



Perry E. Morgan Editor
Darrell Sifford Managing Editor
Brodie S. Griffith Associate Publisher
John S. Prescott Jr. General Manager

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Scott On Campus

The outcry continues over what some have called Gov. Bob Scott's "get tough" policy on the University of North Carolina campus.

Which is not to dismiss the governor's infusion of armed men into the campus. That's not something that can be or should be taken lightly.

"Still Governor Scott did no more than make a judgment which is his to make. He may have moved more hastily than many would have liked, but it's hardly as if he'd offered to dissolve the UNC administration and pick up the university's reins himself.

It is true that many other public officials around the country have been unwilling to bring police force as quickly to bear.

Hickel In The Glades

It now appears Interior Secretary Walter Hickel has chalked a major success in his effort to protect the Florida Everglades.

What Hickel reportedly has done is to reach agreement with Florida Gov. Claude Kirk that the park will receive a steady flow of water and will not be subject to the whim of the Army Corps of Engineers which controls the supply.

Actually, the water problem is only one of three threats to the Everglades. The second is the noise and fuel pollution from a jet airport planned to be built on the edge of the park.

From The Christian Science Monitor

ANGUILLA FOR THE ANGUILLANS

Britain's original plan for an all-embracing Federation of the West Indies fell through. Then components of the intended federation big enough to stand on their own feet as individual states went their own way to sovereign independence.

The trouble today stems from the determination of the Anguillians not to be run by St. Kitts—which in every way is the big brother of the trio. Indeed, Anguilla declared itself independent of the association from the start.

Nor is it possible to ignore that Scott has drawn to himself fire that might otherwise have been directed at university officials. Whether he meant to is not wholly relevant.

Experience shows that in such circumstances as these, "top billing" is something university administrators may well do without.

XZY3

All you people who had trouble getting used to the electric can-opener, move over. Now they're talking about putting a computer in the den.

Well, Honeywell Inc. is talking about it, anyway. The company recently announced plans to build a "mini-computer" that will sell for \$9,700.

In the den?

Charlotte

private school that specializes in the teaching of these children. I understand there is an excellent school of this type in Florida.

"As a social worker and also a parent, I have become extremely concerned over the problems of the child who is labeled "a slow learner".

"Our schools, even when they are given adequate diagnosis, are unable to work with this child as they not only lack the trained personnel but also the proper teaching materials.

"Since so many of these children enter our public schools, it seems logical that our school systems should set up proper channels for assisting and diagnosing these children.

"I am asking you Mr. Phillips, if you have any ideas or suggestions, please let me know. Perhaps our state Office of Public Instruction, along with the Joint Committee on the Department of Mental Health

Dewey For Chief Justice

By RICHARD WILSON

WASHINGTON President Nixon more nearly qualifies as a practicing lawyer than any president in modern times.

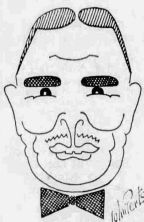
Mr. Nixon can be expected to have a penetrating insight on the function of this "very special kind of court" which could and should lead the nation toward the selection of a new chief justice sensitive to the "moods" of the nation within the constitutional framework.

That may sound somewhat abstract. Certainly "moods" might be considered extralegal. But some of our most learned judges have long recognized that the moods of the nation are pertinent to constitutional interpretation.

Mr. Nixon has an opportunity to choose a chief justice who reflects the mood of the nation. Thomas E. Dewey reflects this mood. There may be others. But there are few if any who more clearly symbolize the mood of the nation today in the public order, the control of crime, the limits of protest and demonstration, and the rights of those whose wealth, property, and privacy have been invaded and damaged in the name of symbolic free speech or other such abstractions.

The mood of the nation is for the restoration of order along with the just preservation of the ancient rights of free speech, and assembly and petition. The nation's mood calls also for the judicial restraint, for crime and the protection of life and property with more compassionate concern for the victims of crime.

