

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1954

Sen. Ervin Should Explain His Stand

WE CONFESS surprise at the stand taken by North Carolina's new Sen. Sam Ervin on the first major policy vote to come up since he was sworn in.

The issue was extension and liberalization of the Reciprocity Trade Act. The administration originally pressed for a three-year extension of the act. It wanted also to grant the President more authority to cut existing tariff rates, in line with the recommendations of the Randall commission. But, under pressure from the Old Guard protectionists, the administration backed down, indicated it would settle for a one-year extension.

Senate Democrats decided to pick up the ball the administration had dropped. Sen. Gore of Tennessee proposed an amendment incorporating features of the original administration request. Other southern Democrats, who long have led

the battle for freer trade, voted for the Gore amendment—all except Sen. George of Georgia. In fact, only six Democrats joined the 39 Republicans who opposed the unsuccessful amendment. Sen. Ervin, however, was paired against the amendment.

It is conceivable that he and Sen. George—and Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, who was also paired against—felt that it would be best to extend the act for but one year now and liberalize it next year when—as they hope—the Congress will be Democratic. All three of these men voted for the one-year extension when the bill was finally passed.

However, in view of the importance of freer trade to the nation and particularly the South, an explanation of his stand by Sen. Ervin is in order.

Why They Stay Away From Washington

FORTUNE magazine's current issue sheds light on one of the most difficult problems of government—how to get good men to leave private employment and go to work for the public.

Fortune asked 107 top business executives in 20 American cities whether they would accept a position in the Eisenhower administration. Only 27 said they were completely willing to serve. Fifty-nine said they would not or could not take a government job. Sixteen said they would serve only if pressured to do so. Five did not answer.

Since the Eisenhower administration has been friendlier to U. S. business than the two preceding administrations, Fortune sought the reasons for this reluctance to enter public service. Here they are:

1. Of the 59 who said they would not serve, 30 per cent mentioned congressional investigations in general and the McCarthy-Stevens hearing in particular. Half of those who said they would not serve if pressured referred to the Mc-

Carthy-Stevens affair. Fifteen per cent of those willing to serve cited the Stevens case as a hazard.

2. Many of the executives said that the financial sacrifice was too great.
3. Some of them objected to government bureaucratic procedures.
4. A few said they didn't like the "goldfish bowl aspects of Washington."

This survey affords good evidence why there have already been 17 resignations from high government offices in 1954, and why it is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade business executives to accept top government management positions.

We don't expect the survey to change Sen. McCarthy's tactics, but it may prompt other congressional leaders to take a new look at the investigative processes, low government salaries, and excess bureaucracy in an effort to provide an atmosphere in which competent and accomplished Americans can serve the people of the nation in responsible government positions.

Robert McHardy Mauldin

RARELY in the history of a community does a man emerge with the inspiring qualities of character and leadership which Robert McHardy Mauldin possessed in such generous measure.

Better known as simply "Mac" Mauldin to his countless friends, this unassuming gentleman lived a life that inspired up to our children and to later generations as an example of great devotion and dedication to the noblest interests of this community.

For more than eight years "Mac" Mauldin served as chairman of the Charlotte School Board. His years of leadership covered a period of extensive building and the rapid expansion of the entire school system. They were years when men of less stature and consecration would have steered clear of any job as thankless as that of presiding over a school board. But no task was too large or too small for "Mac" Mauldin. He loved

his community dearly, and he gave every ounce of his strength and loyalty toward making it a better place in which to live.

"Mac" Mauldin had a deep love for children. As far as he was concerned, no effort was too strenuous if it was directed toward enriching their lives and enlarging their opportunities. To him all children represented not only the hope and promise of tomorrow, but the entire heritage of our ultimate future.

Even after "Mac" Mauldin suffered a serious stroke three years ago, he insisted on attending meetings of the school board and visiting new sites for schools. His allegiance to and his affection for his fellowmen characterized everything he did.

When unselfish and inspired men like "Mac" Mauldin leave our community, we should pause to realize our loss. But we should do more. We should try to live as they lived, giving more than we receive.

Jonas Puts Himself On The Record

THE 10TH DISTRICT'S Rep. Charles J. R. Jonas may or may not vote more wisely than the 33rd and 18th Districts. But it is indisputable that he puts himself on the record more frequently than does any other Tar Heel representative.

Last year, along with the 9th District's Hugh Alexander and the 2nd District's Lawrence Fountain, he made every one of the 41 roll call votes in the House.

