# The Times-Picayune

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JOHN F. TIMS, President
GEORGE W. HEALY JR., Editor HAROLD P. McCALL, Associate Editor
Member of The Associated Press Telephone TUlane 2411

Staff Correspondents: Washington, Paul Wooton and Edgar Poe, National Press Bldg., Tel. Republic 7-2933 Baton Rouge, Robert Wagner, Reymond Bldg., DI 8969 or DI 2-5681, Ext. 266. Jackson, Wilson F. Minor, Millsaps Bldg., FI 3-7612. West Side office, 413 Huey P. Long ave., Gretna, Fred Barry and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thoede, FOrest 6-5353.


## Dreadful Day Comes at Last

The day most New Orleanians had dreaded for six years came Monday.

During the morning four Negro children were entered in first grade classes of two public schools which formerly were all white. They were placed in these schools by the Orleans parish school board under orders from the federal district court. The district court, of course, acted under directions from the United States supreme court in Washington, whose 1954 decision brought a legal end to the practice of "separate but equal" facilities in public education.

In inaugurating a pupil placement plan, the school board majority chose between two alternatives. It had to choose schools integrated through this plan or closed schools.

We have said several times that we believe the board made the correct choice. We hold the opinion that integration of the schools will damage them but that this damage will not be as bad as would have been total destruction.

Last-minute efforts in Baton Rouge to block integration were unsuccessful. The intent of the Legislature in attempting to fire the superintendent of Orleans parish schools and the legal advisor of the Orleans parish school board and the intent of the state superintendent of education in declaring Monday a school holiday were obvious. They sought to circumvent the order of the federal court that first grades of New Orleans public schools be opened to Negro pupils Monday.

As we observed Saturday, it seems to us that the federal courts can knock out as unconstitutional laws passed by the Louisiana Legislature just as fast as they are passed—provided it is obvious that these laws were enacted to circumvent federal court decisions and orders.

There now seem two avenues which the state may follow in seeking relief from the orders for forced school integration. It can test fully in the courts its right to interpose itself between the federal courts and the schools. It can seek legislation from the Congress.

Further attempts by the Louisiana Legislature to fire Orleans parish school officials or to assume administrative responsibilities which traditionally have been discharged by elected school board members, we believe, will be futile. We applaud the actions of members of the Legislature who have opposed drastic legislation which violated the principles of home rule. We add the comment that legislators who vote to fire school superintendents selected by elected boards may find other legislators voting to fire deputy sheriffs selected by elected sheriffs in their parishes.

The Orleans parish school board, the governor, the attorney-general and members of the Legislature have worked hard to avoid even token integration. We join more than a million fellow citizens in Louisiana in regretting that their efforts did not achieve complete success.

New Orleans is not in an ideal situation, but it appears to be a situation which we must face and with which we must learn to live.

Violence, disorder and intemperate actions of any kind, in our opinion, can do nothing to improve the situation which we face. Economically, the state can suffer heavy damage if violence occurs here and other sections of the nation read of that violence—which they are bound to do if we permit violence to occur. Already, in our opinion, some damage has been done our reputation abroad by threats that the schools might be closed.

Two facts, we believe, deserve the thoughtful consideration of Louisiana's people.

Voters of this state gave to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket a majority of their ballots, despite the fact that the platform put forward by this ticket contained a strong plank urging a national Fair Employment Practices Commission to push Negroes into all types of jobs and positions.

Another fact worth considering, in our opinion, is that several state-operated educational institutions, notably Louisiana State university in New Orleans, have had integrated student bodies for several years—with little appearance of friction and difficulty.

So far as we are concerned, we don't like school integration any better in 1960 than we did in 1954, when we urged a relentless legal fight against it; but it doesn't do any good to adopt an ostrich attitude and stick our heads in the sands.

## City Budget Requires Thrifty Administration

Despite the slow-down in revenues during the last three or four months, the city expects to be able to increase its operating budget for 1961 by slightly more than $1,000,000 over the original 1960 budget. That means, as the mayor's recommendation to the council indicates, a budget of $34,128,000 compared with $33,076,000 the city originally budgeted for the current year.

