



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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An Old Mess Grows Messier

The chickens that came home to roost on the redistricting issue are a fierce lot that give North Carolina Democrats no peace. On the very eve of a special session called to force the General Assembly to attend to an undisputed constitutional obligation, the old picture of disorder, doubt and bickering prevails. Nobody seems to want to get it into the task of reshuffling Senate seats to reflect population shifts. There is a vast hanging after a way out when there is no way out. The Assembly either will redistrict or the courts will redistrict and the latter is an indignity that North Carolina ought to avoid. Indeed, court intervention could send the Democratic Party reeling for decades. Still, with all this written plainly on the wall, emissaries of the governor rush from legislator to legislator and the formal call for the special session waits to be issued. It's a sorry extension of a sordid record. Although the headlines say Piedmonters are the problem at the moment they won't stand still for submission of a constitutional amendment to establish a 'Little Federal Plan' for future apportionments, the problem is rooted in the cast Gov. Sanford came up with the amendment as a sop to those who have persistently refused to redistrict the Senate under the Constitution of North Carolina. The bargain is that if the Senate will do its duty, the people will be asked to nullify the effect of reapportionment. The 'Little Federal Plan' would assure rural chieftains control of one house which, of course, is all the control that's needed. What rural areas lost in one house they would gain in another. No wonder Piedmont Democrats are nervous when they were willing to compromise by taking less than their due, an attitude that persisted even after the last regular session compromise was scotched. Now it may be too late. The issue after all these years could not be clearer, and the issue is not the 'Little Federal Plan.' Rather it is whether the constitutional defiance, in which that plan was born, will be ended by redistricting of the Senate in accord with the constitutional mandate. If the Assembly cannot do this simple act quickly and forthrightly — leaving all plans, schemes and gimmicks for later argument — they would do well to consider the possibility that the burden of laying may well be lifted from their honorable shoulders.

Growth Of A Literary Tree

The arrival of Betty Smith's new novel, 'Joy in the Morning,' on the national best seller list brings to mind how many North Carolina writers before her have occupied similar positions, and raises the question of why this state is so fertile in raising authors. Not long ago Charlotte's Harry Golden actually had two of his books on the best seller list at the same time, a phenomenal occurrence. And Betty Smith herself was on the list for two years back in 1943 and 1944 when 'A Tree Grows in Brooklyn' was capturing the hearts and minds of so many thousands of readers. In addition to Betty Smith's 'Tree,' two other books by North Carolina residents are among the best sellers of all time. 'See Here, Private Harrow' by Charlotte's Marion Harrow now translated successfully to Hollywood as a television and 'The Gauntlet,' that favorite of a Baptist preacher by Chapel Hill's late Jimmy Street. If you look further into the past, you could find Thomas Dixon Jr.'s 'The Clansman' on the best seller list in 1905, before it was made into that early classic of the silent films, 'Birth of a Nation.' Also in the 1920's, while Virginia was boasting Ellen Glasgow and James Branch Cabell and South Carolina had Julia Peterkin and DuBois Heyward, North Carolina could proudly present Thomas Wolfe and Paul Green, who won the Pulitzer. Prize with his play, 'Abraham's Bosom.' More recent best-selling North Carolina writers would include Frances Gray Patton, Inglis Fletcher and Reynolds Price. Colleges of the state are tilling the best-selling soil by using today's best writers to teach those who may become tomorrow's best writers, getting them off to an early start. At Duke are Reynolds Price, Helen Bevington and Fred Chappell. At the University in Chapel Hill Frances Gray Patton and Betty Smith from time to time join Jessie Rehder, Paul Green and John Ehle, and this year the University boasts as its distinguished Writer-in-Residence John Knowles, author of the widely praised novel 'A Separate Peace.' At East Carolina Ovid Pierre is teaching Eastern Carolinians and at West Carolina Josephina Nigh is teaching Western Carolinians. State College in Raleigh has call on the talents of Guy Owen, Romulus Linney and Dick Walser, and Woman's College in Greensboro this year welcomes back Peter Taylor to join Randall Jarrell. What a wealth of writers teaching writing! Fortunately, an equally diligent effort is being made around the state to cultivate more readers to appreciate the practicing writers, for how can a writer be a best seller without devoted readers? In Greensboro the Historical Book Club has its sixteenth Town Meeting on Books this month, with Willie Snow Ehrbridge, Russell Brantley and Vol Gilmore reviewing the latest books. Raleigh has developed its own annual book festival. And on October 25 Charlotte will launch its first Writers Forum, sponsored by the Junior Woman's Club, with Sam Ragan of Raleigh moderating, and Paul Green, Russell Brantley, Charleen Whisman and Thad Stem Jr. as participants in a discussion of 'The Writer's Obligation to the Truth.' The seed is planted, the soil is tilled — and a literary tree grows in North Carolina. But their case is shaky. Probably the reputation of young Americans desiring to enter college will not increase much more — indeed, it can decrease greatly in some states, where everyone remotely educable already is enrolled. In California, the great majority of high-school graduates go on to some form of college training. The average college already provides a place for every qualified high-school graduate who applies — and it makes room, indeed, for a good many students who almost certainly will fail and will waste the time of instructors and classmates. Many college administrators — particularly those of state institutions, but also not a few from private colleges — are lobbying for federal subsidies to permit them to put up new classrooms, dormitories, and the like. They say that they have to do with a tidal wave of enrollments, and that innumerable earnest young people will get no higher learning unless the federal treasury is raided for the purpose. But their case is shaky. Probably the reputation of young Americans desiring to enter college will not increase much more — indeed, it can decrease greatly in some states, where everyone remotely educable already is enrolled. In California, the great majority of high-school graduates go on to some form of college training. The average college already provides a place for every qualified high-school graduate who applies — and it makes room, indeed, for a good many students who almost certainly will fail and will waste the time of instructors and classmates.

