

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON Publisher
J. E. DOWD General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT (On Leave) Editor

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1954

A Study In Supply And Demand

THE exodus of teachers from North Carolina classrooms is not alarming when examined under the clear light of facts. Far more serious is the problem of recruiting bigger and bigger armies of young educators to meet the demands of enrollments that are zooming higher and higher each year.

This is the significance of a 22-page report on total turnover, loss and mobility of North Carolina teachers just released by the State Department of Public Instruction.

In a comprehensive survey of the state's 1952-53 teaching force, officials found that:

One teacher of each seven (14.4 per cent) left his or her job.

One teacher of each fourteen (7 per cent) left the profession either temporarily or permanently.

One teacher of each twenty (5.3 per cent) left one teaching position for another within the state.

One teacher of each hundred (1 per cent) left one position for another outside the state.

The rate of turnover was higher for whites than Negroes, higher for men than women, higher for teachers of secondary schools than elementary schools.

But more teachers left their jobs to accept other teaching positions than for any other single reason—32.3 per cent.

And almost one-fourth (24.3 per cent) of the teachers who left their posts did so to enter or resume homemaking.

Transfer of spouse prompted another 8.6 per cent of the changes. Actually, other gainful employment attracted only 6.7 per cent.

Obviously, the report throws new light on an old myth—that teachers are deserting their jobs in droves to go to better-paying positions in other fields. It depends upon what you mean by "droves."

"The total turnover among North Carolina's teachers is not excessive," said N. F. Hunt, coordinator of teacher education.

In fact, he added, "a turnover of 14 per cent possibly could be construed as denoting a rather significant degree of stability."

Mr. Hunt's conclusion is reasonable—especially when one takes into consideration the state's teaching force, the extent of employment opportunities, the diversity of working conditions, differences in salaries and the high percentage of women employed.

There is going to be a turnover in any predominantly female occupational group. Statistics indicate that more than half the total teacher loss is "traceable" to casual factors arising from the woman's role as wife, mother and homemaker. The comparatively small loss prompted by other gainful employment represents only 1.1 per cent of all teaching positions—and this loss is largely sustained by male teachers.

Entry into military service or further formal study accounted for 9.5 per cent of the total teacher loss. Retirement accounted for another 7.5 per cent.

No matter how reassuring statistics on the teacher turnover may be, the hard fact remains that not enough young white men and women are choosing education as a career. And yet there is a surplus of Negro teachers. One possible answer to this curious situation would be the use of Negro teachers in white schools after the abandonment of segregation. But neither North Carolina educators nor the people have given the slightest indication that they are prepared to take a step as drastic as this.

Still, the need for recruits in the teaching profession is becoming desperate. It will get worse as enrollments continue to climb in the years to come. "The solution is to be found only in a sizable influx of capable young men and young women into the teaching profession," says Mr. Hunt. "This can be accomplished if high school and college youth throughout North Carolina have opportunity to give consideration to teaching as a career, and find it acceptable."

This clearly means that the teaching profession in North Carolina must be made more attractive. This will hardly be possible as long as the state ranks 33rd in the nation in average salaries paid teachers (\$3,173 in 1953-54 as compared to \$4,000 or more for states like California, New York, Washington, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan). North Carolina in 1953-54 also had the third largest average teacher load in the nation—28.7. In average expenditure per capita from state and local sources, North Carolina ranks 36th in the nation (\$29 as compared to more than \$40 in states like Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona, California and New Mexico).

Here, obviously, is a statistical picture that needs drastic retouching.

Co-Existence (Stengel Style) Strictly For The Birds

By JAMES RESTON
In Sports Illustrated

(Editors' Note: Troubled by New York's seeming indifference to the world's serious state, James Reston, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, sought an explanation. He found New Yorkers did care—and very much so.)

Q—I've come to New York to see whether anybody's paying attention to what's going on in Washington.

A—Sure are. The Yankees have one more game there and if they don't win it, they're through.

(Editors' Note: Cleveland clinched the pennant Saturday.)

Q—Yes, but I mean—

A—And they'd better win the last three with Washington at the Stadium too.

Q—I mean Washington in general. The big things that have been happening down there recently. What do you really think of Washington?

