

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS I. ROBINSON President and Publisher
 THOMAS S. GUNTER General Manager
 ROBERT H. LAMPERT Advertising Director
 CECIL PRINCE Editor
 PERRY MORGAN Associate Editor
 R. L. YOUNG JR. Managing Editor
 JAMES McDOWELL Circulation Manager

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1958

States Rights Must Be Revived At Home

MANY moans of righteous blather and some sincere but ineffectual attempts against states rights have had one good and let us hope effective result.

It is a study of federal-state-local relations with particular reference to federal grants-in-aid, by a House subcommittee headed by Tar Heel Rep. L. H. Fountain. The subcommittee is greatly and properly concerned over the decline of local and state governments, but it concludes realistically that the cause and the cure for this decline lies in the states themselves and not in something that Washington may do or may not do.

Interestingly enough these governments "closest to the people" meaning city governments have played a large part in expanding the interests and influence of the federal government. They have done this not by preference but by necessity, they will continue to do it until state governments display more concern for urban problems.

Says the report: "The subcommittee was surprised and somewhat alarmed in its regional hearings by the extent of the animosity shown toward state government by city officials. The mayors who testified were almost uniformly critical of state restrictions on and interference with the efforts of municipalities to deal with local problems. The cities contend they suffer from many of the same handicaps which the states complain with reference to the federal government. It was frequently contended that due to the underrepresentation of urban communities in state legislatures, urban problems do not receive a sufficient sympathetic and understanding treatment from state government.

We cannot ignore the fact that 2 out of every 3 Americans now live in urban communities, or the evidence that these population centers are allocated considerably less than a proportionate share of representation in the legislative bodies of many states. The matter of equitable legislative representation goes right to the heart of democratic government.

So long as the cities are denied state restrictions of the opportunity to solve local problems and are denied a

fair voice in the determination of state legislative policies they will continue to seek federal assistance and will attempt to bypass the states through direct federal-local arrangements.

An affection for the status quo by rural-dominated legislatures is the cause, not the state, of the shrinking role of the states. There are organizational problems including the infrequency of legislative sessions and money problems caused by archaic restrictions on taxing and borrowing powers. The subcommittee also favors federal withdrawal from tax fields that can be utilized effectively by state and local governments. But it warns that the familiar proposal for transferring federal grants-in-aid programs to the states, along with some tax sources, "is to be pursued for the weaknesses of state and local governments."

"The subcommittee believes," its report says, "that the interest and initiative for broadening the responsibilities of the states and localities must come from those levels of government. Responsibility cannot be created by a transfer of programs and tax sources."

As for federal grants themselves, the subcommittee finds:

"There are a number of methods of harnessing cooperative effort in gaining national objectives the grant principle has been generally accepted throughout the nation. Federal expenses in administering grant programs are not excessive. These states which have the greatest need for federal grant programs are the least able to support these programs on their own initiative.

In sum, the subcommittee shows a real interest in promoting the prestige and effectiveness of local and state governments. But it insists that failures and disabilities on that level—and not bureaucratic conspiracies on the federal level—are the basic cause of the problem. It is the federal government, rather than the political health of the states, rather than in political profits to be had by railing at the federal "octopus," the subcommittee has filed a thorough and helpful document.

It ought to be required reading for the North Carolina General Assembly.

Sure, Let George Do It—If He Can

UNDER investigation by the Senate and surveillance by court-appointed monitors, the Teamsters Union has now appointed a three-man citizen group as an "anti-racketeering" commission.

The general reaction, mildly speaking, has been skeptical: one reason is the feeling that a third investigating group is needed about as much as a centipede needs another leg; another reason is that the committee was appointed by Jimmy Hoffa, and it is rather unusual for accused persons to appoint their own judges.

Granting that the Commission will address itself seriously to the racketeering problem—and you figure at \$250 each day they'll have to occupy themselves somehow—the real need is to clean up the racketeering already exposed. If the committee can help to do this, more power to it.

