morehead has tinkered with more than his share of strange and wonderful ideas. Some of those ideas—like his conviction that diamonds can be manufactured by man—have yet to be proved. But there are others that today are the backbone of programs just as interesting as the ideas themselves. Among them is the idea that the University of North Carolina can lift itself to the heights of academic greatness by tugging firmly on its bootstraps.

John Motley Morehead is an evangelist. A Scotchman (Morehead clan) who votes Republican, prays Baptist and has a canny knack for flipping over ideas to examine their underside.

His grandfather, the first John Motley Morehead, was twice (1840 and 1842) elected governor of North Carolina.

John Motley Morehead, son of a scientist and a scientific tinkerer, is himself, rose out of the bubbles of that acetylene gas to high places in the great Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. His rise took him out of North Carolina but it didn't wash away the tar on his heels.

For many years Mr. Morehead has restlessly cast about for some means for expressing his genuine love for the University of North Carolina. The Morehead bell tower overlooking Kenan Stadium is a loving expression of that feeling. But the tower, despite its graceful beauty, did not satisfy Mr. Morehead.

The idea of a planetarium probably traces back to 1938 when Mr. Morehead began to talk about building something—perhaps an astronomical observatory—on the campus of the university. And, at about that same time, Mr. Morehead and his kinsman John L. Morehead of Charlotte got to talking about the university one evening following a day's hunting at Clover Valley in DuSable County, N.C.

During that conversation Mr. Morehead abruptly asked, "Well, John, if you were in my position, what is the second thing you would do with my money?" John L. Morehead chuckled at the question and the implication that the first thing to be done with the money was to endow the surviving members of the Morehead family.

"Uncle Mot," he said, "if I were you, the first thing I would do would be to set up a scholarship program designed to bring the best young men—the cream

of the crop—of the United States to Chapel Hill. In the long run I don't know of anything that would mean more to the university. Let's apply the Rhodes idea to the undergraduate level."

That suggestion—one he had discussed with Frank Porter Graham and other university officials many times before—was just the sort that appealed to Uncle Mot. His insistence on quality is almost fanatic. John Motley Morehead has little interest in the almost-as-good and the second-best. Often in the past 20 years he has toyed with the idea of somehow skimming off the cream of the nation's young men and bringing them to Chapel Hill. At one point he seriously considered establishing a large sized student loan fund for just that purpose.

IMPRESSED BY RESULTS  
Moreover, Mr. Morehead had been impressed by certain results of the Rhodes Scholarship program. In that case quality had paid dividends, even though the dividends may have been precisely the ones Cecil Rhodes had in mind.

In discussing the development of the scholarship idea John L. Morehead, vice chairman of the Morehead Foundation, says, "Uncle Mot felt that he could do something to improve and develop the University at Chapel Hill by bringing to Chapel Hill a large enough group of handpicked students to have a real impact on the character of the university."

In November, 1943, Mr. Morehead established the Morehead Foundation. In the trust indenture the trustees of the Foundation were given two tasks: (1) to build a planetarium at Chapel Hill and (2) to establish the scholarship program.

Mr. Morehead believes that 10 per cent of the people do the thinking for the entire 100 per cent. "I am convinced," he says, "that the best way to improve the lot of the entire 100 per cent is to concentrate on the production, the encouragement and the education of individuals who are or who give promise of becoming—a part of the coming 10 per cent."

But that purpose, entirely worthy as it is, is secondary. In Mr. Morehead's mind the primary purpose of the scholarship program is to take the youth of distinction—at least the youth who show promise of future distinction—and bring them to Chapel Hill where they, by their presence, will enrich and raise the standards of the University of North Carolina.

That's an ambitious goal. To be successful it requires that young men of the highest caliber be hunted out and then sent on com-



JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD

ing to the University of North Carolina. An amazing recruitment and screening program has been set up to do that job.

Only qualified schools can make nominations for a Morehead Scholarship. At the present time all the accredited high schools of North Carolina can submit nominations. Several junior colleges and preparatory schools in the state also are on the qualified list.

SCHOLARSHIP NOT ENOUGH  
Principals and headmasters of qualified schools can make as many nominations as they wish. In making their nominations they are urged to select the sort of boys they would want as their own sons. John L. Morehead says, "All around desirability is the key. Mere scholarship is not enough.

We are after boys with character, boys who show signs of possessing qualities of leadership of course we consider an A average but it is only one of the factors that we weigh."

Robert B. House, chancellor of the University of North Carolina, says, "In searching for a Morehead scholar we look for three qualities, two facts and one promise. The three qualities are: (1) intelligence, (2) character, and (3) imagination. The two facts are: (1) achievement—an academic and extracurricular and (2) physical health and vigor. The promise is that of future distinction in patient judgment, imaginative originality and sound reasoning."