A—Strictly a second division club. Nothing's happened down there since Walter Johnson. They can't hit and they're weak down the middle. If Stengel didn't give them Porterfield, they'd be in the cellar.

Q—Let me be specific. I'd like to ask you about some of the things of world importance that are being widely discussed where I come from. For example, the policy of co-existence.

A—It's for the birds. That's exactly what's wrong with Stengel. He's been coexisting with Cleveland for much. Nine times, in fact. He's been coexisting with Washington. Last year he beat 'em fourteen times and lost only six. This year he's beaten them only eleven times, less than he's beaten any other club in the league. While Cleveland's beaten them seventeen times. See what I mean? This "co-existence" is the bunk. Stengel should leave it to the Orioles.

Q—What do you think of the Dixie-Yates deal?

A—I didn't even know they'd been traded.

Q—What do you think of Eisenhower?

A—He's a golfer.

Q—Is there much talk about the "massive retaliation" policy around here?

A—Talk about it! The Yankees invented it! In the old days, when anybody scored one run on



REMEMBER THIS
JOE MCCARTHY?

them, "murderers run" retailed with five. That's what we've been waiting for here in New York—massive retaliation, es-

pecially against those bums in Cleveland.

THE REAL MCCARTHY
Q—What do you think of McCarthy?

A—As I say, he was a great manager. One of the best the Yankees ever had.

Q—I don't suppose he ever coexisted with anybody, did he?

A—Never! And he didn't wait to retaliate, either. He taliated!

Q—Have you ever heard of "unit action"?

A—Not since Billy Martin went into the Army. There's absolutely nothing unit in the Yankees infield around second base, and Stengel puts so many players on the field that they get most of their action running on and off the field.

Q—What do you think about the problem of the Reds?

A—One in a while, but I never seem to get anywhere. The thing I like about baseball is that everybody starts even, and at the end of the day you know who won. Politics—

Q—I get the impression you're interested in baseball. Don't you ever worry about politics?

A—One in a while, but I never seem to get anywhere. The thing I like about baseball is that everybody starts even, and at the end of the day you know who won. Politics—

Q—Sure I care, but what can I do about a country that parti-

tions Indochina, rejects the EDC and abolishes the female boom all in six months?

Q—The President says—

A—When the President says—

Q—He's in Denver, but—

A—He hasn't given up golf, has he?

Q—No, but he says—

A—I know, but he also says this Cold War may go on for a lifetime. That all you get—no lifetime to a customer. Am I to abandon Stengel until Dulles civilizes the Russians? Poor Casey is having a hard enough time of it.

A QUESTION OF TIMING
Q—I admire your local pride but why Stengel? What about the Giants and the Dodgers?

A—Busters!

Q—Busters?

A—Busters. They play the kind of ball the Russians invented. Winning the American League pennant is like winning a Democratic primary in the South.

After that, the Republicans are easy.

Q—So you are interested in politics?

A—I'm just my interest. When things are really bad, and it looks like a war or a depression, I pay attention. Occasionally, when I'm determined to be gloomy, I read Joe Alsop, but mostly the time I just try to coast back home.

Q—And the Russians and the French, the EDC, and the British, Sen. McCarthy and Senator Walter. Do you plan to worry about them?

A—Later.

Junior Roosevelt Is Down, But Don't Count Him Out

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

A LOT of people have assumed that Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., for innumerable reasons of his own, has committed political suicide. In fact, if he has done so, it has been for the best of reasons.

A couple of weeks ago, New York's Tammany boss Carmine De Sapio announced that he and the other New York leaders had decided to back former Ambassador W. Averell Harriman for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. De Sapio and his co-leaders claim to control a not majority of the delegates to the forthcoming State Democratic Convention. Thus they say they go—or it always has in the past.

Yet young Roosevelt almost immediately announced that he would continue his fight for the nomination. This seemed to many people an insanely empty gesture, designed to no purpose the other than to show that he was a powerful figure in the Democratic party in New York. Why did Roosevelt do it?

The answer tells a good deal about big time Democratic politics these days—and about Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

Most of Roosevelt's advisers told him to bow out gracefully from the decision to back Harriman was announced. Roosevelt himself was rather inclined to do so. Then he got the first of a long list of telephone calls from upstate Democratic leaders who had previously announced for him.

