

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... J. E. DOWD... B. S. GRIFFITH... C. A. MCNEIGHT...

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1962

GEORGE WASHINGTON — PUBLIC SERVANT

IN HIS COLUMN elsewhere on this page today, Marquis Childs points out that the Founding Fathers of this nation, though men of wealth and power who enjoyed living the good life, were always ready to put aside their personal affairs when the conduct of public affairs called them. And he draws a sharp comparison between that period and today, when men of ability and influence leave public affairs to small-bore professional politicians.

George Washington, whose birthday we are observing today, was just one of the early American leaders who placed service to his nation above his own personal pleasure. Because there is a powerful moral for this generation, we recall that phase of his life briefly today.

BORN of a good family, the youthful George Washington could have chosen to remain on the plantation, managed after his father's death by his half-brother, Lawrence. But partly from the desire to be of service, partly from a spirit of adventure, he accepted a position as a public servant, and spent much of his time tramping the new and uncharted lands to the West.

When Crawford Washington died in 1757, George came into his inheritance—more than 4,000 acres of fine and fertile land in Virginia. But once again he gave up the riding, fox-hunting, dancing, theater pastimes to begin a military career that took him on several dangerous and arduous campaigns in the West.

After his marriage to Martha Dandridge, widow of Col. Daniel Parke Custis, in 1759, he returned to the life of the landowner. From then until the eve of the Revolution, he spent his time managing his affairs through a manager by some 15,000 acres, a big sum in those days, including 15,000 acres of choice land (10,000 slaves). And in his moments of leisure, he reveled in house parties, drank ardent wine and punch at nearby clubs, watched horse races and cockfights, took in the races, played cards, went duck hunting and fishing.

Amidst all those pleasures, however, Washington, by then one of the biggest and wealthiest of the Virginia planters, gave several weeks of his time each year to service in the Virginia house of burgesses, and later was elected as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. His impressed his colleagues as a thoughtful Virginian, Patrick Henry, when asked who was the greatest man in Congress, replied:

"If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of wisdom, Mr. Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

WASHINGTON'S sacrifices for public service up to that time, however, were infinitesimal when compared to his subsequent career. The story of the Revolution and of the bitterness, doubts, frustration and weary care of those terrible years is too familiar to need repeating here. But what is not so generally known is that after the fighting was over, Washington resisted the lure of his plantation life again, remaining in the city of Washington to help to organize the Continental Congress to break the flame of liberty burning and to

WILLIAM BELK

IN 1868, a tall, rambrod-straight young man with faith in the future and confidence in his own ability borrowed \$500 at 10 per cent interest, added to it \$750 in personal savings, rented a building for \$25 a month, and opened a dry goods store in Monroe. In six months, he had repaid the loan and showed a clear profit of \$3,000.

From that modest beginning, William Belk rose to head the affairs of 306 Belk Stores in fourteen states, and to direct the destinies of the many thousands of people who worked in them.

With the genius of merchandising, Mr. Belk was superbly equipped. His formula was relatively simple: sell good merchandise, make wherever possible, sell it for less. But to that formula he added other ingredients: handsome buildings and fixtures, attractive display, compelling advertising, and service to customers.

Finally, the United States High Commission believes that democracy in Germany, encouraged by millions of dollars spent, among other things, for exchange scholarships, reading rooms, and cultural centers, is hardly enough to insure that when Germany regains her political independence under the contractual agreement of the "armistice" from the militant political right, German democracy will survive.

BREATHLESS PROSE

A CORRECTION crept into the columns of the New York Times the other day—a relatively infrequent occurrence in that august journal.

It noted that in the Feb. 3 issue of the carefully-edited weekly News in Review section, there appeared this paragraph:

"Finally, the United States High Commission believes that democracy in Germany, encouraged by millions of dollars spent, among other things, for exchange scholarships, reading rooms, and cultural centers, is hardly enough to insure that when Germany regains her political independence under the contractual agreement of the 'armistice' from the militant political right, German democracy will survive."

The word hardly, said The Times, was a

press the claims of unpaid soldiers and officers.

For his own part, Washington asked no salary for his war service, just the 14,500 pounds he had expended from his own funds. That was a notable sacrifice, but the war had cost him other ways—neglect of his lands, the loss on exportation, the depreciation of the currency. If any man had a right to retire to his beloved plantation, recoup his losses, and enjoy comfort and relaxation in his last years, George Washington was that man.

