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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1958

New Tax Schemes Bad For Charlotte

AS the City Council's smuggers beaters and gun-barrels prepared for the big tax hunt this week a shudder went through the entire community.
Small wonder. The loose talk about a payroll tax or a municipal income tax is enough to sadden any citizen.

upper income bracket would pay at a higher rate. Furthermore, it would subject Tar Heels who earn their incomes in Charlotte to triple taxation. The state and federal governments already levy income taxes and therefore any additional tax would cause additional hardship.
Any such taxation would be bad for business, had for the city, bad for the people who earn a living here and would cover the whole Charlotte area as being a high-tax town for business, industry and commerce.

A Musing On Old Times In The Sudan

THE more things change, the more they remain the same" is usually thought of as the world-weary creed of a cynic, but reading of this week's coup in the Sudan, we began to wonder how more incurably romantic we have become.
For as the Gen. Abboud and the grog of nationalism make their marks, we couldn't help thinking of the ghostly figures who must watch present-day events from the corner of a faded life—and with memories of when the Sudan was big-time news.

culprit—Nile water. When the Fashoda Crisis was a current topic, about 1898, and far back into the Egyptian books of Herodotus, the crop-rotal floodwaters of the Nile have made the Sudan strategic.
Before the Fashoda settlement, the French had a legendary plot to raise a dam in the Sudan and thus to reduce British Egypt's Nile to a trickle. It was the same question over which Sudanese were haggling with one Gamal Abdel Nasser when the coup struck Khartoum this week.

How To Keep Downtown In The Pink

PLANS for an organization to promote downtown Charlotte are an welcome hereabouts as a visit from St. Nicholas.
Downtown is the core of commerce, the heart of the entire metropolitan community. To remain healthy it must have bold and imaginative treatment.

1—Adequate parking.
2—Relief of traffic congestion and the elimination of hazards to pedestrians inside the shopping area.
3—Replacement of ugliness with beauty through cooperative action, including redesign of signs, facades and the provision of open space.
4—Elimination of inappropriate uses within the area.

From The Delta Greenville (Miss.) Democrat

NORTH CAROLINA'S EXAMPLE

WHILE most southern states are making headlines these days by shouting defiance of the federal government, the steadfast and best balanced of the southern states—economically, politically and emotionally—keeps plugging ahead, to the admiration and envy of the observant.
In her own quiet way, North Carolina has adjusted sensibly to the South's principal problem, at least for the time being. The result is that while her neighboring states are busy reeling Yankee invaders, North Carolina has been busy acquiring new industries.

shriek curses upon moderates like our government, has gained 68 new industries with 2,591 new jobs.
It would be an oversimplification to credit a moderate approach to racial problems as the only, or perhaps even the chief, cause of North Carolina's success. North Carolina spends considerable money for industrial advertising. Her politicians, notably her governor, Luther H. Hodges, are more interested in economic progress than in keeping things stirred up.
What the South needs most of all is industrial expansion. North Carolina has the leadership and public attitude which seems to assure her attainment of that goal. It would be good for us to look at her.

No one is more mixed up than the moth. He spends the summer in a fur coat and the winter in a bathing suit.
—ROCKMANN (Ga.) JOURNAL.

Virginia's Changing Direction Stirs Washington's Hope

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON
FOR THE first time since the integration controversy took on such ominous overtones of violence and hatred the Eisenhower administration has begun to have a little hope that the worst is nearly over.
Attorney General William P. Rogers, directing the effort to get the South to accept at least token integration, sees in the retreat in Virginia from "massive resistance" and the closing of the public schools a sign that the South will come around to a reasonable compromise.

that set the example of resistance down to the last ditch of shutting down the educational system. Now, Rogers hopes, Virginia, by taking the first tentative steps toward granting school boards the right of local opinion in determining whether partially integrated schools shall open, is setting another kind of example.
Under Rogers' direction the policy of the administration has been to force the issue in the courts as rapidly as possible and to count on the pressure of public opinion to get the schools reopened. If what seems to be happening in Virginia is really a significant change, then perhaps this strategy is working.

