



# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## The Recurring Crisis In The Schools

FOR what little satisfaction it may bring, and to bring the current financial crisis in local schools into perspective, let it be said that the problem is nationwide, has been pressing for a long time and will be for a long time to come. The problem is more severe in southern schools than in some other parts of the country, because the South has to do more than they to reach minimum educational standards, and has less money to do it with. Because of sharp increases in enrollment, North Carolina education has to run fast in order to stand still, let alone improve the overall quality of its education which, by most yardsticks and with outstanding exceptions, is below average. An estimated 35 million dollars a year is needed, throughout the state, merely to house enrollment increases.

The inability of state and city governments to carry the load alone was recognized by the General Assembly in 1949 when it appropriated 25 million dollars for school building purposes, and authorized a bond election for the same amount. Last year the General Assembly authorized issuing another 50 million dollars in bonds. Both of these issues passed overwhelmingly, as school bond issues usually do, and the state has some 50 million dollars which isn't in sight is sorely needed in the state for education each year for the remainder of the decade.

Of most immediate concern is the city and county school board request that the county commissioners call for a five million dollar school bond election next month. Tuesday school officials will decide which needs are most pressing. They emphasize that five million isn't all they need, that another seven mil-

lion dollars will be needed before long. Yesterday City Treasurer L. L. Ledbetter cautioned against taking action on another school bond issue until over five million dollars in authorized but unsold city and county bonds are marketed, and that won't be until next May. It is his view that action on the new bonds, before sale of the old ones, might make it more difficult and costly to sell the bonds. And he proposed a "budget financing" system of school construction which would spread bond sales over a long period of time and reduce indebtedness.

The question is not whether the additional money should be raised, and whether it should be raised by bond issue or other means, such as taxes. Statistics alone decree that this community, in which enrollment is growing twice as fast as in the state as a whole, needs several million dollars' worth of schools promptly, and a bond issue is an acceptable method by which funds can be raised. The question is one of timing and method—when and how to authorize expenditures quickly without endangering the city's and county's excellent credit rating and increasing bond sale costs. Treasurer Ledbetter is adept at financing as the school superintendents are in their field, and all arguments deserve full hearing before a decision is reached.

Meanwhile, parent-taxpayers would do well to ponder, and discuss at PTA meetings, the idea of 10- or 11-month school terms. A number of communities have added two months to their school year, on the logical grounds that it is uneconomical to have so expensive a plant idle for more than three months out of the year.

## The Senate Regains Some Lost Honor

A MEASURE of lost honor returned to the Senate last night. It finally faced the McCarthy issue. It was an issue some senators resented at first to notice, then decided to postpone until after the election. Only after conservative senators were accused by McCarthy of aiding the Communists was the Senate aroused to indignation. But the important thing is that the Senate did vote the censure McCarthy deserves, for his abuse of a Senate investigating subcommittee, and by a resounding 67-20 vote. Similar margins for the other two censure counts are likely.

This censure and the loss of his committee chairmanship next month to a Democrat will lower Sen. McCarthy's sinking star. But the voting lineup last night is portentous for the Republican Party and Eisenhower administration.

Democratic senators, in a striking display of party unity on a fundamental issue, voted unanimously for censure. But 20 Republicans, led by Majority Leader Knowland, voted against censure. Two other Republicans, Bricker of Ohio and Caperton of Indiana, who have joined them had they been there. Among the 23 Republicans who voted for censure are several men who will not be in the Senate next session, including J. Lee Smith of New York and Cooper of Kentucky.

What this means is domination of Republican policy in the Senate by men who differ with their own President on fundamental foreign and domestic issues. The Republican President will have to look to a Democratic Congress for much of his support.

## There Once Was A Man In Nantucket ..

AN OLD-TIMER (we suppose) named A. B. WILLIAM wrote the WASHINGTON POST a letter the other day and told how he missed those ancient days of newspapering when a bright young reporter would dream up a jingle and drop it at the desk on his way out for a beer. The jingle would find its way into print, some other bright young reporter would see it, and knock out another verse before he went out for a beer.

Of course many of the better ones were written after several beers. One that made the rounds started out this way:

There once was a man in Nantucket  
Who kept all his cash in a bucket.  
But his daughter named Nan,  
Ran away with a man,  
And as for the bucket—  
Nantucket.

The next paper added this verse:

But he followed the pair to Pawtucket.  
The man and the girl with the bucket;  
And he said the man he was  
Weilome to Nan,  
But as for the bucket—  
Pawtucket.

And then the third verse appeared in the old New York Press:

Then the pair followed Pa to Manhasset,  
Where he still held the cash as an asset.  
But Nan and the man stole the money and ran,  
And as for the bucket—  
Manhasset.