"Frank," and the first caller, "if you chicken on this one, you better not show your face north of the Bronx ever again." Other upstate Democrats told him the same thing, in equally forceful words. The background of this enraged upstate reaction is interesting.

HE DID TOO WELL
Roosevelt has been campaigning for delegates since the early spring. From the start, he was quite aware that he could be outwitted at the convention by the city bosses. But he reasoned that he could get so many votes that he would not want to risk a messy fight. Ironically, in his efforts to corral upstate delegates, he succeeded all too well.

Upstate Democrats are for the most part lonely figures, huddled together for warmth in overwhelming Republican territory. Before Roosevelt, no Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination had bothered to campaign in upstate, since Al Smith's first try in 1918. Thus when Dan O'Donnell, powerful Democratic boss of Albany, came out to endorse the upstate Democrats delighted by Roosevelt's unaccounted-attempt to lead all over each other in climbing aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon.

Roosevelt's enthusiasm was, indeed, Roosevelt's undoing. In the beginning, De Sapio and the other big time men rather inclined to Roosevelt. But by midsummer it was

becoming obvious that the contemptible upstarts from upstate would claim the credit. If Roosevelt were nominated, this the big city men decided, could not be tolerated.

When Gov. Thomas E. Dewey took himself out of the race, it was clear to De Sapio and the other city bosses that they had to act quickly. If the Roosevelt bandwagon was not to get completely out of control, the able and respected Harriman—who has, incidentally, acted with dignity and restraint throughout—had already announced his availability.

At a hurried conference in the Billmore Hotel, De Sapio, State Chairman Richard Balch and the other city leaders decided to back Harriman.

It had been intended to keep the decision secret for a few days, "bring it on a silver platter." But the news leaked prematurely, so that Roosevelt's first read about it in the newspapers. This in itself is a kind of defeat, for it is a disgrace in the Democratic Party to be in the sponge gracefully.

Then the calls began coming in from the enraged upstate Democrats, who had been pulled from under them. Calls also came from equally enraged labor leaders, who had not been consulted either and certain considerations began to occur to Roosevelt.

REVOLT HINTED
For all that, it really began to seem that there was at least a bare chance that he might actually win. Even from De Sapio's own backlist, there were hints of revolt. There were other reasons to believe that the leaders' conspiracy was not as complete as they claimed.

Even so, as Roosevelt has known from the start it will take tremendous votes to win, for example—if he is to be nominated. But even if there is no miracle, he will not be badly hurt. He will still show that he is a loyal Democrat by working hard for his old friend Harriman.

Suppose, nevertheless, that Harriman is defeated. Democrats all over the state will remember to vote for Roosevelt in the nomination. They will say that he could have won, and especially by the national elections show a Democratic trend. Roosevelt will automatically become a man to reckon with. As for the big city Democrats, they will be fighting hard for his old friend Harriman.

Some such line of reasoning undoubtedly led Roosevelt to defy the leaders. It remains to be seen how this reasoning works out in practice. But it is not the reasoning of a fool. And those who shudder at the mere sound of his name may as well face the fact that it is still much too early to count young Roosevelt out of big time politics.



"If ole Teddy were here, he'd show 'em... 'speak softly'... heh, heh... 'carry a big stick'... heh, heh, ole Teddy would show 'em..."

People's Platform

N. C. Dental Society Supports Fluoridation

Charlotte

I WANT to compliment The Charlotte News and express to you our appreciation for your support and encouragement of the fluoridation program which exists in Charlotte and in many other communities in North Carolina.

There are a thousand communities throughout the United States which have endorsed and are utilizing fluoridation of their water supplies as the best known answer today in combating decay.

This is to assure you of our complete support and endorsement of the fluoridation program here in Charlotte and to thank you for helping us to keep the people informed on the problem of dental health.

—BERNARD N. WALKER, D.D.S., President, N. C. Dental Society

Carpetbagger Politics Not Wanted In Dixie

Myrtle Beach, S. C.

THE TIME has come in South Carolina politics to separate the sheep from the goats. The Republicans from the Democrats.