The moderate increase, which the mayor says involved some calculated risk in figuring next year's revenues, is welcome in that it probably will avert any of the drastic cutbacks always necessary when revenues are static rather than improving. The embarrassment in static years, of which there have been only a couple in the last 15, comes from the so-called "built-in" cost increases (such as pensions, employe insurance, lighting, telephones, etc.) and certain necessary personnel increases (such as the additional 25 policemen put on to deal with the crime and traffic situations during the last year). After these "necessaries" or "unavoidables," there isn't much left of a $1,000,000 revenue increase to take care of the wear and tear, much less a general salary lift which takes real money. Nearly 80 per cent of the city's income, not including debt payment, goes for salaries and wages.

With revenues expected to enlarge a little more than 3 per cent, there, of course, will be no contribution from current revenues to the capital budget or for improvements. Due to expenditures during the last year and a moderate allocation for that purpose next year, the rolling equipment situation for the sanitation, police and fire department apparently has improved.

For the last 10 years, the average yearly budget increase has been about $1,600,000 a year — from $18,000,000 in 1952 to the $34,000,000 of next year. The percentage increase has tended to decline as the total budget moved up, partly because the boom years are behind us. During the readjustment and then moderate improvement, the city has had to live more economically. But regular budget reviews and adjustments to meet conditions has enabled it to stay in the "black" and avoid the crises that develop when municipalities fail to follow sound budgetary methods.

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Four of its passengers were killed when a New Jersey motor car, speeding "between 90 and 100 miles," struck a tree, which was one of the two survivors.

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New Jersey, we read, is the most densely populated state, with 800.2 people a square mile. But has anybody figured out which state has the densest people?

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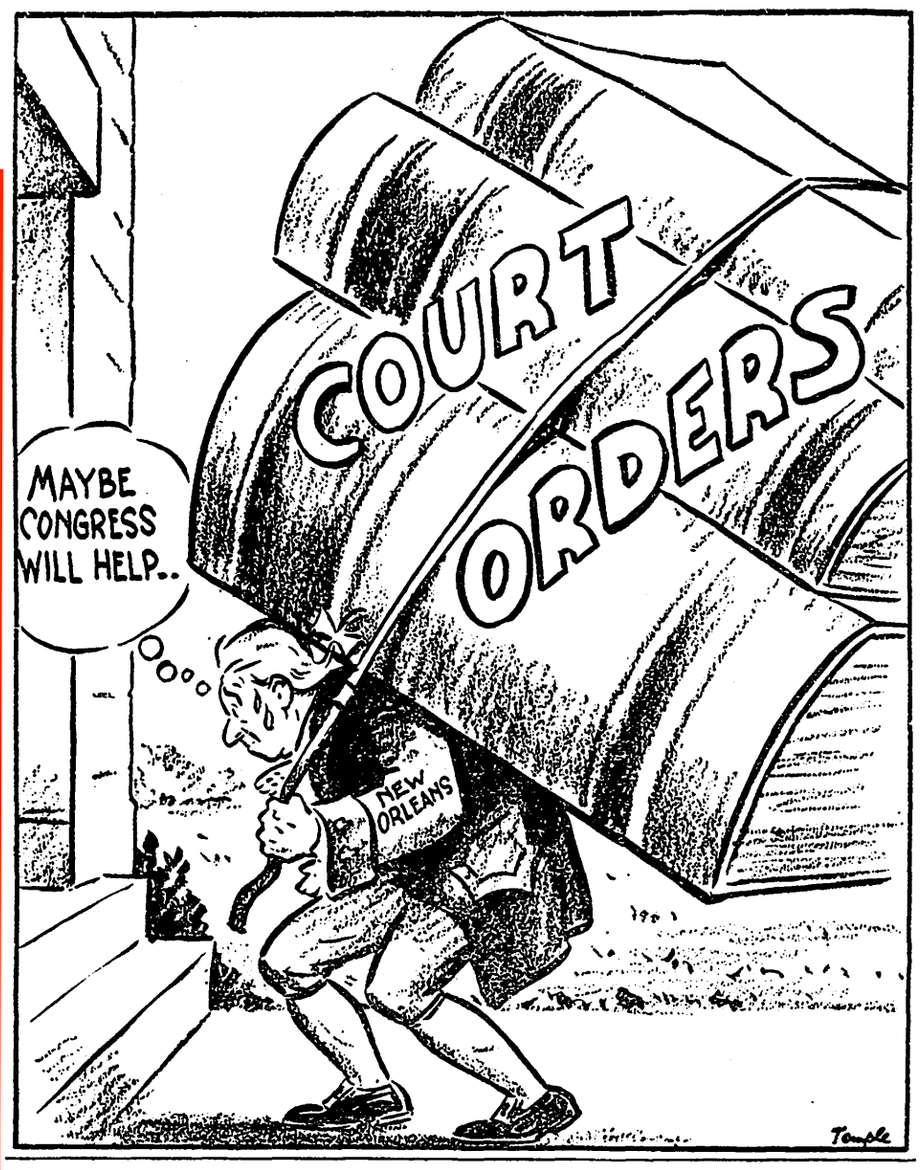
"Kozloff Attacks Polaris Accord" —news headline. The Kremlin potentates violently oppose any accord between the free world nations.