The conditions of constitutional interpretation have not changed much since Justice Felix Frankfurter said in a memorable lecture in 1957: "It is essentially accurate to say that the court's preoccupation



DEWEY

today is the application of rather fundamental aspirations and what Judge Learned Hand calls "moods," embodied in provisions of the process clauses, which were designed not to be precise and positive directions for rules of action.

The Supreme Court in the Mirror of Justices—first Owen J. Roberts memorial lecture at the University of Pennsylvania law school) Frankfurter demolished the idea that prior judicial experience is of much benefit to the justice in his Supreme Court, citing as evidence the records of 75 justices who preceded him. "The Supreme Court is a very special kind of court," he said. "Judicial service as such has no significant relationship to the kinds of litigation that come before the Supreme Court, to the types of issues they raise, to qualities that these actualities require for wise decision."

Devey, among others who may be considered by Mr. Nixon, has no judicial experience. He is a successful prosecutor of vicious and politically protected gangsters, successful three-time governor of New York, and twice unsuccessful candidate for the presidency. His career has brought

to him a "largeness of view" recognized by such eminent legalists as Dean Acheson, which was Frankfurter's primary qualification for service on the court—the qualification that Holmes, Brandeis, Hughes and Cardozo great justices.

Dewey is 67. He would replace a 77-year-old chief justice, not faulted for lack of energy in the decade prior to his retirement. An older Justice, Black has made his most original contributions to jurisprudence since he was 70.

In the haunts of the high court there would be considerable satisfaction if Justice Potter Stewart were elevated to chief justice. He had judicial experience prior to his nomination as associate justice in 1958 by President Eisenhower. He is considered to be a middle-of-the-roader, like Mr. Nixon.

A more general explanation is that Attorney General John Mitchell, as yet untried in his post at the Justice Department, is likely to be nominated as chief justice.

A singular opportunity to align the court with the mood of the nation will have been passed over if Mr. Nixon turns to these less imaginative choices. Dewey has a fresh view on rules of law that protect the 10th and not the 14th Amendment. He has endorsed the "validity of the Fifth Amendment," he said recently, "and not necessarily mean, however, that they gave protection against self-incrimination in all circumstances, nor that his views would prevail in the court."

But he is especially qualified to bring that "largeness of view" which could guide the court into more of the mood in concert with the mood of the nation in these areas where the Constitution provides no "pre-conditions" for the rules of action. Perhaps Mr. Nixon knows a better man.

Letters to The Editor

The Slow Learner Needs Help In School

each child throughout his school years. "Our parents here in Charlotte are in great distress. There is not enough being done for these children in our local systems. Dr. Gordon Rettek, director of psychological services, has only three clinics, and he tells us that to cope with this problem adequately he needs at least 11 clinics.

"Set up regional traveling diagnostic teams. "Increase school psychological services. "Increase school social work services. "Provide inservice training for teachers and school officials.

"Conduct parent counseling and education groups. "Cooperate with teacher's colleges and state universities to encourage them in making their candidates for a teaching certificate more aware of the problems of the child with minimal brain damage.

"Make available to each school special teaching equipment needed for this child's education. "Hire a director of volunteers for the schools which might need this additional personnel, to work under the psychological testing department.

"Use volunteers from the local communities to work on an individual basis with these children, as this is the only way that one can best help. These volunteers would of course need some inservice training and would need professional supervision.

"Follow up services for these children. "Since so many of these children enter our public schools, it seems logical that our school systems should set up proper channels for assisting and diagnosing these children.

"I am asking you Mr. Phillips, if you have any ideas or suggestions, please let me know. Perhaps our state Office of Public Instruction, along with the Joint Committee on the Department of Mental Health

"I'm Sick To Death Of Rabbit Stew."

Hunger Is In

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON My friend McAlister, the only man I know who has admitted it, was very depressed the other day. "I know they'd get tired of us very fast."

"What do you mean, McAlister?" I asked him. "Poverty is out. You don't hear people talking about it any more. This year's big thing in Congress is hunger."

"Well, you have to be realistic about this McAlister. Congress can't be expected to stay with one problem very long. They've already had their hearings on poverty. They have to go on to something else or the American people will lose interest."