"The proof of the pudding will be in the eating," said genial George Bender, former Ohio senator who heads the commission and has made quite a record previously for uttering such penetrating statements as this:

Reporters who questioned Mr. Bender about the prospect of assuring "a strong, honest leadership" for the Teamsters' good, outlined by Hoffa, really weren't very polite. One of them kept calling

Mr. Bender "George," and his criticism was showing. He kept wanting to know if "George" would feel free to recommend the dismissal of Hoffa if he found sufficient evidence, and if indeed he would look for evidence on Hoffa.

And when a reporter asked Bender how long the commission's job would take, he was denied the opportunity of reply by a reporter who shouted "At \$250 a day, five years!"

Mr. Bender grinned.

What else could he do?

What else can anyone do?

When you can find cause for a grin in the behemoth of Hoffa & Co., even a very weak and tired grin, you might as well enjoy it.

Life In America

ONE of the city's biggest auto dealers is bugging showroom offices. Seems if a couple is undecided on buying a car, the salesman puts them in an empty, but tapped-off office and suggests they talk it over. He listens in secretly, finds just what the trouble is. When the couple emerges, they are bombarded with a tailormade sales pitch.—New York Herald Tribune

From The Greensboro Daily News

BOOK OWNING: 'SOCIALLY DEVIANT'

FOR A while during the excitement of Sputnik it appeared that the egg-head might come into his own. Then Explorer shot into the skies, the furor over American education died down and presumably scholars have crept back into their barrels in the quiet library stacks.

Book owning, if not a crime, is still not the thing to do. It is, Elmo Roper recently told a convention of Booksellers Association, "socially deviant."

To back up his statement he repeated the statement of a real estate man who was observing a friend as he admired an end wall of bookshelves that he had just built at a cost of some hundreds of dollars.

Said the real estate man: "Well, they look nice, but of course they depreciate the market value of your house by a thousand dollars or so. Nobody else will want them."

This added Mr. Roper, took place a few months ago in a wealthy community that is known as a "house place for leisure, culture and retirement."

All of which recalled to Mr. Roper an incident that occurred four years ago in a New York suburb. In this case a young couple bought a beautiful old house that had been owned by one of our well-known foreign correspondents. This man had had bookshelves built on one wall of the living room and had taken special pride in his private library.

The new people—college graduates, good citizens, income around \$15,000,

two bright children in school—were enthusiastic about the house, except for the bookshelves.

After long, careful consideration they solved the problem by simply boarding them up. Turning them over would have cracked too much plaster.

Sputnik didn't make too deep an impression in the United States of the 1950s book reading and book owning are neither popular nor socially acceptable.

Overheard in a beauty parlor: "Listen carefully because I can only tell this once—I promised not to repeat it."

—LEXINGTON LEADER

A note on how history repeats: "My wife this day put on her first French gown, called a Sac, which becomes her very well, brought her over by W. Bailett." That's from THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPPERS, March 2, 1669.—GREENVILLE PIEDMONT

We've discarded the old political maxim about Maine, but in the realm of economics there's no doubt but that as steel goes so goes inflation.—RALPH NEWS AND OBSERVER

Question: Whether there's more demand around the house for one-cent stamps to go with threes or vice versa. It's like trying to make the biscuit and the molasses come out even.—TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT

'Ah, But We Can't Fix It Now—It's Raining Again'



Jackson's Second Thought

History Repeats In A Hurry

By MARQUIS CHILDS

THE UNLAPTOP HISTORY of a year ago promises to repeat itself with the principal characters of the drama of Little Rock assuming the same roles and striking the same postures. There is no sign that anything has happened to change or ameliorate the situation that for Americans at home and for America's position in the world was stark, largely unchangeable.

The President will be in Newport, R. I., where he was last September. Gov. Orval Faubus is in the state capital in Little Rock, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is determined to resist every move to delay the integration of the schools in the South.

In this situation the burden that has been put on the federal courts is one that they were never meant to carry. And in the great impasse in the Supreme Court we are seeing history repeat itself in a deeper and graver sense.

THE REALITY

What is painfully clear is that when the American system of divided powers there must be some coordination, however rough and ready, between the three branches—judicial, legislative and executive—in any great social change.

