THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

EDITORIAL PAGE

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North Carolina Needs Locally Owned Small Industries For Healthy Growth

IN OUR eagerness to attract outside manufacturing plants and the accompanying payrolls, we too often lose sight of our home potentials — industries owned, managed and operated by citizens of the community."

Nestled securely in this admonition of Gov. Luther H. Hodges is a valuable lesson for North Carolina.

Economic maturity—like charity—begins at home. Tar Heels have done an excellent job of luring northern firms and northern capital into the state. As a result, new industry has mushroomed everywhere. Yet North Carolina capital either has not been available or has been reluctant to take part in the development of North Carolina industry.

The problem has long troubled Charlotte's Ben E. Douglas, director of the Dept. of Conservation & Development. Now, he has some practical suggestions to offer about what can be done to plug this yawning gap in North Carolina's economic picture. They are contained in a new GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES, prepared by the small industries section of the department's commerce and industry division.

It treats, in great detail, ways and means of setting up small industries in Tar Heel communities. As usual, Mr. Douglas' alert, imaginative agency has done a commendable job.

Without any slackening of effort to attract new firms to Tar Heelia, a vigorous campaign should be waged continuously to encourage the development of locally organized and owned industries. The small industries section has offered its services to advise and assist community groups in launching local projects. There should be no hesitation among North Carolina citizens about taking advantage of these services.

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OPPORTUNITIES are unlimited. As Mr. Douglas's agency points out, there are any number of products for which there appears to be a sizable market in North Carolina today. They include (according to a survey made recently among the state's existing manufacturers):

Finished products made from fabrics (cotton and synthetic clothing, gloves, shoes), chemical products (adhesives, dye stuffs, finishing material for textiles, plastic assembly items), food products (frozen seafood, fruits and vegetables, peanut products, lard, shortening, flavorings), wood products (barrels, baskets, boxes, wood trim and paneling), machinery and parts (bearings, irrigating equipment, gears and pulleys, farm implements, machine parts, knitting machine needles), electrical equipment (electrical appliances, brushes, wire, lighting supplies, portable electric tools), fabricated metal (bolt and fasteners, metal cloth items, aluminum castings, tubing, hand tools, metal cloth items, iron castings), paper products (fancy coated papers, paper cores, tape, boxes, bags, envelopes, tissues, wallboard), rubber products (mill roll covering, belting, strapping), stone clay and galls products (abrasives, asbestos products, cement, china ware, ceramic and porcelain items), textile mill products (canvas belting, paper mill felts, elastic, embroidery, fabric strapping), stone clay and glass products like buttons, cigarette filter and tip materials, toys and fasteners.

New markets such as these—together with the demand for consumer goods resulting from increased industrial payrolls—offer the prospect of good economic returns for wide-awake communities who can find the necessary venture capital.

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IT IS time that some good Tar Heel capital got into the act. Too much of the money poured into Dixie's postwar "industrial revolution" has been Yankee money. This point was driven home a year or so ago by Vermont C. Royster, a native son who migrated to New York and became senior associate editor of the WALL STREET JOURNAL. Said he:

> The South cannot really escape its colonial status until it by and large controls its industrial growth and receives full profits from it so that those profits in return can be plowed back into southern development and not disappear into the western areas. This means the development of southern capital markets—a system through which southern capital can be put together and made available to southern industry.

North Carolina has made a start in this direction—with its Business Development Corporation and its new Small Industries Plan. The importance of these efforts must not be underestimated. All are vital to North Carolina's future. All deserve encouragement.

Morton's Mountain: Now Is The Time

IN THIS era of federal-owned this and federal-controlled that, it is rather refreshing to us that a man can own a mountain.

The man with a mountain in North Carolina is Hugh Morton and he's today guarding his holdings at Grandfather Mountain like a mother robin.

The invaders—or natural enemies this summer—of Morton's nest are the State Highway Commission and the federal government. The federal boys have allocated $3 million for a new link in the Blue Ridge Parkway. The commission—or some of its more zealous engineers—is set to buy 1,100 acres of Grandfather to hand over to the National Park Service.

While these are laudatory aims on the part of all and we feel the Parkway—toll free, of course—should be completed, we must side with Mr. Morton as he fights off the invaders from his roost on his well-conceived, family-type attraction, the Mile High Swinging Bridge.

Now is the time for the state to come to the aid of a countryman.

There is another route—most likely U.S. 221 from Blowing Rock to Beacons Heights is the most logical and most scenic—and Grandfather should not be marred by an ugly gash across its face.

Besides, we just like the idea that this man has a mountain. He ought to be left alone to do with it what he will.

Church Schools: Facts And Philosophy

NO SUBJECT is closer to the heart and the pocketbook of Charlotteans than the maintenance and operation of public schools.

