THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Dixie's Public Schools Come First

Slowly, like a riverbed shifting, the mood of the South is changing on segregation.

There is a hard core of resistance that remains stubbornly secure. In these "deeply southern" states, compliance still takes on the connotations of treason and token desegregation means trifling with principle.

But, around the fringes, the front lines are wavering. Virginia, long a citadel of massive resistance, has surrendered. Little Rock, the scene of the region's bitterest burst of active defiance, is preparing to admit Negroes to white schools in September.

Yet it has been only a matter of months since Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas was declaring, "I will never open the public schools as integrated institutions." At the same time, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia was merely qualifying his own "never" with the adverb "voluntarily."

Two events this week illustrated how surely attitudes are shifting.

The first was the Democratic primary in Virginia where 12 Senate and 34 House of Delegate seats were at stake. The Almond forces, who now represent moderation, were under heavy fire from massive resistance candidates. These were local contests, of course, and the outcome was based to some extent on local issues and personalities. But hovering over the entire campaign like a thunderhead was the race-school question. Significantly, Virginia's moderates withstood the assault. It was not a clean sweep, but the governor retained control of the legislature and the Perrow plan providing for local option on school desegregation appeared to be safe. Within a year, Virginia had turned from total defiance to moderate desegregation.

The week's other significant event was the pilgrimage of Little Rock school representatives to Charlotte to examine at first hand the city's successful pupil placement system. As his group prepared to leave for Norfolk in search of additional inspiration, Little Rock School Board President Everett Tucker Jr. made noteworthy comment. "I feel confident," he said, "that the Little Rock board, as presently constituted, will be able to utilize this plan or some variations which may be dictated by local conditions in the same fair manner as has been demonstrated here." It was a far cry from the militant stand of the board before the recall election in May and seemed to hold new hope for a resurgence of reason in the Arkansas capital.

It would be improper to read too much into these shifts in attitudes. They do not mean that the white South wants racial integration. Hardly. They mean simply that more and more southerners are ready to accept some desegregation rather than have their public schools shut down.

This new fluidity in southern thinking about racial problems in a period of considerable social anguish is extremely welcome. Truly it represents a triumph of common sense and realism over emotionalism and reaction.

Ike Should Talk To Mr. K As A Hard-Boiled Soldier

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WASHINGTON

In our dealings with Mr. Khrushchev the best rule to bear in mind is that in action he is a hard-boiled and calculating realist playing without sentimentality the game of power politics. By tradition and conviction he is, of course, a Leninist. But he is of another generation, and where Lenin taught that the Communist revolution would triumph only after a cataclysm of world war, Mr. K. believes that it will triumph eventually not by war but by the example and impact of the growth of Communist states.

The aim of his foreign policy is, therefore, to avoid war, which would arrest the growth of the Communist states, and to promote the influence of the Soviet Union by a foreign policy based on measures short of war. The calculation of these measures is done in terms, not of ideology, but of the balances of power politics.



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
Unsentimental Realist

BALANCE OF POWER

For this reason the Western statesman who is most likely to impress Mr. K. and even to do business with him is one who is competent and willing to talk to him in terms of the balance of power. If, therefore, the President when he sees Mr. K. talks about our moral and religious ideals, he will get nowhere. In fact, he will probably rekindle the suspicions of Mr. K. who is quite incapable of believing that great states ever act on anything but their interests, as rightly or wrongly they conceive their interests, and within the limits of their power.

If, on the other hand, the President talks to Mr. K. as an old soldier who knows what the last war was, who realizes what a next war would be like, there is a good chance that they would have a meeting of minds. There is no telling how far they could go towards agreement. For there has never been enough realistic talk between men in both countries who are at the top and who actually know the facts about the situation of military and economic power.

By the same token, visits like that of Mr. Mikoyan and Mr. Kozlov, though of some value, are not of any decisive importance. In these visits there is plenty of hustle and bustle and almost no real talking. The same could be true of the forthcoming visit of the vice president to Moscow. It will not be important if, as on his other voyages abroad, Mr. Nixon acts as if he could build up the influence of the United States abroad by behaving as if he were running for office at home.

Mr. Nixon's visit will be taken in Moscow as a recognition that we regard the U.S.S.R. as an equal power. But whether it will mean more than that will depend on whether Mr. Nixon and Dr. Eisenhower can find in their own private talks with Mr. K. a basis for useful talks later on by the President himself.

NO BLUFFING

Much has been said in connection with the Berlin affair about the need to convince Mr. K. that the Allies are united and are not bluffing. This is certainly desirable. Indeed, it is imperative. But if it is to be done, it must be done in language that Mr. K. understands.