The Morehead program got under way in a tentative fashion in 1951.

So far a total of 42 Morehead scholarships have been awarded. The prospects are startling. When this program is in full swing it is possible that from 80

to 100 Morehead scholarships may be awarded each year. That would mean that the foundation would have from 300 to 400 of the finest young men it can find in the University at one time!

There has been some criticism of the Morehead scholarships on the ground that there have been cases where boys who needed financial help have been passed over in favor of boys who could afford to go to any school on earth.

That certainly has occurred. But that criticism—while it is appealing—misses the point. Mr. Morehead created this program for the purpose of helping the University of North Carolina, not for the purpose of helping individuals. He is solely interested in quality and character and in that promise of future distinction that is the necessary mark of the Morehead scholar. His purpose is to select the best and bring it to Chapel Hill. The fact he finds what he is seeking in the form of a millionaire's son is immaterial. His interest is primarily in what the boy can do for the university—what the university can do for the boy.

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But some people question whether this program—a program which seeks to select the distinguished leaders of tomorrow—can succeed. One man, for example, said to me, "In awarding a Morehead Scholarship the trustees look for well-rounded and well-balanced boys. I wonder if such boys necessarily will provide the leadership for tomorrow?"

You certainly can name innumerable instances where poorly balanced youngsters have wandered their lopsided way through college and then gone out into the world and made names of glowing distinction for themselves. Thomas Wolfe was such a man. As a matter of fact, the men entitled to the claim of genius very often are as unbalanced as a double-yoked ox. Such fellows would

not be considered for a Morehead Scholarship.

Neither would the late-bloomers, you know, the youngsters who don't get the woods on fire while they are in high school but who, later in life, come alive and start burning the tall timber. Those boys wouldn't be awarded a Morehead scholarship either.

Intelligence, character and leadership are qualities best discovered in leisurely retrospect. Seeking those characteristics in a young man alive and kicking is an infinitely difficult task.

But if you spread your net wide enough; if you sweep up a large enough number of the nation's top high school and prep school graduates; if you screen those boys with patient, intelligent care; if you do those things—and that is what is being done—you certainly will come up with a group of boys that would be a credit to the university. You will miss some of the big fish, you will find a few minnows; but your overall catch will likely run well over the legal limit.

You bring enough youngsters of that caliber together on the campus of one university and you really have a good start towards producing that university into living up to what its students expect of it.

Our educators tend to agree that, taken as a whole, the high schools of this state are second rate. Without the greatest care there is a danger that our state universities will tend to be pulled back by the sort of students sent to it by the public schools.

John Motley Morehead is altogether too far-sighted to pride the university at Chapel Hill to tolerate any dilution of its standards. He intends to search the nation for the cream of the youth. He intends to offer generous scholarships to those boys if they will come to the University of North Carolina. He is convinced that the boys of the caliber he has in mind will come to Chapel Hill only if the University of North Carolina truly is a top flight school. He is also convinced the university will respond to the challenge.

Mr. Morehead is after the boys of today who will make the tall men of tomorrow and he expects them to come out and make some thing better and finer out of the University of North Carolina. That goal—the great tribute this fast-growing state is making to the state he loves—makes the Morehead Scholarship program a unique experiment in education.

## Big Political Stakes Ride On Illinois Senatorial Race

By MARQUIS CHILDS

CHICAGO  
AS THE Congressional campaign warms up this fall, the contest here in Illinois promises to test to a focus the issues crucial for both parties. At the same time, the two principal personalities are sharply contrasted so that the voters will have a clear-cut choice.

Sen. Paul Douglas, a Democrat, a former professor of economics at the University of Chicago and a Marine combat veteran who enlisted as a private although at the beginning of the war he was nearly 50 years old, is running for reelection. His Republican opponent is Joseph T. Meek, for many years director and chief lobbyist for the Illinois Federation of State Coalitors. As head of this potent organization made up of 10,000 storekeepers, Meek has an almost-unmatched land-shaking acquaintance from Cairo in the southern tip of the state to Rockford in the north.

To give the Illinois contest heightened interest Meek has said that if he succeeds in defeating Douglas, then Adlai Stevenson will be eliminated as a Democratic presidential candidate in 1956. Meek was quoted in the primary campaign.

"I am convinced Stevenson could never survive the defeat of his favorite candidate in his own state. The smart Democrats would desert him like rats leaving a sinking ship."