From the time its first child is six a family is bound to a school and its advantages and responsibilities. In the family there is talk of taxes, teachers, studies, discipline, grades and all the other facets of education.

Often obscured in the public's attention to the public schools is the great burden carried by church-supported schools. That subject was in the news last week as North Carolina Presbyterians met at Barium Springs to discuss merger of three of the seven colleges they support.

They were guided in their deliberations by a study prepared by a group of prominent American educators. Chapter I of that study is a searching commentary on the origins, growth, purposes and influence of church-supported schools in this country. It contains a wealth of little known and inspiring facts about the role of the churches in training for youth.

Some facts through scattered quotation:

"Of the first 118 colleges founded in in the U.S., 104 were church colleges . . . About two-thirds of all the institutions of higher education in the United States were founded under church auspices . . . Even in these days when the states are expending huge sums for public universities and colleges, the institutions related to the church continue to enroll about 45 per cent of the students in higher education.

Some philosophy through scattered quotation:

"The greatness of our system of higher education is very largely the result of its form of control. A conviction planted at the outset has persisted: educational institutions must be free. The right to study and discuss has been a cherished part of the program. Unlike education in the Old World, its operation and control have been in its own hands. This has prevented it from being used as the tool of demagogues, either ecclesiastical or political.

"Sound Christian education at its best is a personal experience. It would join with Jefferson in contending for the 'illimitable freedom of the human mind' for, like Jefferson, it is 'not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead nor tolerate error as long as reason is left free to combat it.' Christian education challenges youth in the words of Jesus to find true freedom by knowing truth: 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' It holds that the pursuit of knowledge is God's way of developing a person's latent powers."

The contributions and the philosophy of church-supported colleges ought to be more widely known. A fine introduction is to be found in the chapter from which the above quotations were taken. If the Presbyterians distribute this chapter in their drive for $3 million to support their projected new four-year co-educational institution they will have gone a long way toward getting the support their efforts deserve.

A Californian predicts that the smog will eventually lead to window-less homes with air filters, and you can just hear the mothers of the future telling Johnny, "What are you doing outside on a day like this when you should be indoors playing in the fresh air?"—COLUMBIA (S. C.) STATE.

Folks who continually spend more than they make should be advised to act their wage.—GREENEVILLE (TENN.) SUN.

A newspaper headline says, "Georgia Farmer Digs Up a Dinosaur." Better keep it quiet, fellows, or they'll be allotted.—UNADILLA (GA.) OBSERVER.

1955, The Register and Tribune Syndicate

"He can't get enough news about the 'Big Four Conference' . . . I'm afraid he's expecting too much!"

Labor In Politics

How Does The Voter React?

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

WILL the value of labor's endorsement to a candidate for public office increase with the merger of CIO and AFL?

No one knows. In fact, you can still get a good debate as to whether such endorsement helps or hinders a candidate. It probably does both, but to widely varying degrees in different communities, since labor-backed candidates have both lost and won many an election.

'DOMINANT FORCE'

One thing seems certain. Most candidates who receive labor support actively court it, and the winners, at least, are duly grateful. For example, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), who scored an upset victory over veteran incumbent Homer Ferguson, told Congressional Quarterly "labor was the dominant force in my election."

McNamara may be prejudiced, since he was for many years president of Pipe Fitters Local 636 (AFL), and in 1934 served as first state president of the Automobile Workers of America, later the United Auto Workers (CIO). But he believes this long identification with organized labor in labor-conscious Michigan gave him a "pro-McNamara" rather than an "anti-Ferguson" vote.

CONTRIBUTIONS

According to McNamara, he got his strongest support from the AFL building trades unions. The CIO, he said, did a "tremendous job" in getting voters to register and go to the polls, both in Detroit and upstate. According to CQ's analysis of 1954 election spending, labor unions contributed $11,000 to McNamara's campaign. However, they unquestionably spent a great deal more which they were not required to report under present federal law.

FARM-LABOR ALLIANCE

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) also gives labor much of the credit for his 1954 re-election, by the highest vote ever cast for senator in Minnesota. Best labor turnout in the state, Humphrey told CQ, was in the iron country of northern Minnesota and in St. Paul. Labor spending in the Humphrey campaign, as reported to Congress, was $18,750.

Both Humphrey and McNamara stressed farm as well as labor issues in their campaigns. The two agree that there is and should be "a natural alliance" between labor and farmers. In Minnesota, the Democratic Party for years has been known officially as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

LABOR'S ROOTS

In Michigan, says McNamara, many industrial workers grew up on farms and some still live on farms or in rural communities while working in factories. Many of his audiences at 1954 political rallies were composed equally of laborers and farmers. In recent years, he says, the CIO has had a tent at every county fair in Michigan.