The language he understands is the language of the measure and calculation of military and economic power. In these terms, he almost surely believes us when we say that we will fight back if he allows West Berlin to be blockaded. The West is capable of fighting back and, though it would hate to have to do it, it is irretrievably committed. On the other hand, when Dr. Adenauer says, as he did until recently, that we cannot allow East German officials to operate the control points on the access routes, Mr. K. knows that the West will never go to war about that. Nor will it go to war if he makes a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Nor will it go to war about measures which are short of war. To talk as if the West would go to war under these conditions is in fact to be bluffing.

The moral of this is, I believe, that we shall do better the more concrete and specific and candid we are about what we will and can insist upon and about what we are willing to compromise. In Allied quarters there is considerable grumbling about the concessions which we have already made. We have made concessions. But we have conceded nothing that the West has ever been prepared to go to war about. What has been happening is that our original position is being whittled down to the hard core which the reality of power will support. What it will not support, will be regarded as bluff no matter how vehemently we assert it.

AVOIDING THE SQUEEZE

The Western tactic in Geneva could, but for Dr. Adenauer, have been reversed. We might have started out with a plan for the provisional status of West Berlin, which included the concessions we have made, and was designed to reconcile the security of West Berlin with the Soviet demand and the Soviet need for a greater acceptance, to use ex-Gov. Harriman's word, of East Germany. We could then have stood by this plan, negotiating only on details, with a reasonable hope that the Russians would rather have the plan than take the risks of any alternative open to them.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
Like An Old Military Man

In this tactic we would have made our necessary and inevitable concessions at the outset. Thus we would have avoided the unpleasant and somewhat embarrassing effect of having those concessions squeezed out of us.

Chaucer To Dylan Thomas, Schemers All

From Adam's disastrous nibble on the apple until Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington, men groaned under wicked kings. After Yorktown, there was freedom.

If you don't believe it, consider those frugally democratic educators described by Prof. Donald Tuttle, a college English professor in Ohio. "Some educators," the New York Times was quoting Dr. Tuttle, "felt that Shakespeare had no place in college literature . . . The objection to Shakespeare . . . stems from the fact that he lived during a monarchy. Thus his writings reflect a 'totalitarian' period, the educators say."

Somehow, we had thought "totalitarian" states peculiar to this post-Yorktown period. In fact, there is something peculiar about all this. The "educators" cited by Dr. Tuttle will be disconcerted to pause and reflect that England still groans under that nasty "totalitarian" monarchy. There is but one major English writer since Geoffrey Chaucer wrote his "Canterbury Tales" in the 14th Century who can be cleared of the odious charge of being a mere propagandist for the wicked "totalitarians" of Buckingham Palace—and he is John Milton. Fortunately for him, and fortunately for these dreadfully democratic educators, who will have at least one writer to study in English, he served and wrote in Cromwell's Protectorate when there was no monarch. But even some of his work is not free from the charge.

As for the rest, from Chaucer to Dylan Thomas, we suppose, sorrowfully, that their writings "reflect a 'totalitarian' period."

Only one fact fails to jell here. If Shakespeare was presumably spouting mere political touts for Elizabeth I, how does one account for the remarkable frequency with which monarchs are bumped off, schemed against, and made fools of in his plays? In "Hamlet," a king has had poison poured in his ear and dies. In "Macbeth," there is a terribly bloody scene where Lady Macbeth carves up a king. And even in "Julius Caesar," old Caesar, who was Top Person, if not king of Rome, is butchered. Richard II gives the saddest lament in literature about how bad kings have it. "For God's sake," he moans, "let us sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the death of kings." Some murdered, some sleeping killed, some poisoned by their wives. The only possible explanation is that William Shakespeare was being paid off to act as an **agent provocateur** for Elizabeth; her equivalent of Scotland Yard could catch the anti-monarchy evil-doers who applauded when his drama kings were bumped off.

By all means let us keep the schools safe for democracy. We might even suggest that the anti-Shakespeareans launch an investigation of the Bible for monarchic propaganda. It was, after all, commissioned for translation by, and dedicated to, "The most high and mighty Prince James" — King of England.

Labor Problems

As an example of the pretty pass things can come to if the teacher shortage isn't solved, we relay without risking further comment this ominous report from the Athens News.

It seems that a government official in the north of Greece has sent a circular to women teachers in his area asking them "to arrange their pregnancies so that they give birth during school holiday . . . to obviate the need for relief teachers."

A Blues, Fine And Mellow, For Billie

"Mom and Pop were just a couple of kids when they got married. He was 18, she was 16, and I was 3."

So began jazz singer Billie Holiday's 1956 autobiography, "Lady Sings the Blues." It was a sordid tale of a pretty young Negro's brothel-to-Broadway lurch to fame and misfortune. For many performers of her race, it symbolized the American Dream gone haywire. But out of her bitterness — and waywardness — came something fragile and pure. It was a remarkable ability to translate sorrow into song.