Education is not nearly so hopeful. They are fearful that the system now, Rogers hopes, Virginia, by taking the first tentative steps toward granting school boards the right of local opinion in determining whether partially integrated schools shall open, is setting another kind of example.
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He opinion in the southern states. Educational standards are high, they point out, in those states where an alert and aroused public opinion makes itself constantly felt.
But by almost every measuring rod the southern states are at the bottom. In the average curriculum expenditure for public education, Arkansas ranks 46th, Mississippi 47th and Virginia 41st in the former and 38th in the latter. Similarly in the number of high school and college graduates, in the number of days attended per pupil and in the percentage of selective service registrants—acquired by the mental test, these states are at or near the bottom.

NEW BYRD
A New Pattern
wait-and-see policy has had its most harmful consequences.
The bleak reality is that in the complicated society in which we live few citizens seem to accept responsibility for the standards of public education. There are public leaders, such as Agnes Meyer, who fight valiantly in season and out for better education, and a few legislators, like the late Rep. Augustus Kelley, who worked so hard to bridge the differences of race and religion and in vain to put through an aid to education bill. We all get excited when the challenge of the spitkiss flares across the horizon, but all too soon this drops out of memory and we revert to the old complacency.

'Well, Do You Figure They're In His Harem Or Not?'



Credentials At Stake

WASHINGTON
THE NEW House of Representatives will see a sharp challenge to the southern Democratic bolters who have so far managed to enter their cake at home and have it in Washington too.
Northern Democrats led by Rep. John Blatnik of Minnesota intend to question the party status of Dr. Dale Alford, newly elected congressman from Little Rock. They have convinced Speaker Rayburn that this time they aren't fooling.

Liberals After Dr. Alford

By DORIS FLEESON
on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, a spot of enormous importance to him as his naval stores business.
Since these decisions were made by party leaders, however, the Supreme Court has outlawed segregation and has already established ties of labor and friendship within the Congress.
The reverse is true. He defeated an eighteen-member group who are both popular and respected here. Rep. Hays has apparently been defeated because his religious principles—he is a leading Baptist layman—impelled him to attempt to act as peacemaker in the Little Rock situation.

Emoluments & Perquisites

Dr. Alford won a write-in victory over Rep. Brooks Hays, who had been nominated in the regular party primary last summer. A segregationist supporter of Gov. Orval Faubus, Dr. Alford ran as an independent, but now says he expects to enter Congress as a Democrat and so gain the emoluments and perquisites which come from being with the majority.
It is only natural that Dr. Alford should advance such claims. "Our other books were blown up," he said in the voter with which it gregional leaders have stoutly resisted all efforts to punish party bolters, need all those who deprived the Truman-Barkley ticket of the Democratic designation on the 1948 ballot. All bolters lined up at the gray train as usual and none were turned away.
One of them, Sen. James Eastland, was setting the pace for Democratic outside the South from his powerful place as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rep. Frank Boykin of Alabama continues happily as ranking Democrat

Brooks Hays Vengeance Sought

I looked at the book "Molecules and Atoms" When I was in the 9th grade we had never heard of such things. I looked at the class. They were sitting around two big tables as if nothing had happened, taking notes.
Herman Walker of the Cassville school extended that argument class from the bombed-out Osage school had been summoned into other neighboring schools around the West Virginia area. Fifty-five students from the 7th and 8th grades had gone to Seneca. 38 had come to Cassville and the remainder had been shifted to a former All Negro school in Osage.
I took a look at the other schools. Things were a little crowded but both students and teachers were not letting the hate-monger who blew up the school at Osage stop for one minute the pace of education in this little coal-mining community which had suffered hardship in the past.
Meanwhile the county school board was meeting to decide what to do about rebuilding the gutted schoolhouse. Insurance on the building totaled \$91,000 plus \$5,600 for its contents. Total estimated damage: around \$200,000, all white.

Racial Friction?