Through June 15 of this year, according to CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERS, he missed only 1 of the 43 roll call votes in the House. (It concerned authorization of the Air Academy and funds for its construction.) Second to him was Alexander, who missed 4 of the 33.

The booby prize, among North Carolina congressmen, goes to the 7th District's Rep. Frank Carlyle and the 5th

District's Rep. Thurmond Chatham. They both missed 16 of the 33 votes.

Their record was paralleled in the Senate by Sen. Alton A. Lennon, who missed 36 of the 73 roll call votes there. The only senators who missed more roll call votes were McCarran of Nevada (41 absences) and Bridges of New Hampshire (37 absences).

Lennon and Carlyle had primary fights on their hands, which accounted for some of their absences.

If it could be argued that a legislator's absence at voting time is preferable to his presence, if he votes contrary to your wishes. But the legislator who puts himself on the record consistently gives his constituents a chance to analyze his performance in their behalf. Rep. Jonas deserves credit for leading the North Carolina delegation on this score.

From The Greensboro Daily News

WHAT ARE THEY TEACHING?

FROM THE DURHAM HERALD we learn that North Carolina's public schools face a "situation in science teaching which is disturbing."

Here is this "situation" as our Durham contemporary depicts it:

In 1930 there were no graduates of white or Negro colleges qualified to teach physics and there was no demand for physics teachers. There were six graduates of white colleges and nine graduates of Negro colleges qualified to teach chemistry, but there was no demand in terms of employment for a one of the 15. (These figures do not mean that there were no physics majors and only 15 chemistry majors graduated in the state in 1933; it means that no persons who had taken enough physics to meet certification requirements took the required education courses and only 15 persons took enough chemistry to meet certification standards took the required education courses.)

That no new physics and chemistry teachers were employed in North Carolina for the 1953-54 session suggests a lamentable situation in science instruc-

tion in the high schools. Certainly there is more interest among high school boys and girls in chemistry and physics than is evident in the figures which show no new instructors in those branches engaged in the high schools of the state last session.

To us this situation, just when the atomic age is emerging, too, is as surprising as it is disturbing. We had thought that the schools were going in more heavily for science. It has been known for some time that there was sharp decrease, almost to the vanishing point, in the number of students taking Latin and languages in general.

All of which leaves us wondering just what the schools are teaching. Are they really as far as these cumulative reports imply into a vocational training, social sciences and frills curriculum? Does learning by doing require no fundamentals or the mental discipline, culture and basic knowledge which they have heretofore provided?

Brief Encounter



Yankee Historians Routed

(From an address by Dr. Frank E. Vandiver, assistant professor of history, Washington University, before the Illinois State Historical Society.)

I MUST confess to feeling uncomfortable here tonight—as a student of Confederate history, speaking to the Illinois State Historical Society in the heart of the northern camp. I wonder what Jubel Early would say if he knew that a Rebel was here talking to you now—especially since I come in the role of potential ally? I shudder to think.

As you all know, the late unpleasantness did not come to an end at Appomattox. No sooner had the guns been silenced than a quieter, more protracted war began—a sort of "paper war" between the North and the South. The race was on first to the strong—at least in the field of history. Northern historians were the first to make their voices heard. The South's first battle here when the federal government failed to bring President Jefferson Davis (he was always that to the southern people) to trial. Three days remained, and the new tradition would be completed.

First, the war had to be taken out of the realm of a moral crusade—a crusade against human bondage, as many northerners labeled it. Slavery must be recognized, not as the primary cause of the war but as one of several causes. There were economic and political causes of equal importance.

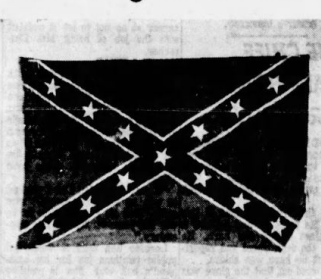
Second, the South's sincerity of purpose must be admitted. Third, the North must be made to share the war guilt with the South. It takes two to make war.

Several of these early historians of the Confederate side became more ardent Rebels as they wrote than they had been during the war. Such was Alexander H. Stephens. Little Rock had not been the most cooperative Confederate during the struggle—but you could discern this from the pages of his defense of Rebellion—"A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States."

A strong indication of the impact of southern historiography on the Civil War is the use of the name "the Civil War" in earlier histories. Northern historians, if you were apt to see the war called anything from the Civil War to the Great Rebellion to "Slaveholders' Insurrection."