But his nation once again claimed his attention. In 1786, viewing the chaotic political condition after 1783 with pessimism, he declared that "something must be done, or the fabric must fall, for it is certainly tottering"—words that have a familiar ring in our uneasy times. He wrote letters, made personal pleas to influential friends urging them to form an "indissoluble union," supported Federal import taxes and generally exerted every effort to hold together the weak and loose alignment of the former colonies.

IN CHOOSING five delegates to the Constitutional Convention, it was natural that Virginia should call on General Washington. Once again he responded and was unanimously elected president of the convention. But once again he gave up the riding, fox-hunting, dancing, theater pastimes to begin a military career that took him on several dangerous and arduous campaigns in the West.

After his marriage to Martha Dandridge, widow of Col. Daniel Parke Custis, in 1759, he returned to the life of the landowner. From then until the eve of the Revolution, he spent his time managing his affairs through a manager by some 15,000 acres, a big sum in those days, including 15,000 acres of choice land (10,000 slaves). And in his moments of leisure, he reveled in house parties, drank ardent wine and punch at nearby clubs, watched horse races and cockfights, took in the races, played cards, went duck hunting and fishing.

Amidst all those pleasures, however, Washington, by then one of the biggest and wealthiest of the Virginia planters, gave several weeks of his time each year to service in the Virginia house of burgesses, and later was elected as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. His impressed his colleagues as a thoughtful Virginian, Patrick Henry, when asked who was the greatest man in Congress, replied:

"If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of wisdom, Mr. Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

WASHINGTON'S sacrifices for public service up to that time, however, were infinitesimal when compared to his subsequent career. The story of the Revolution and of the bitterness, doubts, frustration and weary care of those terrible years is too familiar to need repeating here. But what is not so generally known is that after the fighting was over, Washington resisted the lure of his plantation life again, remaining in the city of Washington to help to organize the Continental Congress to break the flame of liberty burning and to

business affairs.

He did not need to. He had confident managers and willing sons to carry the burden, but having been so integral a part of the merchandising empire for so long, he could not have given up his charge without feeling completely lost. But William Belk's life will also be remembered for other things. A loyal churchman, he contributed to the building of hundreds of new churches over the whole South. And through his contributions to educational institutions, the University of Richmond and Queen's College, he helped provide the facilities and preserve the financial independence of private institutions of learning.

Reserved, dignified, retiring, Mr. Belk did not actively participate in public affairs. But he gave quiet and effective support to many worthwhile projects for building a better community here and in other places where Belk stores were situated.

His was a useful and productive life, and his sudden termination yesterday will cause genuine and widespread grief.

Reserved, dignified, retiring, Mr. Belk did not actively participate in public affairs. But he gave quiet and effective support to many worthwhile projects for building a better community here and in other places where Belk stores were situated.

His was a useful and productive life, and his sudden termination yesterday will cause genuine and widespread grief.

Reserved, dignified, retiring, Mr. Belk did not actively participate in public affairs. But he gave quiet and effective support to many worthwhile projects for building a better community here and in other places where Belk stores were situated.

Reserved, dignified, retiring, Mr. Belk did not actively participate in public affairs. But he gave quiet and effective support to many worthwhile projects for building a better community here and in other places where Belk stores were situated.



People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but will be withheld from publications in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Disagrees With Editorial

Editor, The News: I HAVE GREAT respect for the editorial page of The News and could get the paper for the day if it were published. I would be a constant subscriber. However, I can't follow you in your editorial of Feb. 18, on the one captioned 'The News, The Nation, And The GOP'.

Of course, I do not dissent wholly to your opinion or conclusions. You list foreign policy as the No. 1 issue before the American people and one whose outcome may spell peace for the world or certain for the greater portion thereof including all over the world, the fulfillment of which would most easily result in national bankruptcy and resultant world-wide chaos. It is a tremendous financial burden to bear, and in fact it is the fact of the matter that we today owe more than all the civilized world Russia combined. The present purchasing power of the American dollar should concern us of profound thinking.