Objectively one can say that this claim has considerable validity. A defeat for the Democrats in Stevenson's home state this coming November would certainly not help his chances for the nomination. Those in the Democratic party who want to side-track him would use the result as evidence that Stevenson, particularly if Stevenson, as he has offered to do, campaigns actively for Douglas. So the contest is significant not merely for Douglas and the fate of two sharply contrasted individuals but for '56 and a much larger struggle.

The struggle of Texas oil is certain to darken the Illinois campaign. Douglas was one of the Democrats who led the fight against turning the tideland oil over to Texas, California and the other states with offshore wealth. Stevenson, on the other hand, was a strong supporter of the tideland oil. In the '52 campaign Stevenson was for the federal government to take the tideland oil from the federal government to the states and who were considered by the ultra-reactionary Texans to be radical and dangerous.

There is national significance here. If through helping to elect Meek, the Texas billionaires could damage or destroy Stevenson's chances two years from now they would eliminate another and more powerful Democratic force.

Douglas, in the '52 campaign, was for the federal government to take the tideland oil from the federal government to the states and who were considered by the ultra-reactionary Texans to be radical and dangerous.

At this point Sen. Fulbright of Arkansas, one of the most distinguished members of the Foreign Relations Committee, observed:

"I question the wisdom of settling our foreign policy with a two-minute limbo on debate. It is a complicated subject and cannot be decided with justice in two minutes."

"I wish to say to the minority leader, continued Fulbright, 'that if we fail in our objection to the admission of Communist China, I do not intend to withdraw from the United Nations. To take that view would be evidence of political immaturity.'"

Afterwards Johnson buttonholed Fulbright in the Senate cloakroom and scolded him for his speech. Fulbright replied that he had no intention of withdrawing from the United Nations, as the Democratic leader, had any business supporting Knowland, the Republican leader, who had been so vocal in his criticism of Johnson. Johnson replied that he hadn't supported Knowland. But a reading of the record proves conclusively that he did.

Thus ran debate on the most important Senate move toward isolation since Sen. Fulbright's return to the Senate to go to the White House and remove the bed clothing from the stricken Woodrow Wilson.

Wilson's condition during the debate over the League of Nations.



"Another new hat . . . is that all you women think about . . . don't you know there's a crisis in the world . . ."

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

VITALLY important American policy toward the eventual possibility of war has been debated in the Senate recently under a two-minute rule. It has also been sandwiched in between memorial tributes to a dead senator.

Some senators have protested that a two-minute limit on debate was not to consider the most important Senate move toward isolation since the little band of irreconcilables bolted Woodrow Wilson and defeated the League of Nations.

It was at five minutes of midnight July 1 that Sen. Knowland of California announced that Sen. Hugh Butler Nebraska had died. In deference to Mr. Butler the senators, weary from debating the tax bill, went home.

Usual Senate custom is to adjourn for one day following the death of a senator. But next morning at 10, GOP Leader Knowland bled a tribute to Sen. Butler. There was a few brief words after which Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, rose to pay tribute to the dead Sen. Butler but he was interrupted.

In an unusual oratorical embrace between the two senators who are supposed to be opposing political parties, Johnson referred to the previous day's

threat of "the distinguished majority leader, the senior senator from California" that the United States should cut off all funds from the United Nations if Red China was admitted. And Johnson proceeded to back up Knowland in his bolt against Eisenhower-Dulles policy that the executive branch of the government should not have its support in regard to Red China or anything else.

I welcome the statement made by the distinguished majority leader yesterday," said Johnson of Texas. "It was profound. It was forthright. It was timely. It was to the point. It was to be understood and respected."

The tributes to the late Sen. Butler seemed completely forgotten as the distinguished Knowland went to reply.

"I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished minority leader, and also to comment him for the very statesmanlike and I believe very sound position he has taken."

Morse Reminds  
Finally Sen. Morse of Oregon put the deceased senator from Nebraska.

It had been my hope this morning we would pay the highest respect we could pay to the memory of Hugh Butler.

But he had better be on guard against the calls of going it alone, because the danger is that if we heed those calls we shall be going it alone, in which case we shall soon find ourselves in a third World War."

Morse proceeded to pay his own tribute to Sen. Butler, after which he turned to the subject of the change of orchids between Knowland and Johnson.

"I do not share the view that the speeches of the majority leader and the minority leader on foreign policy have been of such tremendous importance or value," said the outspoken senator from Oregon.

"What disturbs me," summarized Morse, "is a growing attitude that if we cannot have our own way and if the United Nations does not follow a course of action which we think it ought to follow, then we will retire from the United Nations."

"I happen to be one who believes that even if ousted in the United Nations it is important that the views of a free America always be spoken in the forums of the United Nations."

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