But the final victory for the Southern interpretation has come only recently. In 1947, the late W. Frank L. Owsley in his text "A Short History of the American People"—refer to the conflict as the "War for Southern Independence." I prefer E. M. Coulter's name—"Late unpleasantness."

South Is Winning The War



To save honor, though, the cause would have to be accepted as representing more than treason. The South won its first battle here when the federal government failed to bring President Jefferson Davis (he was always that to the southern people) to trial. Three days remained, and the new tradition would be completed.

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British Have Awakened to The Totality Of Red Peril

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

FEAR FROM seeming ill-considered, Sir Winston Churchill has displayed all the splendor of the greatest personality of this century during his days in Washington.

Furthermore, he and President Eisenhower have done good business together. They have re-forged the links between Britain and America, as they set out to show there is still a flaw in the forging that they have not and perhaps could not overcome.

In brief, the British leaders have now waked up to Britain's total peril from Soviet attack with the absolute weapons.

It may seem strange that this British awareness of total peril should now be so important. After all, this peril has existed for some time. It has been known in theory since it began to exist but the truth is that the British leaders did not feel the peril in their bones until this winter. Their actions were not influenced by it. They did not regard their peril as something real, practical and immediate.

LISTENED TO COLE

A date can even be given on exceedingly good authority, for the moment of the Prime Minister's own full awakening. On Feb. 17, Rep. Sterling Cole talked in Chicago to an ironically chosen audience—the annual convention of the National Sand and Gravel Road-Mixer Concrete Association. But Cole got his most attentive hearing in London, at No. 1 Downing Street.

The chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy described how our first hydrogen bomb "obliterated the test island" at Eniwetok; tore a "cravity in the floor of the ocean" in the Pacific; and produced other horrible and specific things.

Precisely because Cole's facts were vivid and specific, they were heard by the Prime Minister as he had never been aroused by all the secret and abstract studies available to him. Churchill has been quoting Cole's facts ever since, in a sort of grim litany. He referred to them at length during his White House talks, and reiterating his other oft-repeated statement that the British Isles are "a bull's eye target" for Soviet atomic attack.

Still more curiously, the episode of the Japanese fishing boat was a night really convinced most of the other members of the British government. Like Churchill they had all the secret papers. In the case of Churchill, they had elaborate calculations of the sec-

It is tragic that the sense of total peril of the Prime Minister as he kind of result. But it is not blame-worthy, because it is inevitable. In 12 or 13 or 24 months, some other trifling episode was expected to arouse the people and the policy-makers of this country to the peril of the British Isles. And we shall then react to our own total peril—not in just about the same way that the British have reacted. We sleep now, as the British slept until this winter. And it will be a night really convinced most of the other members of the British government. Like Churchill they had all the secret papers. In the case of Churchill, they had elaborate calculations of the sec-

ret papers had seemed to them remote and unreal. Then the fallout from our second hydrogen test cruelly interrupted the voyage of the "Fortunata" Dragon. And that simple episode translated the calculations of the secret papers into something that any politician or planner could understand.

After that, the peril of Britain was truly real and truly immediate in the mind of every British policy-maker. And this harsh, belated awakening in turn controlled the British response to the challenge in Indochina.

All the reasons the British have given for their policy in the Indochina crisis—the importance of Asian nationalism, the need for Asian support, and so on—are good reasons. But there is one other thing about this policy that the British have not said.

Warnings that the loss of Indochina would amount to a super-Munich in Asia, have come from almost every trusted British key official in the past year. And Asian experts have emphatically argued that the danger of an Asian Munich is much greater than the danger of offending Asian nationalism. All these warnings have been ignored in London, except for one detail. Reinforcements are being sent to Malaya to meet the increased Communist menace there, which only confirms the character of the British reaction.

All the facts, in short, point the same way. The British policy-makers thought that a war to save Indochina would produce a wider war. Hence they had to ask themselves, "Are we ready to risk the destruction of Britain for the sake of Indochina?" That single question was controlling and decisive. The answer was, "No."

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People's Platform

People Of South Can Live With The Problem

EDITORIAL: I SEE no reason for so many letters about segregation. I think the people of the South can learn to live with the problem. After all, we have learned to live with the Republicans.

It's true there aren't as many of them as Negroes. But then, the Negro had no choice in being what he is, while Republicans are made, not born.

—BARNEY LINDSAY

It Takes Three To 'Visit With'

EDITORIAL: A LIFE insurance executive is quoted in a letter to Civil Shavers of Texas (in Drew Pearson's column) as follows:

"I had the opportunity to visit with you regarding a life insurance contract concerning a Texas company."