Now, if I get you correctly, you prefer General Eisenhower to the present administration, for it runs for President because he is in sympathy with the policy of the present administration, if not more of it. I favor contraction rather than expansion. Rather than treaty commitments, I favor a most flexible foreign policy, one in which we have the freedom of choice, for in that way we can restrain as well as encourage. We have treaties with Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the Philippines, etc., in the Orient. The natural reaction on the part of the remainder of the upsurging Oriental countries is that of suspect and resentment, for it runs counter to one of our present foreign policies—Asia for Asians, which instinct we formulated into the Monroe Doctrine and to which we adhered for 75 years until we drove Spain out of the West Indian Hemisphere in 1898. Then, with a modern Houdini logical quirk, we jumped, with both feet, into the Orient and there we have been ever since.

You may be fully advised as to General Lee's domestic policy. On that level he is a pig in the poke to me. He admittedly is a great military leader, trained from his youth up for just that, and, I think, a great man. If we are soon to have a great man, he would probably make a most excellent ruler. But I am fighting, with all might and main, to curb this welfare-state, pig-in-the-poke, man who has borrowed from German police state. It worked under her police system of control until the end of the First World War when the German government collapsed. Thereafter it became an empty, hollow mockery. It can become so here, but I pray not.

This communication I admit, is about to get out of bounds. I just this further: I do not experience

any particular anxiety as to the end of any political party, GOP or pseudo-Democratic. I am therefore

planning for our traditional American way of life—one in which there is freedom as against government-controlled security, social or otherwise. I side with the political pluralists, and I do not believe that a bazaar philosophy should be applied to its inhabitant.

—JOHN W. BESTER

Byrnes Unlikely To Concess

Editor, The News: YOUR splendid editorial of Feb. 9 on "The Earlier Byrnes" is a masterpiece. Mr. Byrnes would be more convincing in his attack on 'big government' if he confessed from time to time his role in making government big.

The AP bulletin dated Feb. 8 quotes Governor Byrnes as being opposed to Mr. Wilson's order "plugging for our traditional American way of life—one in which there is freedom as against government-controlled security, social or otherwise. I side with the political pluralists, and I do not believe that a bazaar philosophy should be applied to its inhabitant."

In view of the above, it seems obvious Governor Byrnes has not yet approached the confining stage. I think it highly doubtful that you will hear any confessions from this man who handed down the Supreme Court decision in which the National Labor Relations Act giving legal effect to the union legal right to stick farmers up and assault and rob them as they attempt to deliver their farm products to market. Governor Byrnes' thinking evidently has advanced since the days he voted to put the government in the electric power business via TVA. Of course, Mr. Wilson's order is indefensible when applied to the textile industry or any other industry. As a former Supreme Court judge, the Governor should know the order violates fundamental constitutional principles. Congress does not have the legal authority to legislate special rights for selected areas or groups (to be designated by Mr. Wilson).

If Governor Byrnes could forget the "modern" interpretations with their European flavor of the "welfare clause," perhaps he could understand why Presidents Jackson and Cleveland vetoed every bill for public improvements that was not clearly for National welfare as distinguished from local or State welfare. Governor Byrnes should know that in the constitution the word "welfare" is preceded by the word "general" and that the farmers' livelihood is administered uniformly throughout the United States.

To help the Governor obtain this understanding, I would refer him to the web magazine, Congressional upholding this thesis by Monroe, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Grant, Arthur, Jackson and Cleveland; the writings of Madison, the chief among the authors of the Constitution; and Mr. Clarence Manion's book, "The Key to Peace," which Dr. Norman Vincent Peale says: "... gives the one certain method for making freedom strong in our time."

—GEORGE W. RANDALL

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

NOTES of an itinerant newsman—Washington's birthday: For almost two centuries free men throughout the world are reaching into battle to champion the cause of the American people. There they were scratched on a piece of paper called the Declaration of Independence.

Last July 4 the Madison Capitol Times in Wisconsin and the New Orleans Times of the nation and August 2nd the patriotic printer in Richmond, Va. the state fathered the father of the Declaration has printed beautiful embossed copies of it, which have been distributed by the printer in Richmond and today in Williamsburg, Va. the Virginia State Printers Association is further promoting the time and drive to put the sacred principles of the nation not only in every schoolroom but in every city hall, every American League, VFW, Avnet and other service-club headquarters.

Communist slogans have swept the world because we have not gone out to show the world our Declaration of Independence. We have a document that shows class warfare between men, but faith in men. Communism can be stopped only by placing the great creed of the American Revolution in the hands of the people of the Russia Revolution and letting the world choose between them.

ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY

ANYONE who considers the question of responsibility fathers must be struck with the almost total lack of that genius in our time. Those great fathers of a philosophy and a tradition out of Europe and America...

But it was they who gave substance to the words of the new world. Theirs was the achievement of a republic founded on the belief in equality and justice. They have become plaster saints; and the passage of time, the tough, unyielding work they did in bringing this about has been forgotten.

This is the most striking contrast of all between then and now. George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson were actually in the locker room at the country club is not put to the political constructive cure of the day.

If the great metropolitan areas really just run themselves, and if they do not function actively, then all would be well. But self-government does not function by the sustained participation of interested citizens.

What are the consequences when that is not forthcoming. It is evident in the blight of the cities—a blight that is not merely physical but also financial. The lack of government when government is left to the hands of a few men for profit can be extraordinarily high.

It is a chain reaction. The refusal to send to Washington small-bore politicians looking for workers to do the dirty work of the system from top to bottom tends to deteriorate. And your good respectability and respectability receive more than the meanness of politics and politicians.

Also, if 5 per cent is the average productivity increase for all industry, it is undoubtedly true that productivity is stationary in some important areas. It is right to allow firms with declining productivity to pay for raising productivity? Yet it might be more efficient firm across the street is allowed to pay the extra wage.

Also, some firms pay increased output by incentive plans—in which workers are given more pay in which they create their own output above some standard. It is right to let all workers share in increased output? Or should only those who are responsible for it? Or is it proper to encourage firms to pay a productivity allowance on top of incentive?

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

Principles Of Declaration Still Stand

JIMMY ROOSEVELT No Corpse JIMMY ROOSEVELT—the elder son of the late FDR, took a long tugging at the hands of California's master of the pen, Earl Warren, but he's not been persuaded by the governor. Some say about \$80,000—and while he could have ducked out of it, he has been working for it.

Warren and Truman—Here in California, Senator Keftauer stands so high with the voters that some of Truman's friends have quietly trying to pull him out of the California warm-up. Officially, Truman isn't entered in the California primary, but a delegation of his supporters is, and everyone in the state knows that its members are pledged to "The Boss." Thus it becomes an effect a race between Warren and Truman. The result in California is put together with both bills and bulging-while the Truman machine is as smooth as the lightning bolt.

Watch 'Pat' Brown ONE Democratic leader to keep your eye on in the Golden West is Edmond G. Brown, the new attorney general and the only Democrat to win in the last election. Brown, though of the opposite political party, is

ful, especially at income-tax time)

ful, especially at income-tax time) And in our complex civilization he has no real self-sufficiency. He is dependent for transportation, for food, for heat and light on an intricate network sustained by property owners who will never, by proper means, be able to do it.

This, one would assume, should be a compelling reason to take a personal and continuing interest in the well-being of the whole society. But exactly the opposite appears to be true. In the locker room at the country club is not put to the political constructive cure of the day.

If the great metropolitan areas really just run themselves, and if they do not function actively, then all would be well. But self-government does not function by the sustained participation of interested citizens.

What are the consequences when that is not forthcoming. It is evident in the blight of the cities—a blight that is not merely physical but also financial. The lack of government when government is left to the hands of a few men for profit can be extraordinarily high.

It is a chain reaction. The refusal to send to Washington small-bore politicians looking for workers to do the dirty work of the system from top to bottom tends to deteriorate. And your good respectability and respectability receive more than the meanness of politics and politicians.

Also, if 5 per cent is the average productivity increase for all industry, it is undoubtedly true that productivity is stationary in some important areas. It is right to allow firms with declining productivity to pay for raising productivity? Yet it might be more efficient firm across the street is allowed to pay the extra wage.

Also, some firms pay increased output by incentive plans—in which workers are given more pay in which they create their own output above some standard. It is right to let all workers share in increased output? Or should only those who are responsible for it? Or is it proper to encourage firms to pay a productivity allowance on top of incentive?

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.

Measuring productivity is sometimes fairly difficult. It's not so simple as it seems. It's a certain type of gadget, where all you have to do is to divide the number of gadgets produced in a year by the number of man-hours involved, taking the result and comparing it with a prior year.

But it's hard when the product is something where a much more complicated airplane is being built one year, than last year's simpler model. And it's hard to measure in an insurance agency, or a shoe-making parlor.