"I guess you're right," said McAlister. "Don't get me wrong. I don't have anything against hunger. Some of my best friends are hungry. But I was hoping that they would at least solve the poverty problems before they went on to hunger."

"Your mistake McAlister, if you can't solve poverty in the United States in two years, then it's obviously unsolvable. Besides, it's much too late to be reminded all the time that the United States has a poor people problem."

McAlister sighed. "I understand all that, and I was under no illusion that anyone could solve my problems. But it was

all the attention I got that I miss. Do you know I was interested by four different foundations in one week? Reporters used to buy me drinks in exchange for me telling them what it was like to be poor. There were TV cameras all over the neighborhood. College kids from Vassar and Swarthmore came during the summer to pull us up by their bootstraps. It might not have done much good, but the excitement sure relieved the tedium of being poor."

"OK, McAlister. You had your day. But we can't stay with poverty forever. It doesn't have any sex appeal. The more you talk about it, the madder people get. And if you try to do anything about it, then you're really stepping on people's toes. Now hunger is a different kettle of fish. All you have to do with hunger is give people food."

"Why didn't they do it in the past, if it were that simple?" "Because Congress didn't know you could make hunger a political issue until this year. You've got to think of them, too."

"There I go," said McAlister, "only thinking of myself." "I started to feel sorry for him," McAlister, don't get discouraged. Poverty may make a comeback. Perhaps it won't be called poverty, but they'll call it something else."

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Mitchell Dismisses Monopoly Case

SPOKANE, Wash. The powerful El Paso Natural Gas Company, which paid the Nixon law firm \$771,129.83 during the years 1961-67, has managed to get the Justice Department to dismiss an antitrust case involving the 11-year battle over competing pipelines in the Far West.

Gov. Reagan's administration in California subsequently dismissed the suit against El Paso, as did Gov. Calvin Rampton of Utah, just before the case was taken up by the Supreme Court.

The case involves the attempt by El Paso Natural Gas, biggest pipeline company in the world, to monopolize the supply of natural gas to the Far West by buying up and merging with Pacific Northwest Gas, its chief competitor, on Dec. 31, 1959. The Supreme Court overturned this merger in 1962 with a strongly worded opinion.

Three times the Supreme Court has spoken out on this case, each time vigorously ruling against gas monopoly. The time it spoke out severely criticized U.S. District Judge

Willis Ritter of Salt Lake City, and ordered him removed from the case. Justice Potter Stewart, who stated, "has knuckled El Paso."

The case then was turned over to U.S. District Judge Olin Hatfield. Children of the case were the Pacific Northwest Gas and Colorado Interstate Gas.

Justice Department under Attorney General Ramsey Clark filed a new antitrust suit. The State of California and Utah joined in the suit. The merger of Pacific Northwest with Colorado Interstate, they contended, would let El Paso and its new combine divide the Western market between them.

Attorney General Clark stated that he considered the case of the most important antitrust suits in the country.

Further, notice of the dismissal was mailed to other attorneys in the case in the envelopes of Utah state government, nor from Salt Lake City which is the capital of Utah.

Gov. Rampton, in telling the press why he dismissed the case, lamely explained that Colorado Interstate had promised to deposit some of its funds in Utah banks which, of course, has nothing to do with the rates which

Western gas consumers will now have to pay as a result of monopoly. El Paso has already been forced to refund \$150 million to California consumers for overcharging, and at the present moment is petitioning sent to a surtax increase on Pacific Gas and Electric, which in turn is passing it on to consumers.

The entire gas monopoly case comes before the Supreme Court again next week as moment is petitioning sent to Chief Justice Earl Warren by two University of Utah professors, John F. and Daniel Stewart Jr., together with a separate petition by William Bennett of San Francisco, former chairman of the California Public Utilities Commission. It was Bennett who brought the first three suits against El Paso and won three verdicts in the Supreme Court.

Patrons of this kind by private citizens are unusual, but the court previously held, when it removed Justice Ritter from the case, that it retained jurisdiction until its mandate had been carried out.