We have men in the Democratic fold who have claimed to be good Democrats and been elected to the governorship as such and yet they have deliberately continued to espouse the Presi-

dent's stands but the rubber policy of the old line Republican Party as to the treatment of the southerners and their racial policies.

Way back when Mr. Thurmond was the governor, he came down to Wachesaw Plantation and spent a happy time with the owner.

This same owner is now Kimbel the watchdog of the Republican Party in South Carolina and he was until he got the ax from his own people in this state.

Kimbel was then the publisher of The Myrtle Beach News. He is a northern man in South Carolina. The governor, Mr. Thurmond, had the opportunity to run against our beloved Sen. Olin Johnston and was defeated.

Now a wild cry arises—largely inspired by The News and Courier papers and the Florence papers which support the Republican line while getting their sustenance from the Democratic South.

"The Democratic Committee has deprived us of our rights." Nuts. If the esteemed editors of these papers had their counterparts in the North, they would be forced to acknowledge their fidelity to agencies out of our state.

Now if Mr. Thurmond had wanted to run for the Senate against Sen. Maybank he should have done so. However he didn't because Thurmond knew he could never beat Maybank who was personally very popular. So now inspired by Yankee money and Yankee politicians he is trying to gain by write-in what he could never gain by straight election.

It is up to the straight thinking and straight talking folk of this state to forever slap down the carpetbagger influences which support the Republican line while getting their sustenance from the Democratic South.

Editors, The News: THE Georgetown High School football team lost its game with Harding here Sept. 10 but the Georgetown band was a host of friends.

Particularly attractive to this unrepentant viewer was the solid musicianship and marching ability shown by the South Carolina visitors. It was even more appealing in view of the evidence that many high school band instructors nowadays think marching and marching have no place at football games but must be replaced by Ziegfeld-type extravaganzas.

—DANIEL DELAFIELD

One Way To Tackle Traffic Problems

Los Angeles, Calif.

UNTIL a solution is found for our traffic problem, it can be helped by keeping more cars off the highways by being more particular about who gets a driver's license.

—WILLIAM R. SULLIVAN

Georgetown's Band Won New Friends

Charlotte

THE Georgetown High School football team lost its game with Harding here Sept. 10 but the Georgetown band was a host of friends.

Particularly attractive to this unrepentant viewer was the solid musicianship and marching ability shown by the South Carolina visitors. It was even more appealing in view of the evidence that many high school band instructors nowadays think marching and marching have no place at football games but must be replaced by Ziegfeld-type extravaganzas.

—DANIEL DELAFIELD

Charlotte's Traffic Cops Are Too Soft

CHARLOTTE'S traffic cops are not as tough as they said they would be. We wish they were. If they were as tough with motorists who turn into pedestrian traffic as Traffic Captain Lloyd W. Henkel said last March they were going to be, three pedestrians injured last month might have made it safely across the street.

Chapter 2, Section 24 of the city code says:

Vehicle traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicle traffic shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersections at the time such signal is exhibited.

Last December the City Council called for sterner enforcement of this ordinance. Beyond that, councilmen warmly received City Manager Henry Yancey's suggestion that a full-time safety director be employed.

On March 27 Traffic Capt. Henkel said that police were going to bring charges against motorists who turn their cars into the paths of pedestrians at intersections. He added that a concerted effort will be made to teach drivers that pedestrians must be given the right of way.

Five injuries to lane-crossing pedestrians during the month of March apparently prompted the promise of crackdown—there had been no injuries of this nature in February, and two in January. But this kind of casualties has

The Proper Spouse

FROM Amy Vanderbilt's Etiquette, CHARLOTTE NEWS, Sept. 14:

Dear Miss Vanderbilt:

My husband thinks I am difficult because I expect him to wear his coat to the table. He says that a man should be able to do as he pleases in his own home and not wearing a coat at tables isn't important.

—MRS. J. A. O'R.

Replied Miss Vanderbilt:

We have abridged ceremony, but a considerate man wears coat and tie (unless he's in a sports shirt) even to his own table. In very hot weather he may ask permission to come coatless, but he should always remember to ask his wife.

Hey, Maw, gotta wear shoes too?