A Lesson From Alabama?

One of the human tragedies of the changing South is that so many men are leaving southern farms to live in southern cities but are not equipped to make a living in the city. Displaced by tractors, cotton-picking machines and other mechanized equipment, these uprooted farmers find too often land in the relief lines of the city's unemployed, where they are an expense to the government and a drag on the economy. Who can help them — and how? At Tuskegee Institute in Alabama someone is trying. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare are jointly sponsoring a retraining project. Uneducated tenant farmers, many of them Negroes, will be brought into Tuskegee and trained for city life. First they will be given instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Then they will get courses in carpentry, masonry, meat cutting, automobile mechanics and the operation and repair of farm machinery. They will also be taught how to get along in the city, how to get a job and hold it, how to manage their family finances. While they are in training they will receive \$22 a week. Alabama's average unemployment compensation benefit. At the conclusion of their course, they will be helped to find suitable jobs in the city and will be ready to make their own living instead of adding to the city's already overloaded rolls of the unemployed and unemployable. North Carolina, with its low per capita income and large number of small farmers who are gradually being displaced by machines, should keep an eye on what is happening in Alabama, for the retraining of low-paid workers for higher-paying jobs is one of the most effective means of increasing per capita income. Perhaps this is one area in which North Carolina can learn a lesson from a southern neighbor.

From The Atlanta Journal

DUFFERS

It's accepted practice among golfers who mull the first shot off the tee to turn to their partners and ask if they may have a "mulligan." If permission is granted, that means they can have an extra shot from the tee and be saved the indignity of counting the first one. But President Kennedy's roly-poly presidential press secretary, Pierre Salinger, has caused another word to be added to the lexicon of the game. Because he requires so many extra shots, either from the tee or the fairway, it has become the custom at the Hyannis Port Club to grant him an "atrocious" whenever it's needed. So the duffers, wherever they gather, have something new to talk about. If they miss a shot, they can laugh it off by calmly asking if they may have an "atrocious." Of course, it's just possible that this may

