



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1958

Some Notes On A September Holiday

So here it is September on a holiday, with the pendulum of weather and human concerns poised to swing toward soberer days.

The children know it, turning toward the discipline of grammar and arithmetic with a curious stillness in their souls. A self awareness tossed away in swimming and picnic places and on the frivolous days of summer, creeps back to clear eyes and relaxed faces. There will be challenge and competition in the classrooms—more than they realize perhaps, but they realize enough to know that the business of mastering books and their own behavior is back before them.

It is borne in upon their senses by a thousand things by cooler days and brighter mornings, by piercing smells of pencils and shiny shoes, by remembrance of teachers, games and blackboards. It is excitement they feel, but through it somewhere runs a thread of earnestness and intensity.

If there is something stirring in how a community turns its youth back to their suns, the feeling is magnified by knowledge that a broad country is doing the same thing. The thousands of students in Mecklenburg are millions in the nation, buckling down to business, learning, pondering and asking, trying to understand how things are and why.

In a vision of these millions, there is a stunning sense of power and purpose, of a great nation becoming greater. And there is a reminder of the common concerns and goals that unite Americans even as they wrestle in courts and consciences with their differences.

Education is one of the concerns and one of the goals, and the process of opening the schools in September has become one of the nation's rhythms. There is something weird in the prospects that some schools will not open this year, too weird to permit belief that they will stay closed.

As the pendulum moves toward the brilliance of another autumn, the concerns of Americans are darker than in many a day. The enemy without and the difficulties within the nation seem never to let up even for a holiday. Grimness is ingrained in the headlines, whether from Washington, Little Rock, Taipei or Moscow.

But this was a day when a nation idled. Tomorrow the factories hum, the schools bustle, the harvest proceeds, the schools or most of them, prepare to open.

Vitality returns, and the September mood darts America to have another try at presenting its calling card among the stars.

Today's Youth: From Here To Maturity

For the younger generation, insult has clearly been added to injury. Now, it is the target of cruel and unusual punishment we don't know what does. In fact, it's getting so the American teenager can't browse through any U. S. periodical without being verbally spanked and sent to bed without his supper.

Take the September issue of *HOLIDAY*, for instance. After enjoying dreamy word pictures of the "fabulous islands of Greece," the "ultimate mountains" (the Himalayas), "Russia's most beautiful city" (Leningrad), and "one of the few authentic antique U. S. towns" (Marblehead), our young hero suddenly finds himself described in steamy prose as a troubled giant, a dangerous agent without restraint who dominates the entire country and who is full of nothing but "money, power and pimples."

"Sakes alive! We didn't know they cared about mere people."

But they do.

Furthermore, they care deeply.

How deeply?

"In the days of Andy Hardy and Henry Aldrich he (the American teenager) delivered papers like a good boy. He got in and out of little scrapes, and his voice broke funny when he asked someone's sis for a date. Today the teenager glowers from television set and movie screen like a troubled giant. There's nothing amusing, pretty or sweet about him any longer. His black leather jacket jingles, the roar of his motorbike rattles windowpanes from coast to coast, and the depth of the power, the romance of his maladjusted drawl sniffs to matron's noses and goose-pimples the Chicklet in Joan's mouth. . . . There's no boss to bother him, no old-fashioned father to fear. Any teacher who dares to check him is looking for trouble. As for the bond of love—well, what modern mother dares encumber a budding quarterback or high school belle with such sentimentalities?"

"Alas, heavy lies the head that wears a crown. It's always tough to rule, but to wear the purple at 15 comes especially hard; and its harder still to be royal."

From The Greensboro Daily News

A TREE GROWS IN CHAPEL HILL

BETTY SMITH is the Brooklyn girl who fell in love with Chapel Hill. The minutes after the "day" and resolved to live there the rest of her life come fast or faint.

Famine preceded feast. During the depression years Betty Smith scraped the bottom of the barrel to remain all the while writing *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*.

The rest is history.

But now Betty Smith has been called on to defend a tree growing in Chapel Hill. The zoning commission threatens to let fraternity houses invade her "Chapel Hill" neighborhood. "The Danziger house which is just 30 feet from my house," she writes in the *Charlotte News*.

Waxes: "would be a noisy rooming and boarding house with three Greek letters instead of a shingle saying 'Rooms and Board.' There would be bedlam and the peace of this fine old block, one of the last strongholds of old Chapel Hill as it used to be, will be ruined."