But Jackson quickly realized that the words of the abbot, his friend, the cardinal, Charles Wagner, "that rebellion or treason is a crime understood, too, that such rebellions are not automatically self-defeating and that his own responsibility extended far beyond him merely enforcing the law."

His second famous pronouncement found that federal law would not be defied without committing treason and he recommended that Congress enact rigorous anti-defiance legislation giving federal courts and officials power to deal with the situation. At the same



ANDREW JACKSON
 An Intuition Withdrawn

time he made his peace with Daniel Webster, the great exponent of federalism, and the union was saved and under-presidents with less willingness to defend the federal system—the drift toward nullification brought the nation to crisis.

Constitutional struggles such as the current one put the judiciary in particular the Chief Justice in the forefront as a political seismograph when the executive is reluctant to act. Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the United States, has come under violent attack in the Congress, in the country, a large and especially in the south states.

The more democratic critics call him anything from Communist to traitor and tyrant. His more conservative critics say that he does not know the law and is exposing his political prejudices. In decisions such as that on integration he has been raised again and again. But as such vigorous denunciations of the American system as "The Florida Committee for Better Government" composed wholly of doctors, has been organized under Dr. Clyde O. Anderson of St. Petersburg. Its primary purpose is to defeat Ex-Sen. Claude Pepper for reelection because as Chair of the Florida Committee on Health and Education during World War II Pepper coauthored many medical bills and now favors letting veterans get non-service disability care in veterans hospitals.

Dr. Anderson, when queried by this writer, said the committee's position to Pepper said, "We don't agree

Oh, For The Halcyon Days When Dirt Was Dirt Cheap

By ROBERT C. RUARK

THIS NEW YORK I know that New York is one of the dirtiest cities in the world, that the muckiest state of my fingernails, and what seems to be a thriving corn patch in my hair. But, man, it's awful hard to collect a mess of dirt to put in a pot to place a plant in.

A friend of mine just got back from Bermuda with an exotic plant of some nature. He intended to settle the plant in a pot for the greater glory of loftiness. Problem: Where to get dirt to put in pot, place plant in? He lacked a couple of parks, except a possibly contagious center for the home growth of manure, but this here now dirt came to Mr. Backstraw, who said dirt can be and very possibly packed with all sorts of goodies in the way of vitamins. The color, flake texture, various static. It is a sort of dirt-colored dirt.

So our man, Rafe Backstraw, set out on a homeric effort. He wanted to buy some dirt. This is typical of the city. All the dirt is flake texture, various static, your fingernails, but when you really want to get your fingers in the soil you have to go look for it.

FUGGET LEAK?

The eventually, by dint of persistence, found a 25-pound bag of dirt. Not just ordinary dirt. It was said to Mr. Backstraw in a plastic container, at 25 cents the bag. The soil had been sterilized and also inspected by the United States Government. So that's where our lodgejacks, dirt inspectors, yet.

I do not know what the inspectors were seeking in this clean dirt, except a possibly contagious center for the home growth of manure, but this here now dirt came to Mr. Backstraw, who said dirt can be and very possibly packed with all sorts of goodies in the way of vitamins. The color, flake texture, various static. It is a sort of dirt-colored dirt.

MENTAL PICTURE

This (Miami) enclosed dirt comes from a place called Swiss Farms in Delmont, N. Y., and I have a mental picture of Mr. Swiss. He will be living it up on the Riviera, in his hired R. L. Rocco, and some impoverished count or baron says "What do you raise?" And Mr. Swiss says, "Dirt."

"I'm Not Worth The Dirt Under My Own Feet"

quired before Mama could start to experiment with all the potomania that invariably die due to the wrong kind of dirt.

RECESSIVE ROLE

It seems to me that dirt has been playing a recessive role lately when they start sterilizing it, inspecting it, and peddling it in plastic bags. You hear things like dirt, dirt, dirt, dirt, wouldn't dirty my hands, and the like. Nobody ever said that dirt is kind of a black platinum, and a lot of people, everywhere, have died and died to dominate dirt. Black gold, they called it. They ought to rig up a new name for that stuff that made Mama sweat when you had too much of it in your ears.