From The Washington Post

OFFICE CASTLE

THOUGH a generally understood "pecking system" has long prevailed among those who supervise and perform desk work, its visible marks of authority have unfortunately not been well defined. Now, however, the government has made a start toward clearing up this confusion by its recent rug ruling.

Only a Grade 15 bureaucrat rates a rug—that is a new one—because rugs are classified as "executive furniture."

A Grade 14 official may keep his old rug—unless a new appointee pulls it out from under him—but he cannot have an "executive type" desk (\$194 to \$295), or upholstered leather chairs, or "executive type" trays or receptacles (wastebaskets).

This action may well have wide repercussions both in the business and bureaucratic worlds. For one thing, the "paper work" rapidly expanding, but also the manufacture of new desk gadgets and office furnishings.

In fact, it seems likely that a complete office caste code will develop to apply up the line from the secretary's flower vase to the business tycoon's contour couch, and to define the social status connected with ownership of telephones and buzzers, personalized memo pads and pencils, self-turning calendars and incinerator ash trays.

Pome In Which Is Expressed A Personal View Of The New Fashion Suggestions Of Christian Dior.

Girls: You'll never be adored. With figures like an ironing board.

—ATLANTA JOURNAL

A mob of 5,000 at Katmandu, Nepal—that's a small country on the border between India and Red China—burned effigies of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles during an anti-American demonstration. We wonder what we did for these people?—MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

PEADERS are at sixes and sevens about the bell-bent-for-headlines probe of welfare funds. This is a rare case of the House Labor Committee, which has been carefully built to open in Los Angeles tomorrow simultaneously with the AFL convention.

The congressmen who are staging the hearings figure that now's the time to embarrass labor and scare labor's political contributions away from the Democrats. It may be possible, they figure, to create the impression that political contributions are coming out of welfare funds.

Whether right or wrong, three probes of labor welfare funds and alleged labor racketeering are being held this month. They are:

1. The House Labor Committee's probe of welfare funds opening in Los Angeles. The committee, which is one of the most reactionary in Congress, has had investigators in Los Angeles for some time trying to dig up dirt in advance, has

been working especially hard against the teamsters.

2. The Senate Labor Committee's probe of welfare funds. This is a more careful and less headline-probe, under Sen. J. Lee Smith, who, now that he's been nominated for governor, will have time to devote to the investigation.

3. A welfare-fund probe by New York headlines, which has already been making its way through the courts.

It seems much more than a coincidence that these investigations of labor funds should be scheduled for exactly the same time right in the middle of an election campaign.

Top labor leaders, including George Meany, Walter Reuther, Dave Beck, all welcome investigations of welfare funds if they are conducted on a fair, nonpolitical basis.

Inside Summer White House
The President now looks better than he has in a long time. He's beginning

to feel he's mastered the difficult job of politics—especially getting along with Congress.

Reports of political unioning don't disturb him nearly as much as they do his advisers. He's watching his public relations much more carefully this summer, wants to avoid the impression that he's spending all his time at golf and trout.

VP Nixon hasn't seemed able to get back completely into White House good graces. He got wise to the fact that Nixon was a McCarthy appeaser, now realizes that if he'd taken a strong stand on McCarthy some time ago he would have been much better off. Instead he listened to Nixon.

Nixon's Advice
Vice President Nixon, a real expert when it comes to campaigning, whether with or without Checkers, gave some advice to the Gov. Sen. Henry Dworshak of Idaho the other day.

"I suggest you run a high-level campaign. Stick to the issues," Nixon told

Dworshak who faces a tough fight with Democrat ex-Sen. Glen Taylor, who once ran for vice president on the Henry Wallace ticket.

Nixon went on to suggest that Dworshak go to do the dirty work and smear Taylor on his former association with Wallace.

Dworshak, however, was skeptical. He didn't think he could find enough registered Democrats in Idaho to form a protest group. Nixon, however, was reassuring.

"You'll only need two or three," he said, "just enough to give them a name."

Note—Nixon used similar tactics in California when he ran for the Senate in 1950 against Congressman Hersel Gahagan Douglas. It was one of the dirtiest campaigns in California history with Mrs. Nixon calling everything but a Communist. Nixon masterminded the whole thing, though keeping himself reasonably aloof. It will be interesting to see whether Dworshak follows his advice.