Betty Smith's cry is the cry heard all over the South these days. The bulldozers and the battering rams are bringing bedlam and commercial barrenness to what remains of much-loved landmarks.

Betty Smith's home is the old Manzan house. She has tended it with loving kindness. About \$72,000 of her money and 15 years of her life are tied up in it.

Pitcher

SOME time ago Dwight D. Eisenhower suggested the Pittsburgh Pirates suggest up the son of a White House doorman because he looked like a "darn good pitcher." The Pirates did, according to *Newsweek* magazine, and Preston Bruce Jr. was sent to their Salem, Va., farm club where in 14 innings pitched, the lad has yielded 11 hits, 19 earned runs, made 11 wild pitches and 19 strikeouts, yielded 40 bases on balls and six batsmen, four in one inning. He established a league record by walking 17 men in one game.

It's enough to make you think the President should go into politics.

Dear Uncle Samuel
Get off our backs,
You take the pay
We'll keep the tax — EXIMOR

LEADER

A United Nations report says that the United States has not adopted one law over all policy toward juvenile delinquency. Why we have too. We're against it. — COLUMBIA STATE

Congress Didn't Lay A Glove On The High Cost Of Living

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON
THE PRAISE going up on every side for the record written by the 85th Congress is less deserved in detail of the many pieces of detailed, constructive legislation adopted. But on one issue, on which many members of Congress were frank to admit their mail ran heaviest, the Congress did nothing.

That issue is high prices and the constantly rising cost of living.

Several senators from the West and Midwest reported that the crisis in the Middle East, the defense budget and foreign economic aid figures scarcely all in letters from their constituents. Up to 40 percent of the mail they received was concerned with what the housewife paid for bacon and the children's shoes for the start of the new school year.

"DO SOMETHING"

What remedy Congress might have applied is far from clear, since no one wants direct controls on prices and wages. But the mail that has come in in recent months is indicative that a great many Americans expect Washington to do something about a problem reflected not in headlines about some remote part of the world but in the household budget.

What Congress also shirked is an item in the nation's budget that has been constantly spiraling upward — the high cost of polio. And less there is far less excuse, since in this session as in previous sessions measures have been introduced that would go a long way toward curbing the reckless spending which in many states has become a scandal.

MOMENTARY SHOCK

After the 1956 campaign Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee as chairman of a Senate subcommittee came up with a report on political expenditures that momentarily shocked the country. It showed that \$2 million had been spent in that campaign, with the Republicans outspending the Democrats by two to one.

As members of the committee pointed out, the total campaign bill far surpassed this amount because a large proportion of all political expenditures go under the table and are never officially reported. But Republicans and Democrats on the Gore campaign committee agreed that the need for reform legislation was urgent. Gore introduced a bill which would have imposed new restrictions. It never got out of committee.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri has for several years



Old John Doe Can't Keep Up

tried to put through a "clean elections" bill. In the first session of the 85th Congress Hennings introduced such a measure and all through the second session it was in third place on the Senate calendar. But the leadership never saw fit to call it up.

Now another election is at hand and already reports are coming in of free-wheeling candidates

ready to spend almost unlimited sums for television and radio time and the other seen and unseen costs of a statewide campaign for senator or even a campaign for House in a populous urban area. This puts an obvious penalty on men of limited means and candidates who are scrupulously honest and who do not want to be under future obligations to big

campaign contributors. In New York State the Republicans had a hard time finding anyone willing to pay the cost of running for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Irving Ives. By fortunate circumstance we are about to see an interesting experiment launched that might surprise an answer to big spending by big spenders who want to get their money back through legislative favors. The American Heritage Foundation is backing a campaign to be carried out through the Advertising Council that will appeal to small contributors with the stress that if the average citizen doesn't contribute he'll then the bill will be paid by those with selfish interests who intend to collect after election day.

WIDE APPEAL

The Democrats will make their nationwide appeal for "Dollars for Democrats" between September 26 and 28. The Republicans will conduct a "Tougher to Neighbor" appeal from September 15 to October 15.

Ninety per cent of all campaign spending comes from about one per cent of the population. Without some action from Congress and from the people themselves, this will go on and big spending will get bigger. And while the average voter may not be aware of it, the high cost of politics figures in one way or another in the high cost of living.