Well, Mr. William, our meter may be faulty and our rhyming quite offending, but we're going to start another of those jingles never-ending:

A phlegmatic man from Monroe,  
Look a young lady in tow,  
They roved on Lake Giesseu  
Said, "I'm freezin'!"  
And as for the mot—  
Monroe.

From The Greensboro Daily News

## BREAKFAST

BETTER Breakfast Month—now that's one month we will stand up for. The decline and fall of the great American breakfast seems to us a sign and portent of decadence. Nutritionists are worried about it. We lay it to various classes of people: (1) boys and girls who are afraid they will be late for school; (2) office workers who had rather sleep than for the flat look; and (4) sinners who have sat up too late the night before.

We'll bet Longfellow's blacksmith ("the smith, a mighty man he") ate a big breakfast, including black bread, beans, codfish cake and pie. George Washington, John Marshall, William McKinley and William Howard Taft all look like big breakfast eaters to us. Franklin and Jefferson may have been subverted to some extent by the "continental breakfast" but we doubt it. Andrew Jackson and Calvin Coolidge obviously didn't eat enough breakfast.

A breakfast that consists of a little cereal, a miniature glass of orange juice, a piece of toast and cup of coffee, possibly accompanied by a lonesome egg, is almost as sad as no breakfast at all.

Our idea of a 100 per cent American breakfast is one with most, if not all, of these articles on the menu. A big bowl of oatmeal with plenty of sugar, salt, but-

ter and cream; at least half a cantaloupe; eggs (plain) fried, boiled, scrambled, coddled, et cetera; bacon, old country ham, sausages (paties not links), fried chicken, and salt herring roe; rolls, toast, doughnuts, waffles, buckwheat cakes and biscuits; coffee, just a few cups.

It may take a little time to eat such a breakfast but it will be worth it. Don't ask us who's going to cook it.

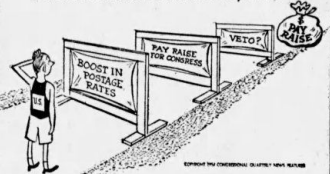
A woman we know, who has a reputation for cunning foods, says peach preserves keep much better if placed on a top shelf—especially if there are children in the family.—MATTOON (ILL.) JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

"How does that family budget system work out?"

"Oh, it's the same as any other way of living beyond your income—except, of course, you have a record of it.—LAMAR (Mo.) DEMOCRAT.

Scientists are proud of their progress with the atom, which they report soon may power our ships, planes and trains. We'll be proud of them too when they come up with some way to use that energy to push our paint brush, fix those back steps and weed the garden.—NEW ORLEANS STATES.

## Possible Hurdles To Federal Pay Hike



## Federal Pay Raise Again To Face Several Obstacles

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A PAY raise for the 435 members of Congress is high on the agenda of the new Congress.

Rep. Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who will be House speaker, says a federal pay raise bill would be given priority in 1955. Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) and Senators Olin (D-Iowa) and Neely (D-W.Va.) will introduce bills early in January to give federal workers a 10 per cent pay increase. Johnson is to lead the Post Office and Civil Service Committee which handles such legislation in the Senate. Tom Murray (D-Tenn.), scheduled to head the corresponding House committee, favors a five per cent pay raise for classified postal and postal employees as "just fair and reasonable."

But the pay raise movement may bog down in a legislative tangle as it did in 1954, when federal pay raise provisions were included in about half a dozen bills. One of them finally cleared Congress Aug. 20—adjournment day—only to be pocket-vetted by the president a few days later. Sen. Johnson predicted Aug. 24 that Congress would pass a pay raise bill in 1955 and would "overwhelm" any Presidential veto.

But Congress has yet to override an Eisenhower veto. Because each has thousands of federal workers, every state has a stake in the pay raise issue. In addition to those overseas, in June, 1954, there were 2,163,906 paid civilian federal employees in the continental U.S., 504,791 of them postal workers. The federal workers in North Carolina numbered 27,063, including 8,108 postal employees. In June, 1953, 2,306,249 federal employees, 319,941 of them Post Office workers, were located in the U.S. Of these 27,150 federal employees, including

## Refugees Flee South

# U.S. Aiding Indochinese

By MARQUIS CHILDS

THEORETICALLY, by the settlement of the Indochina War, the Geneva refugees will be able to return to their homes. But the total area was to remain under control of the three Associated States—South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia while the other half was to come under control of Ho Chi-minh's Communists. But reports from Saigon give a more and more disturbing impression of chaos and corruption in South Viet Nam, which threatens the imminent loss of the whole country.