WALTER REUTHER
"A Fundamental Realignment"

Humphrey and McNamara were not the only ones to receive substantial labor backing in 1954. According to CQ's analysis of election spending, labor-supported candidates won Senate seats in North Carolina (Sen. Kerr Scott), Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

LOSERS

But others supported by labor contributions lost in South Carolina, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota. All losers, as well as winners, were Democrats, with the single exception of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Maine), to whose campaign labor reported contributing $3,000. However, Mrs. Smith's opponent, Democrat Paul Fullam, reported receiving a contribution of $1,000 from the Maine CIO-"AC."

Merger of CIO and AFL has revived talk about a third labor party. But neither Humphrey nor McNamara sees any prospect for such a development, and in this view they are joined by virtually all labor union officials. These men believe that merger will add to labor's political "muscle" but they pale at the thought of organizing a political party from the grass-roots up.

CIO President Walter Reuther anticipates that "basic political forces" in the nation may bring about a "fundamental realignment" of the two major parties along liberal and conservative lines. A labor party as such is looked upon as a last resort, to be attempted only if labor were forced closed from achieving its goals within the framework of the two-party system.

At the moment, of course, it is within the framework of the Democratic Party that labor is making its major bid for political power. Merger, by common consent, is likely to mean more — much more — of the same.

People's Platform

Casper: Pro & Con

Synod Action Rapped By Presbyterian Elder

Mount Gilead

Editors, The News:

ONE OF THE easiest things to do is to criticize. Perhaps the right to offer criticism in a good many instances is abused, but on the other hand, constructive criticism is very valuable. It is more difficult to offer criticism when it pertains to one's church or party.

As an elder in the Presbyterian Church, I take issue with and strenuously disagree with the action of the recent Synod at Barium Springs. By a majority vote it adopted a resolution passing on to the sessions of churches and educational institutions to study ways to lower racial barriers, or, in other words, to admit Negroes into schools and churches.

I would like to ask proponents of this infamous stand how they will feel if this scheme is carried out, and they have girls of a tender age placed in schools and attend church and will be forced to mix with Negroes. Later, in colleges they will have the same situation.

Then in social activities their daughters will be asked for a date. I don't believe people have realized the potential danger that lies ahead.

I am certain Presbyterian churches in North Carolina are not going to be following such suggestions. If they do, it will spell doom for any and all churches.

This opinion of the nine men is not constitutional law, but a political move and I don't think red-blooded southerners are going to accept it. The better element of the Negro race is not in favor of it, for they are getting better school buildings each year.

My great-great-grandfather left the Land of Skye in Scotland in the 1700s and came to America to the land of what he thought was a land of freedom and a place where he could worship God according to the dictates of his heart.

I wonder what he would think of the stand churches of all denominations are taking on this integration scheme? Perhaps some leaders in the church are doing this to appear broadminded, but I have another name for it.

We don't have to mix socially to be Christ-like, for in the time of Christ different races didn't mix. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" was one of the last commands that He gave and He said not a word about races mixing.

But those nine men come along and say that Almighty God in His infinite wisdom made a tragic mistake and they are going to correct it. This is a Communist's viewpoint.

—C. C. McKINNON

Truck Revenue To Build Roads?

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

AT THE risk of being judged as letter happy I send you the following.

For some time I have wondered why our tax-happy government has not latched on to the opportunity of building roads directly from truck revenue? A simple equation could solve the answer, namely this: What was a truck license per ton in 1930? What is it today? What were freight rates in 1930? What are they today? Why should not truck licenses, in order to support road maintenance, keep in direct proportion to the advance in freight rates per truck?

Here is something for a forward looking newspaper to kick around.

—VAN S. HYNES
President
Hynes Sales Co. Inc.

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I HAVE just read with much interest your story appearing on page one of the July 14 issue of The News concerning the discharge of Officer Fred H. Casper from the City Police Force.

It does not appear to me that this young man is getting a square shake from Police Chief Littlejohn and the Police Dept. I have never before heard of Mr. Casper and the only facts I know about the case are those contained in your article, but I am taking them at face value.

It irks me to see a fellow citizen get pushed around by anyone, but especially by that ignoble body of self-righteousness, the Communications Workers of America—CIO.

This is obviously a smear attempt against an individual by someone with a personal grudge. They have used one of the lowest forms of blackmail and intimidation to seek their revenge—that of depriving a man of his right to earn an honest living in his chosen field.

So what if Officer Casper was convicted in City Recorders Court of assault with a deadly weapon? Just how "deadly" can a toy cap pistol be? I rather imagine that he was acting in defense of himself and his wife. And since when is self-defense, properly employed, a crime? Who is to say but that if Mr. Casper had chosen to appeal his conviction to the Superior Court before a jury of 12 men that he would not have been exonerated from the charge. But that would have been expensive and time consuming and hardly worth the effort to save a $10 fine and court costs.