I went down to take another look at the school and to talk to John Marshall, the school superintendent, who lives just across the street and was the first to reach the scene of the explosion. There had been 88 Negro children in the school with about 22 white children. I asked him whether racial friction had been responsible.
"we have never had any trouble along that line," he said. "When white and Negro miners work beside each other underground, they learn to live together above ground. Their life and safety depends on it. This town has been integrated in spirit long before the Supreme Court decision of 1954.
Mayor Stanton Solomon, grocery store owner who has been extending a long line of credit to unemployed miners, said he had no racial harmony. He had ordered Mrs. Ann Brown, Negro. Other

MANPOWER POOL

This naturally affects their development, since new industries particularly in complicated fields such as electronics want to be able to draw on a manpower pool of high-school graduates. The latest census figures showed that Arkansas lost more than seven per cent in population since 1950, while other states with California in the lead were gaining at a fabulous rate.
The reasons for the low standards in the South are, of course, many and complicated. One reason usually advanced by southerners themselves is the presence of a large Negro population. After the integration decision in 1954 it was abundantly clear that without substantial direct help from the federal government integration could be carried out only at a high cost in educational standards.

PROFOUND ADJUSTMENT

The burden was too great for these states in which integrating the races must inevitably mean a profound adjustment. It is just here that the administration's

People's Platform

Clemson, S. C.
Editors, The News:
THE RECENT publicity given to the case of Johnny Pierce, of Tyler, Texas, emphasizes the need for more public information about the use and respect of radioactive substances and materials.

Radiation's Harm

Distance from the source is one of the best protections from a strong alpha source, and here is the danger: eat, or inhale, or inhale an alpha source, and you surround the source. The particles bombard the delicate tissues of the lung and destroy the life-giving, blood-producing bone marrow. Alpha sources give off beta particles, too, and gamma rays. This means, will deal the death blow. And it only takes one dose of carelessness to make a man's life a matter of getting some source to the mouth or getting the dust or gas.

Professionals follow simple rules that almost guarantee their safety. These rules are no more difficult than remembering not to stick your finger in an open lamp socket, and when followed, make radiation work as safe as electricity.
For example, for those who are bound to obtain some material either in school or sub shop, and experiment for your own sake, follow these:
(1) Do not directly handle a known source of radiation, use rubber gloves, preferably with tongs, too, or holders, or some container. Avoid direct skin contact with any doubtful substance. After working with the material scrub, then scrub again, until you are sure the skin is no longer carrying some small particles of material.
(2) Do not smoke, eat, or put hands to face while experimenting, and until washed up.
(3) Keep the material plainly marked, and locked up or out of reach of those ignorant of these rules.
—ALAN TUTTLE

Supreme Court Will Solve It

Charlotte
Editors, The News:
What's bigger? The solution is simple. Let the great and equal Supreme Court rule it legal and let all who everybody will love everybody else immediately.
—WILVESTER STOVALL

Abe Lincoln Looks Down

Upstairs in the third grade room (the school was crowded and other grades had been moved in) the class had been getting ready for Thanksgiving. The wall were faded drawings of the puritan fathers carrying their turkeys to Massachusetts, 300 years ago. I couldn't help but think that the little town of Osage, its miners already out of work, might have had a real Thanksgiving year—thanks to hate.

Security Is When I'm Very Much In Love

"Security is when I'm very much in love with somebody extraordinary who loves me back."—Shelley Winter.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WHEN disaster strikes a community the caliber of that community can be judged by the vigor with which it stages a comeback. When the Clinton, Tenn., high school was blown up, its school board set the pace for the district. When the Osage junior high school was dynamited, it lost only one day.

Took It In Stride

When I visited Osage just three days after the explosion I found Miss Pauline Boone at the nearby Cassville school reading to a 9th grade class from Osage as if nothing had happened. Actually a great deal had happened but Miss Boone and the students, all transported from the gutted school, took it in their stride.
Miss Boone was reading from a book called "Molecules and Atoms." "Our other books were blown up," she said half apologetically, "so the children can't study their lesson unless I read it to them; that's how I read it, however, they are taking notes and seem to be doing pretty well."

Osage Didn't Lose Pace Of Education

rebuilding the gutted schoolhouse. Insurance on the building totaled \$91,000 plus \$5,600 for its contents. Total estimated damage: around \$200,000, all white.
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Meager Insurance

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