Until liquor and narcotics finally robbed her voice of much of its magic, she was the first lady of jazz. She sang, and hearts slowly melted in the liquid poetry of the blues. The sound wasn't "pretty," merely poignant, but it transmitted the quality of world-weariness and heartache as it had never been done before.

Sing no sad songs for Billie. She died as she had lived—badly—and that was the way it had to be. But she left behind a bluesy legacy that will linger long in the memory of a country that never knew the bitter could sound so sweet.

From The Manchester Guardian

MARRIAGE A LA MODE

The rector of a Kent village contemplating the wider world from within his rectory admits to feeling more than a little submerged and out of touch lately.

His parish church, an ancient and particularly attractive one, is within tripping distance of a number of holiday resorts, and it would seem that visiting couples contemplating matrimony often hit on the idea that this would make a nice "romantic" setting for their wedding. One young candidate telephoned recently to inquire the fee in the manner of a customer pricing a second-hand car. Another bright young thing said she simply could not spare time off from work to acquire residential qualifications, but it would be all right, wouldn't it, if she left a suitcase with a local villager? And the most impressive approach to date has been that of the young man who announced baldly over the telephone one Sunday morning that he wanted the banns read out in church that day. Informed that things could not be done in that way he retorted huffily, "Very well, if you don't want the business I'll go somewhere else" — and he did.

And so it goes on. The outsiders wander in and the villagers wander out, and the rector finds himself wondering to whom he is ministering. Any day now he expects a take-over bid from a rock 'n' roll parson prepared to do "business" by letter, telephone, and hired suitcase.

Duty is something we eye with distaste, perform reluctantly and brag about afterwards.—Bartow County (Ga.) Herald.

The bigger a man's head, the easier it is to fill his shoes.—Elberton (Ga.) Star.

The Duchess of Windsor was waiting for an elevator when a stranger came up to her and said, "Why, you look just like the Duchess of Windsor!"

"Oh, no" the Duchess protested, "I know her well, and she's a much younger woman."—Memphis Press-Scimitar.

People's Platform

'His Influence Shall Continue Among Us'

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

Here is a tribute to the late Dr. Harry P. Harding:

As the Bible teacher on the faculty of the high school which bears his name, I would like to add my word of appreciation for the character and service of Dr. H. P. Harding.

Many have described him as a "gentleman" of the highest order. I would like to expand that term to read, "a Christian gentleman," for he was indeed a Christ-like person of the sincerest kind.

This fact was evident in two respects, in addition to his loyalty to his church and all it stands for. He loved people and he showed an interest in and respect for each one with whom he came in contact. He had that rare talent of making each one from the trusting fourth grader to the timid new teacher feel that he or she was important and had something worthwhile to contribute to the larger scheme of things.

Dr. Harding loved God's Word. He believed, like the founder of our nation, that all true education should include a study of the Bible. Consequently, he was always a friend to the cause of Bible teaching in the schools of Charlotte and throughout the years was a strong force in keeping this study in the curriculum.

Because he loved God and people and translated his creed into real living, his Christian influence shall continue among us. Ours is the challenge to carry on, now that he has gone to receive from the Master Teacher that greatest of all awards, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. . ."

MARY BOWERS MacKORELL

Abolish The Death Penalty

Charlotte

Editor, The News:

I do not know any thing about Sen Bell's Court Reform Bill, or what reforms are needed, but there is one reform that is needed and that is to stop convicting innocent people. Very often we read in the papers that people convicted of a crime have later been found to be innocent after serving several years for a crime they did not commit.

I heard one man lecture who had served 21 years before his innocence was finally discovered. And there is no doubt that some innocent people have been put to death. No person should ever be convicted on circumstantial evidence; for that reason the death penalty should be abolished.

—PARKS A. YANDLE

Red Chinese Cloth 'Subversive' Import

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I would like to call to your attention an article which appears in the July 9 edition of the "America's Textile Reporter" pertaining to the cotton cloth sold in the United States, that is being manufactured in Red China.

I ask, how can the textile industry of the United States survive under subversive conditions such as these? The textile industry is one of the strongest supports of this nation's economy, and our own political leaders are letting some two-bit Communist nation pull the props from underneath it. It's quite clear that the State Department is looking for ways to win a popularity contest overseas, and I think it's very important to do so in some respect, but when our own financial security is being jeopardized, then the contest should be within our own country.