Politicians Have Defaulted In A Grave National Crisis

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WHATEVER the Supreme Court does about the Little Rock case, it is most unlikely, indeed it seems impossible, that the court can resolve the fundamental issue. For while it can declare what the law is, it cannot tell the President how to induce or compel the state of Arkansas and the state of Virginia and the others to observe and enforce that law. The states of the deep South do not accept that law. They have enacted their own laws, which contradict the federal law, and they are determined to observe and enforce.

There is a deadlock between the federal government and these states, and as it cannot be broken by the federal power, the choice before the country is, on the one hand, to acquiesce in the nullification of the 1954

decision by the Supreme Court and, on the other hand, to negotiate for an understanding with the southern states. Such an understanding would mean that the principle is preserved but that the application is adapted to local conditions and to local sentiment.

WHO'S TO LEAD?

It is, however, one of the facts of our current political life that there are no influential politicians in either party who are willing to take the lead in trying to work out such an understanding. All the politicians, insofar as they do not take refuge in a storm cellar, are boldly in favor of what the majority in their constituencies want.

And so, outside the South, there are no political leaders who are willing to admit publicly that in the deep South integration plus co-education, es-

pecially for teen-agers, is impossible within the foreseeable future. And in the South, where there is much moderate sentiment, there are no influential elected politicians who are prepared to work publicly for a negotiated program to modify, reduce, restrict and eventually to dissolve the principle of segregation.

EXTREME CHOICES

The President, whose duty it is to lead the country toward an understanding, refuses — in his view on righteous grounds — to take the lead. This really means that the President is choosing himself only two extreme choices. One is to acquiesce in nullification, however much the fact may be disguised by litigation. The other is to intervene with political force to compel observance of the federal law at some particular school. The President has left himself no means of inducing the resisting state gov-

ernments to enter into a negotiated pact.

COMMON GROUND

As things stand now, it is not unlikely that the problem of a negotiated pact, which the President and the Congress will not touch, will become the central problem of the Democratic Party as the 1960 national convention approaches. For of the two parties, only the Democrats are an operating party in all sections of the country. In the coming election this autumn, the Democrats will be segregationists in the South and integrationists in the North. But in 1960, if the party is not to split, they must find some common ground on which northerners and southerners can stand. It may be — if one does a bit of wishful thinking — that necessity will be the mother of invention. The new party, the Democratic Party for unity may cause the Democrats to work out a sectional compromise.

They might well engage the fighting abilities of Sen. Lyndon Johnson and the broad nationalism of Gov. Stevenson. The Republicans, since they are a northern party, having nothing to gain in the South and much to lose in the North by trying to negotiate a compromise.

DEAR PROSPECT

Of this all offers a rather bleak prospect. It promises years in which the principle is pre-



ADLAI STEVENSON
Could He Help?

claimed, in which nullification is the fact, nullification decreed by law suits and punctuated by little forest of violence. Given the current level of violence in our political life, this is the best we can hope for.

There is a conceivable alternative. It is that votes will be heard in the land calling the people to rise out of their inertia and their apathy, who's are so absorbed of them, to the effort and energy of which in their best days they have been capable.

People's Platform

Now Take A Look

At The GOP Record

Lincolnton Editors, The News.

MR. Harold Sain stepped on the dangerous ground when he cast aspersions on Democratic platforms in his letter to the editor last week. Does he believe that before the last congressional election the platform of his own Republican candidate, Haper Jones, promised lower taxes, reduction of the national debt and a lower cost of living emphasized by a bag of groceries. Not a plank of that platform was ever mailed in a mail.

A. M. REAL

Help First Those

Who Need Support

— CHEWAS S. C.

Editors, The News.

The administration in Washington supports legislation to pay our past presidents a large retirement sum, and also their widows, at the expense of the taxpayers. We do not have a quarrel with our former presidents for the fact that they make a good salary while in office, regardless of the size of their families.

The debts were created by Tam-

many leader, James E. Sapin, who insisted that District Attorney Frank Hogan be the Democratic candidate for the Senate. First because the church insisted on a Catholic, second because De Sapin wanted to get his hands on the 300 jobs in the office of district attorney.

None of this was done well with New York's strong Liberal Party, which can swing about 250,000 votes on election day, and which had earlier nominated Fin-

letter as its Senate candidate.

Gov. Harriman personally wanted Tom Finletter, the former secretary of the Air Force as Vice President, but in the end he let De Sapin and Tammany leaders have their way.

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