Frequently I hear a person of educational attainment use the word "visit with" in the sense so obviously intended above.

One does not "visit with" another unless he accompanies him on a visit to another.

If I want to go to see Joe Doe on a visit, and I phone him and say, "Hello, Joe, I want to come over and visit you for a short while," I have said it correct.

But if I say, in that sense, "Hello, Joe, I want to come over and visit with you for a short while," I have said it incorrectly.

—ALEX WORTH

McIntyre Expresses Thanks For Votes

EDITORIAL: **W**OULD YOU please be kind enough to publish my personal thanks to those who read my column, many thousands of whom were among those who supported me in the second primary, June 22.

Although I was not fortunate enough to win, this fact does not slightly detract from my grateful feelings about the fine people who supported me. I am proud of me and my record to go out Saturday and vote their consciences and to work in my behalf. I will never forget it.

I have sent my congratulations to Mr. F. J. Blythe on his nomination. I urge all Democrats to support him in the November election.

—FRED H. MCINTYRE

They're Praying Now For Sen. McCarrthy

EDITORIAL: **I** THINK you missed the boat on the Army-McCarthy hearing. It must be his Midwest and Southwest we have formed prayer circles for Sen. McCarthy. For he is at this time the symbol of anticommunism in America and most of the free world.

If they destroy him it would be a great victory for world communism. It must not happen. These Red rats must be dislodged from their nests in our government, Army, colleges and labor unions. It depends on a free and intelligent and patriotic press.

—MRS. ROBERT BURGE

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

REPUBLICAN and Democratic congressmen attended the recent White House briefing on Far Eastern problems came away with a depressed feeling. The depression, they said, was not so much because the situation was grave but because the administration didn't seem to know what to do about it.

The closed-door session gives significant insight into how Eisenhower and Dulles were thinking during their talks with Churchill.

President Eisenhower started the briefing with a short pep talk in which he called for bipartisan support. Then he introduced Undersecretary of State W. Lawrence, just back from the Geneva Conference.

Gloomily, Smith reported that France is ready to accept an Indochina ceasefire at any price, and we probably have to go along with it. Inasmuch as we dictated the armistice terms in Korea on the ground that our boys were doing the fighting, the French are now insisting on fixing the terms in Indochina for the same reason.

Dulles, Smith Didn't Satisfy Solons

WASHINGTON

The United States, the Undersecretary of State told the senators, is prepared to draw a "fighting line" in Indochina, which would embrace Laos, Cambodia, and part of Vietnam. And if the Reds would be willing to fight, Smith left the impression, however, that the Reds would demand occupation of all Vietnam—the whole of the most populated part of Indochina—and that the French would let them get away with it.

Secretary Dulles spoke up during one part of the briefing to say that he "thought" India might join an anti-Communist alliance if the Reds tried to invade Laos and Cambodia, because of India's cultural and religious ties with these two small states. But he quickly added that he had no positive evidence.

Meanwhile, Undersecretary Smith reported that the Chinese Communists are already wooing Laos and Cambodia. It left the impression that, as soon as the military offensive is halted, the Reds would start a political offensive with honeyed words and "silver bullets" to win over the rest of Indochina.

Knowland Cross-Examines

Questions at Smith and Dulles was Knowland of California, the Republican Senate leader. The Democrats asked few questions and there was apparent desire to embarrass the administration.

Sen. Knowland, however, questioned Smith rather sharply as to where the "fighting line" will be drawn in Indochina. If we draw a fighting line, now, and proclaim that we will fight at that line, would we not draw another line later, Knowland asked, and then retreat still farther to another line? Smith and Secretary Dulles never gave him a direct answer. They talked around in circles.

Undersecretary Smith admitted that we were getting next to nowhere with the Southeast Asia alliance. The key, he said, was India, and he indicated that England was taking her cue from India.

The report was so gloomy that Secretary Dulles, in answer to a question, had little chery talk and try to end the conference on an optimistic note.

'Hogwash'

Senators, comparing notes afterward, regarded the briefing as the same game before the Geneva Conference that the only reason he was going to Geneva was to see his Midwest friend Bidault from losing his job as foreign minister and to prevent Mendes-France from the overthrow of the pro-American Laniel government.

Dulles told the senators that the Geneva Conference which he once described as the "biggest con" would not yet be judged a failure because it wasn't over yet.

As the congressional group filed out, Congressman Vinson of Georgia snorted: "Hogwash! Pure hogwash!"

It was so loud that the statesman who had brewed the so-called "hogwash" couldn't help but overhear.