It's true that an individual like myself can do very little toward bringing a matter such as this to the public, in a way that pressure may be placed upon responsible individuals (in the form of public opinion) to try and curb this injustice. You will notice the section of the attached copy that has been underlined, which reads: "a matter which every mill man in the United States should bring to the attention of his local newspaper editor." I am not a mill man but I have enough foresight to see what this will do to all of us. Our textile industry needs help and the protection of the State Department and you of the press can certainly do more toward accomplishing this than any other organization. By helping, you will not only help the textile industry, but will be a benefit to the millions of Americans that depend upon textile work as a livelihood.

—NIVEN B. GHANT

Dr. Molner Errs On Vitamins A, B

Zirconia

Editors, The News:

In the past few days I have found three inquiries concerning nutrition which "Dear, Dr. Molner" has answered thoughtlessly. One asks whether it is true that the calcium in the milk is transformed by the chocolate in chocolate milk into a form unusable by the body. Dr. Molner's answer: Who is trying to stir up such a rumor!

This statement by Adelle Davis may be more to the point: She says "Compared with animals given an identical diet except for plain milk, animals fed chocolate milk absorbed less calcium and phosphorous; their growth was retarded, and their bones were much smaller and more fragile."

Another reader asks, "Is it true that brewer's yeast is good for neuralgia and that sunflower seeds are good for the eyes?"

Dr. Molner's answer: "Superstition!" Now, sunflower seeds are among the very highest as a source of Vitamin A, and no doctor will deny that Vitamin A is essential for good eyes. Little pigs born to sows deprived of Vitamin A had no eyes at all! As for the possibility of brewer's yeast being good for neuralgia: After all, yeast is the highest source of vitamins of the B complex and these are essential for good nerves. I can't imagine that Dr. Molner would be so ignorant. It must be that in his haste to discredit the nutritionists he forgets.

—MRS. BOB LINDSEY

'These Guys Aren't Even Members Of Congress, Much Less Texans'



Quote, Unquote

"Let all the laws be clear, uniform and precise: To interpret laws is almost always to corrupt them." — Voltaire.

"There are a powerful lot of strings to a man's life: Apron, heart, purse and harp." — Terence Rattigan.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

'Barden Rule' Controls Labor Bill Vote

WASHINGTON

One interesting fact behind the steel strike is that when Eisenhower flew up to New York and held a well advertised conference with Dave McDonald, head of the United Steelworkers, he did not talk about steel. In fact, he did not even permit the question of the steel wage negotiations to come up. McDonald tried to bring them up, but was unsuccessful.

Positive Steps

This was one reason why McDonald, in a last effort to head off the strike, flew to Pittsburgh to see Vice President Nixon, known to lean toward the view of Secretary of Labor James Mitchell that more positive steps could and should have been taken by the government to head off a strike.

However, the policy sold Ike by his close friends in the steel industry was to keep hands off, that this was the time to take a firm stand against spiraling wage increases, and that the steelworkers, having recently come through wage layoffs, could ill afford a strike. Furthermore the industry, having stockpiled approximately three months' steel supplies, was in the reverse position of being well prepared for a strike.

Those who have the ear of the President are his old friends, George Humphrey, former secretary of the treasury, now head of National Steel; Jim Black, vice president of Republic Steel; and George Allen, Ike's bridge partner, a director of Republic. These are the advisers who are calling the steel shots as far as the White House is concerned.

Secret Vote

Members of the House Labor and Education Committee have tried to conceal their votes on the vitally important labor bill by holding their sessions behind closed doors. However, the secret voting has already leaked out to labor leaders.

When Chairman Graham Barden (D-NC) heard what was going on, he angrily stopped taking roll-call votes. In order to throw off the labor leaders, he accepted a quick show of hands which could not be counted so easily.

'Barden Rule'

"Under what rule of Congress are you refusing a roll-call vote?" protested freshman Congressman Roman Pucinski (D-Ill).

"Under the Barden rule," the gentleman from North Carolina snorted.

When Pucinski continued to challenge the rulings, Barden grumpily accused him of leaking the secret votes to union leaders.

The Illinois freshman leaped to his feet.

"Dammit, Mr. Chairman," he shouted, "I am sick and tired of being treated like a North Carolina sharecropper!"

On the first eight votes, labor lobbyists classified each amendment pro or anti-labor, then checked how each congressman voted.

Congressmen Powell of New York, Bailey of West Virginia, Perkins of Kentucky, Holland of Pennsylvania, Roosevelt of California, Zelenko of New York and Pucinski of Illinois, all Democrats, voted 100 per cent for labor.

How Barden Voted

Casting all their votes against labor were Hoffman of Michigan, Wainwright of New York, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Ayres of Ohio and Hiestand of California, all Republicans.

Of the Democrats, Chairman Barden had the No. 1 anti-labor record. He voted six times against labor, twice for pro-labor amendments.