Don't misunderstand me, I think the requirements of the Civil Service Board are good ones and necessary, but let's use a little discretion once in a while. Mr. Casper has met all the requirements of the board with this possible exception. His superiors have given him good recommendations and he appears on the way to becoming a desirable police officer. Good police officers are hard to come by and Heaven knows we need more of them in Charlotte.

Let's not spoil a man's opportunity to become a useful and valuable citizen to the community by indulging another's petty invectiveness. Give him a fair chance to prove himself. We should judge a man on his own merits as an individual and not on some mere technicality of the law.

A. L. STEEL JR.

'Grave Mistake' Was Prevented

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

ALL CHARLOTTE should thank the union people at Southern Bell for their help in preventing a grave mistake on the part of our police officials. The unfortunate appointment of F. H. Casper, a trigger-happy and employe-hating individual, certainly was not in line with normal police-hiring policies. His recent arrest and conviction, growing from his antics during the recent strike against the Southern Bell oligarchy, proves him to be irresponsible and unfit for police duty. His belated cries of innocence are hollow, since he did not believe in his own case with enough fervor to appeal from his conviction.

Chief Littlejohn likewise deserves congratulations for moving promptly when the full matter came to his attention. We trust those responsible for his miscarriage of personnel practice will delve a little deeper into the background of those who are supposed to uphold the law, rather than break it.

—H. D. LISK
President,
N. C. State Industrial
Union Council-CIO

Misplaced Eulogies

The Uses Of Dissent

By ROBERT H. JACKSON
In
"The Supreme Court In The American System Of Government"

There has been much undiscriminating eulogy of dissenting opinions. It is said they clarify the issues. Often they do the exact opposite. The technique of the dissenter often is to exaggerate the holding of the court beyond the meaning of the majority and then blast away at the excess. So the poor lawyer with a similar case does not know whether the majority opinion meant what it seemed to say or what the minority said it meant.

The right of dissent is a valuable one. Wisely used on well-chosen occasions, it has been of great service to the profession and to the law. But there is nothing good, for either the court or the dissenter, in dissenting per se. Each dissenting opinion is a confession of failure to convince the writer's colleagues, and the true test of a judge is his influence in leading, not in opposing, his court.

Quote, Unquote

When a man has been married a year or more it is usually safe for him to assert his position as assistant head of the house. — Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Ike To Discuss Far East At Geneva

GENEVA

When President Eisenhower met with congressional leaders in Washington just before hopping off for the "summit," he gave categoric assurances that he would not discuss the Far East with Premier Bulganin. He told congressional leaders it would not be fair to Nationalist China and other Asiatic nations which would not be present.

Secret Quarters

However, hidden in secret quarters just outside Paris are 15 of the State Dept.'s top experts on Asia and Africa. They were sent just in case Ike had to yield to the Russians and discuss Far Eastern problems.

One reason for sending these 15 experts is a private warning received from the Red Chinese via the Indian government that Communist China will begin its long-expected attack on the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu immediately after the Geneva conference—unless the United States agrees to meet with Premier Chou En-lai to discuss problems of the Far East.

Diplomatic Blackmail

The Communist Chinese threat, of course, amounts to diplomatic blackmail. However, U. S. Intelligence has checked the friendly message sent by the Indian government and finds it is all too true. The Chinese are not bluffing. They have built up long-range artillery and excellent air bases just opposite the offshore islands and are prepared to make mincemeat of them.

So Eisenhower advisers suggest it might be better to sit down with the Chinese in advance rather than risk a dangerous war around Formosa. Also, it's certain that despite Eisenhower's pledges to Sen. Knowland, et al, the Far East will be discussed at Geneva.

Ike's Optimism

John Foster Dulles, who lives at the villa of Mrs. Louise Worthington Boothe, just two minutes' drive from Ike's ornate villa on Lake Geneva, is watching the President like a cat nurses a lone kitten. He wants no flub to mar the united front, such as his and Ike's directly contrary statements that Russia was weak and Russia was strong.

Dulles speaks with private pride about the President, the pride of a tutor who has trained a young charge in foreign affairs. He described the President as exuding optimism. "He feels it in his viscera," says the learned secretary of state, "Viscera," translated to everyday language, of course, means "gut."

There is no doubt that Eisenhower has felt increasingly optimistic about his ability to talk, charm, negotiate Bulganin into something akin to easing up the cold war.

And Foster Dulles, who one month ago was quite glum about accomplishment at the "summit," now is singing a much more optimistic tune.

Molotov's Change

Chief reason for Dulles's change was his San Francisco talks with crusty old Foreign Minister Molotov, who in San Francisco wasn't crusty at all. Molotov seemed almost pathetically eager to come to an understanding with the United States. He talked of nothing but the absolute necessity of getting along as a real friend with the United States.