Crisis In Brazil Threatens Greatest Fall Of All

By MAX FREEDMAN

WASHINGTON The crisis now shaking Brazil is the most important fact in Latin America. It cannot be compared with the recent upheavals in the Dominican Republic and Honduras. These countries are in the margin of history and cannot offset the main flow of events. Brazil by contrast counts in the scale of the world power. The seizure of its government by a sudden victory for Communist forces, or the slow disintegration of the country into economic chaos would be a more serious development than the emergence of Castro's Cuba. The seeds of the present unrest were thickly sown from 1956-60 when Kubitschek was president of Brazil. He allowed a sense of drift to terminate Brazil's economic life, watched in helpless inertia as inflation gathered tragic force, and paraded vague slogans as a substitute for resolute action. It is surprising that Kubitschek, with this disappointing record, should be considered as a possible successor to President Goulart. When Quadros became president he at least tried to bring some of the reforms which Brazil desperately needed. But his course broke under the strain, and in a mood of petulance or fatigue he fled the country in 1961. Many people have never forgiven him for this act of weakness which still further demoralized political conditions in Brazil. The collapse of traditional political standards can be seen in one episode affecting Lincoln Gordon, the United States ambassador in Brazil. At one point various newspapers in Brazil, clearly acting on instructions from the government, ran stories that Mr. Gordon was plotting with American businessmen and wealthy Brazilian citizens to upset the existing rules of the country. Such people welcomed these stories because they thought conditions had reached a point of danger that nothing but decisive American intervention could avert the greatest national tragedy. But this of course was a mummy's view. The stories were planted to discredit the ambassador and embarrass the United States. An official denied the reports, and demonstrated their utter inaccuracy; but Americans wondered what the government would do next to divert attention from its own mistakes. They have not forgotten that the Goulart government solicited its silence an almost incredible appeal to revolution by President Goulart's brother-in-law.

A DISASTER

Before Goulart could become president after Quadros fled, the army insisted that he must divide the powers of his office

RED INFLUENCE

At present inflation has reached a scale that reminds us of the worthless German currency after the first World War attempts to control prices blocked by fears of a sinister and well-organized black market. Communist infiltration of the trade unions is very strong, and is plainly visible in strikes across the country strategically planned to inflame the great-

Brazil has degenerated into a quarrel between extremes with no moderates able to command a national following, and with the army uncertain about its role but determined to save the country from Communism. Although Castro has made a fierce effort to spread his influence in Brazil, as he has succeeded in doing in Venezuela, he has thus far achieved only limited success. Russia has recently developed trading connections with Brazil which still are small but which may grow in coming months. Communist China sends more broadcasts to Brazil in the Portuguese language than does the Voice of America. Thousands of pamphlets on guerrilla warfare, printed in Portuguese in China, have been distributed among the rural districts of Brazil. Fortunately Brazil, unlike many countries in Latin America, has a tradition of reasonable conduct in a crisis. Its people shun violent military solutions. But the choices before Brazil are bleak and painful. It should be realized that they are choices which the people of Brazil primarily must make. Any decisions in Washington will have only an inter-mediate and incidental impact on the final results. Wise Americans should prepare themselves for sad tidings from Brazil unless a political miracle takes place in that country.

Your Position On Civil Rights Is Killing Us In The North As Well As The South . . .



A Rotation System 'It's Time For A Coup'

By ART BUCHWALD

Somebody in Latin America would refuse to fly the President into exile. Then I'll send him by ship. The Navy also told me they wanted a role. Dummett, Colonel you can't have a coup if you let everyone into the junta. What did they teach you at the military academy anyway? I'm sorry what should I tell Gen. Fernandez? We can't let the Air Force can organize the next coup after this one. And the Navy? AN EXCUSE Tell them they have the next coup after the Air Force. We'll do it on a rotating basis. Yes, sir. Now I think we better draw up some kind of excuse for the coup. The United States is supporting this government. Ah, it's good you remember that. We'll say the coup was necessary because the Communists, paid by Castro, planned to take over the government. We said that the last time, the Colonel says. So we'll say it again. We will say that as soon as we clear the Communists out of office we'll hold free elections. Do you think they'll buy it? They have every other time. At first they'll be upset, but they'll get over it. Tell the CIA what we're up to so they can notify their people in Washington in advance of the coup. In that way the CIA will be very grateful to us because they had the information first. General, you're a genius! Colonel, when you have been in and out of justas as long as I have, these things come naturally. Also we must arrange with Quada Sierra to move their troops to our border so we can claim we're being threatened from without and can ask for new military equipment. I hate to surround the Presidential Palace in those rusty old tanks. HOURS ARRESTS Would Quada Sierra do it for us? Why not? We did it for them. Yes, sir. How many house arrests do you want to make? Let's see. The Cabinet, the leaders of the political parties, the university students, and the police guard. I think we should arrest about 500, and then we can have an amnesty for Christmas. The families will be so grateful! I guess that will be all, Colonel. I have to start working around about 500, and then we can have an amnesty for Christmas. Four score and seven weeks ago . . .