When I was a kid down South a "dirt farmer" was sort of scorned. But I think in the new aristocracy of land a dirt farmer should range ahead of the horse breeders and orchid producers. I have been considering entering the dirt business myself, because drought and flood don't affect dirt, but there has been a snag. I can't find enough space to raise dirt on, and believe me, as these prices dirt in massive quantities is not dirt cheap.

People's Platform

A Voter Decides To Go For Clark

Editor, The News

I HAD been undecided on who to vote for in the congressional race until I read Mr. Harold Sax's letter in your paper last Tuesday. Mr. Sax's letter was full of half-truths and insinuations, but I am sure on clearly David Clark's record clearly refutes all of the impressions which Mr. Sax's letter attempted to convey.

Mr. Sax's letter was meant to influence me against David Clark. It was, however, because now I'm not only going to vote for David Clark in November, but I am also going to vote as I can in get as many people as I can to do the same thing.

—F. J. ROBINSON

Jonas Record Shows Fine Accomplishments

Editor, The News

Mr. Clark has been written and said as in the value of the two candidates running for Congress the are now very much obliged to feel they are something else, and then wake up again in the delirious realization that there still have their axes and rallies.

—VAN WICK BROOKS

Quote, Unquote

"It is possible that sharks and other marine life might be in the water when you are swimming. I see no need of trading Mr. Jones for someone we're not sure of as a leader."

—L. L. CHILDRESS

There is no use in walking for miles to find when you depend on being just an unsuccessful near home.

—MARK TWAIN

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

THE American Medical Association, which since 1949 has been on public relations, and industry has launched a new kind of campaign to influence congressmen.

It is sending out questionnaires to doctors seeking information about the hushes, church affiliation, newspaper support and other personal facts about every member of Congress.

The confidential "diagnosis" contains such questions as:

"Who is the person or persons in each ward or county in the congressional district who is most influential with the congressman? Who is the physician who knows and can work with each of the above? Who are the principal contributors to his campaign?"

Also:

"Is this newspaper in the district supported him in his last campaign? What is their attitude toward him?"

Personal Physician

What confers does the medical profession have with any or all of these newspapers, either directly or through the editors or through their influential citizens as advertisers?

Medical Lobby Launches New Drive

In addition, the AMA goes street inquiries.

"Who is the congressman's personal physician at home? In Washington?"

What contact does the medical profession have with officers or leaders of such organizations as the R. I. E. A. or the American Legion? Is there any contact with the work accomplished by our present congressmen?

In the 82nd Congress, after a tremendous amount of effort, Jones was able to get through both houses a system of medical points throughout the country which would utilize the vast field of government-owned automobiles in with his principles. He's against free enterprise. He's against medical care for socialized medicine.

Hill-Burton Act

"How do you feel about the Hill-Burton Bill which Pepper coauthored in 1946?" Dr. Anderson was asked in reference to the federal law which has contributed to the building of several thousand hospitals.

"I'm not qualified to make a flat statement on that," Dr. Anderson replied. "I'd have to study that carefully."

Do you consider the Hill-Burton Bill socialism?

"I'm against most of it, but I'd have to study it carefully," replied Dr. Anderson.

Do you consider it socialism?

"I'd have to study the whole thing," replied Dr. Anderson.

How do you feel about the National Heart Institute which Sen. Pepper coauthored?

"I don't concur in Pepper's opinion on that either," replied Dr. Anderson.

Do you consider it socialism?

"I'd have to study the whole thing," replied Dr. Anderson.

How do you feel about the National Heart Institute which Sen. Pepper coauthored?

Pioneer Research

Dr. Anderson has contributed \$100 to stop the election of the examiner who, when in the Senate, helped pioneer a long list of research projects which, fronting under the Public Health Service at Bethesda, Md. have helped in the nation's health. The National Heart Institute, which has developed a medicine which has decreased by 24 per cent deaths from hardening of the arteries, other Florida doctors have also contributed rather handsomely to help Pepper's opponent, Sen. Spessard Holland, who recently voted against increased funds for cancer research.