At the same time the Communists in the northern half are reported to be violating the armistice terms by using force and violence to prevent those who want to leave from fleeing to the south. Because the United States at Geneva refused to sign the peace settlement, there is little this country can do to help the situation. At his most recent press conference Secretary of State John Foster Dulles explained that America is not legally in a position to protect to the armistice commission set up under the settlement. This can only be done indirectly through a request to the British to forward a protest.

## U.S. AIDS REFUGEES

But American help in substantial volume is going to the nearly 600,000 refugees who have fled from the north to the south. After the Geneva settlement forty million dollars were set aside for the refugee problem. The Foreign Operations Administration sent two top experts, Richard R. Brown, who had been head of the German escapee program in Frankfurt, and James Campbell, who had been in Hong Kong helping with refugees fleeing from Communist China, to Saigon. They arrived on Aug. 5 and immediately got a program started.

A thousand tents were flown from Japan, each with capacity of 20 persons. A second thousand was sent by boat. Since then another 8,000 tents have been shipped. Blankets, medical supplies and farm tools also were sent from Japan and the United States.

Of the total set aside for refugees, five million dollars was earmarked for the U. S. Navy to pay the cost of transporting the refugees. The Navy has already carried more than 165,000, many of them suffering from malaria, tuberculosis and tropical diseases.

In the course of "Operation Exodus" there have been only 47 deaths and all but three of these were infants suffering from tropical diseases. They were borne by Navy transports.

The prospect for these refugees, in the first instance, at least, is grim. A tent colony is not exactly a cheerful or a pretty place in the midst of a monsoon rain with a sea of mud engulfing everything.

By far the largest share of the

money allocated for the refugees—nearly thirty million—is going to pay for the local cost of concentrating refugees in camps and settling refugees. Members of the American mission are working hard to get the refugees out of tents and into more permanent shelters. At the head of the Indochina mission is Leland Barrows, who was until recently director of the operations mission to Greece.

STARTED FROM SCRATCH  
It is difficult to realize the extent to which almost everything in South Viet Nam must be started from scratch. The French with their colonial viewpoint completely dominated every phase of public administration. There are very few trained and experienced public servants. On a small scale an effort is being made to bring Vietnamese to this country for training. A third group is now in Washington for courses in public administration and finance. A Federal Reserve Board expert is in Saigon helping to work out fiscal problems.

Whether the free half of Indochina can now be "saved" from Communism, no one familiar with the true picture can predict with any confidence. But the United States is making a strenuous effort to help with one of the biggest problems, which is the absorption of 400,000 people who rejected the Communist promises and chose freedom instead.

CAN TELL STORY  
Those on U. S. government payrolls who undertake to tell this story might well find themselves under the ban of the Dworkin amendment. This amendment to the Mutual Aid Act, introduced by Sen. Henry C. Dworkin (R-Idd.), provides that no funds shall be used in any way for "dissemination within the United States or general propaganda in support of the mutual security program."

The word propaganda has for many members of Congress an offensive meaning. If the story cannot be told for Americans, then it is difficult to get understanding for a vital effort in the struggle with Communism. And this may be a handicap in the propaganda contest with the Communist half of Indochina.

But Russia were doing the same thing for the United States and the homeless in their half of Viet Nam as America is doing in the south, that fact would be advertised by every possible means.

## People's Platform

OPA, Farm, Veteran Program ROUNW, S. C.

Editors, The News:  
IN THE first place I have been, since 1942, physically unable to do more than very light work and even that has to be arranged that I can have several rest periods during the day.

In the second place my right to earn a living was taken from me in 1953. As an illustration I would like to publish the figures showing exactly what I made trying to farm this year.

Tobacco was the only crop worth harvesting. After warehouse charges, my portion of this should have been \$57.25. Instead I was seeking a penalty of \$421.46 for selling this tobacco, which left \$249.89 to pay the following: Fertilizer, \$125.50; kerosene for curing, \$56.71; poison, twice etc., \$38.55; hauling to market, \$7.77; Tobacco Association, \$9.28. This leaves me the enormous sum of \$14.02 to pay taxes, grocery bills, etc. This is the kind of farming I have been forced to do since 1953.

Before 1951, I was told at the PMA office that if I should build a tobacco curing barn on my place I would be entitled to at least an acre tobacco allotment. In 1951, through the PMA, I got a tobacco barn and packhouse built. (How I got "gypped" on this should interest some Federal investigator. I received a whole 6 acre allotment which has remained the same. When I returned home from naval service in 1943 with medical discharge, I attempted to reopen my coun-

—M. M. ALFORD

## Democrats May Let Langer Head Anti-Monopoly Group

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON  
DEMOCRATS expect to develop next year a significant and politically potent attack on special interests and the current through hearings by the anti-monopoly subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

This is the subcommittee which under its present chairman, Sen. Langer of North Dakota, has been investigating the Dixon-Yates contract. It was refused an appropriation by the last Congress, a difficulty certain to be overcome in the next.