No Real Crisis

Notes On College

By RUSSELL KIRK

MECOSTA, Mich. Some parents think that there must be an alarming lack of facilities in our institutions, but also not a few from private colleges — are lobbying for federal subsidies to permit them to put up new classrooms, dormitories, and the like. They say that they have to do with a tidal wave of enrollments, and that innumerable earnest young people will get no higher learning unless the federal treasury is raided for the purpose. But their case is shaky. Probably the reputation of young Americans desiring to enter college will not increase much more — indeed, it can decrease greatly in some states, where everyone remotely educable already is enrolled. In California, the great majority of high-school graduates go on to some form of college training. The average college already provides a place for every qualified high-school graduate who applies — and it makes room, indeed, for a good many students who almost certainly will fail and will waste the time of instructors and classmates. Many college administrators — particularly those of state institutions, but also not a few from private colleges — are lobbying for federal subsidies to permit them to put up new classrooms, dormitories, and the like. They say that they have to do with a tidal wave of enrollments, and that innumerable earnest young people will get no higher learning unless the federal treasury is raided for the purpose. But their case is shaky. Probably the reputation of young Americans desiring to enter college will not increase much more — indeed, it can decrease greatly in some states, where everyone remotely educable already is enrolled. In California, the great majority of high-school graduates go on to some form of college training. The average college already provides a place for every qualified high-school graduate who applies — and it makes room, indeed, for a good many students who almost certainly will fail and will waste the time of instructors and classmates.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round An Old Chapter In The Crime Saga

WASHINGTON 'Marcello's criminal record goes back to 1929 when he served a year and a day for a marijuana violation. That was not a citizen, the immigration authorities ruled on Dec. 8, 1938 that Marcello did not appear to be deportable. Yet he served five years of a 10-year sentence for assault and a robbery later was granted a full pardon by Gov. O. K. Allen, March 18, 1935. Since his release from Atlanta, Marcello has been arrested four times, but has instituted such a reign of fear in New Orleans that few witnesses dare testify against him. BARS AND GARAGES 'Marcello's holdings are fabulous and include dozens of bars, taverns, garages; also the Dixie Coin Machine Co., Jefferson Music Co., B. Robertson Distributing Co., and Fogarty's News Service.' After publication of this column, the late Sen. Estes Kefauver included Marcello in his crime probe and on Dec. 30, 1952, the Immigration Service thought to detain him. The deportation order was issued Feb. 29, but Marcello's smart battery of lawyers appealed all the way up to the Supreme Court. This took three years. The court ruled on May 31 that Marcello was deportable. That, however, was only the beginning. The 'little man' from New Orleans has now taken a total of three appeals to the Supreme Court. All have gone against him. Smart Lawyer The secret of his delaying tactics and the fact that he is still in the U.S. is Jack Wasserman, one of the smartest immigration attorneys in the business. Wasserman has handled the cases of such notorious persons as Frankie Costello and Nicholas Malaxa, the Rumanian refugee, described by Rep. Jack Shelby (D-Calif.), Rep. Frank Kowalski, (D-Conn.), and other congressmen as the financial backer of the Rumanian Iron Guard which began the massacre of Rumanian Jews during the war. Both Costello and Malaxa are still in the United States. But Marcello's smart attorney had court ruled Marcello deportable in 1953, Wasserman conceived the brilliant idea of getting an injunction in the Italian courts to prevent his return to that country. Wasserman contended he was not an Italian citizen. 13 Years Baly then withdrew his passport, and the Justice Department has begun a new round of legal motions. Si-

multaneously Marcello's smart battery of lawyers, led by Wasserman, filed a new round of motions, claiming that the New Orleans gangster would be persecuted if he went back to Italy. Finally in 1959, the Immigration Service, fed up with the legal maneuvering, flew 'The Little Man' without a country to Guatemala where he was supposed to have been born. Alleged bar registration papers had been found in that country. But Marcello's smart attorney claimed the papers were a forgery and made the charge stick. So Marcello came back to his old stamping ground—New Orleans. The Fifth The little man has taken the Fifth Amendment ten times before the Kefauver Committee and more than fifty times before the Senate Rackets Committee. His record for moral turpitude is clear. He has had two criminal convictions. He is not a citizen of the United States. Yet thanks to the legal maneuvering of Jack Wasserman, Marcello is still in the United States 15 years after his first expulsion. This is one answer to the public's bewilderment regarding the ability of the underworld to continue its operations inside the U.S.