There is but one flaw in the prospect so far as many influential Democrats are concerned. It is that Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee is in line to be subcommittee chairman. Only Sen. Kefauver ranks him on Judiciary and while Kefauver could claim the subcommittee, his burden as Judiciary chairman will be very heavy and he would prefer not to add to it.

The only solution that has so far occurred to the other statesmen of the prospective majority is to let Sen. Langer carry on. Langer, who earned his nickname of Wild Bill, lists himself in the Congressional Directory as a Republican elected with the endorsement of the Nonpartisan League. The regular state organization tried to defeat him in 1952 and he retaliated by traveling across the state on the Truman train.

PULL A MORSE?  
He has always behaved in the Senate with notable independence and has never hesitated—as in the Dixon-Yates matter—to take anti-Eisenhower positions. Democrats do not admit it but they secretly cherish a hope that this body he will do a Morse and thus bolster their control of the Senate.

Sen. Kefauver is not as personally unpopular as present naivete would lead one to expect. Some jealousy that so fresh a Senator should have ascended the presidential totem pole so far

## ESTES GALLS SOME

The prospect that he may fall into still another leadership committee, in a sense in charge of what they expect to be one of their best issues, is galling to men like the hardworking Russell of Georgia who are in a position to make their views count. A battle against "the interests" would of course add to the Galahad reputation Kefauver acquired in the crime committee hearings. Unquestionably many voters, especially women, have him fixed in their minds as a crusader and this— as Dwight Eisenhower can testify—is powerful political medicine.

The monopoly subcommittee's relations with the Justice Department will be one of the most interesting aspects of its activities. Already under Langer it is deploring the many voters who have consented to charges of prejudice against Judge Luther Youngdahl in the Lattimore case. Youngdahl is a former Republican governor of North Dakota's neighbor, Minnesota.

The apparent evidence however is that under Brownell, the antitrust division of Justice is carrying on strongly. He put at its head one of his ablest assistants, Stanley N. Barnes, a former judge. Brownell has also vetoed the merger of the powerful Youngs and Bethlehem Steel companies.

The subcommittee plans to conduct what will amount to an audit of the antitrust division's actions. It will also look into administration policies that Democrats contend are fostering monopoly.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON  
SECRETARY of State Dulles had known about the 13 U. S. flies held by China ever since the Korean truce. They had been mentioned frequently in Peiping radio broadcasts, so anyone listening to the radio about them. Nothing was done to secure their liberation.

Prediction: Look for Moscow to intervene with Red China to free the 13 American flies as part of the current assistance overtures. Ike is not going to be able to squeeze Sen. Knowland out of the Senate GOP. There is no more after Knowland punctures and pierces the Eisenhower foreign policy. Ike has been pretty peeved at Knowland's behavior when his erstwhile boss, President Nixon, talked to GOP Senate solons they wouldn't stand for bouncing Knowland. They didn't know whether "McNixon" was speaking for himself or President, because Dick would like

nothing better than to get his fellow Californian, Sen. Knowland, demoted.

Sen. Herman Welker of Idaho mistook the new senator from Nebraska, Roman Hruska, for a Senate aide and started to demote him. Hruska promptly told Welker to get his own glass of water.

## Dixon-Yates Dickers

The Dixon-Yates combine has been dickered with the famed Steve Hannegan public relations firm to improve its public relations. They need it. (Trouble is that one of Ike's closest golfing partners, William E. Robinson, is head of the Hannegan firm.)

When Congressman Charles Howell, Democrat, who ran for the Senate in New Jersey, got a letter from the Democratic National Committee asking for \$100 to run for Senate votes in Ohio, he wrote a caustic note that if the Democrats really wanted to pick up an-

## Merry-Go-Round

Republican leaders are wire-pulling the White House to get John Lodge of Connecticut made ambassador to Portugal. He speaks four languages; should make a good envoy.

When Joe McCarthy complained to the Carroll Arms Office housing the Committee to Keep an Effective Congress, the committee was booted out. Later Joe gave the hotel a plug on the Senate floor. The plug was so much time that McCarthy table is reserved permanently.

Sen. B. B. Latham, former aide to Ike and the first general to lead American troops into Arnhem across the German border is exiting from the Army to join the market research network in New York. He once performed the Army's most important human relations by integrating Negroes in the armed forces. Now he'll do public relations for Schenley, United Artists, Penn-Texas.