## 'Creeping Like Snail Unwillingly to School'




## 'Loyal Opposition' Readied

### GOP Prepares to Point Up Party Differences

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

It has been a strange experience to watch Republican leaders react to the Nixon defeat. They were genuinely downcast — first because they have a real affection for Mr. Nixon and secondly because they had lost an election. But clearly discernible among them was a sense of liberation. For eight years they had lived under an administration which neither sustained them nor co-operated with them. Since it was Republican, they could not lash out at errors compounded or policies mistaken. Their only job was to defend what often they believed indefensible.

Now the GOP is in opposition, a combat posture it has always preferred. And it is waiting patiently for President Eisenhower to step out of the White House so that it can begin to lay down a barrage which may shake the Congress and the executive branch. Ever since the election returns came in, a group of young and brilliant Republican strategists have been meeting in a room on Capitol Hill, in the New House Office building making plans for the grand offensive. To change and mix the metaphor, they are loaded for bear but will not fire until they see the whites of the enemy's eyes.

SOME OF THEIR fire will also be directed at "friends" — conservatives who were so doctrinaire that they abstained to a greater or lesser degree from the past campaign. These political purists objected to one or another of the positions taken by Richard Nixon —demanding all or nothing at all. They even turned their backs on Sen. Barry Goldwater, who fought energetically and unselfishly for the Republican ticket, and deplored the fact that he was acting realistically in a real situation.

In the Operation Republican now in its planning stage, Mr. Nixon will lead the ideological and organizational battle. As titular head of the party — and as the man best able to bind its wounds and re-knit its sinews — he will speak out on national issues. With an eye to his own candidacy in 1964, he will take on the task of making the GOP an efficient working force — something President Eisenhower refused to do during his tenure in office. This will require traveling about the country to consolidated areas rewon from the Democrats last Tuesday. It will also mean hard work with the flabby Republican organization in New York state.

BUT THE REAL battles will be fought in the halls of Congress —on the House and Senate floors —and in the committee rooms. The infighting will be rough and tough — and it must be shrewd. Its aim will be to dramatize the very vital differences between the two parties and to put the skids under the Kennedy administration's more extreme programs, some of which would tend to socialize the economy and soften American foreign policy. In this endeavor, the GOP's congressional contingent will join forces with conservative elements from the Democratic party which show no enthusiasm for the labor-liberal orientation of Mr. Kennedy's advisers and friends.

Political observers here in Washington freely predict that the next session of Congress will see an end to the "bipartisanship" in foreign policy which began during the war under Republican Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and the "peaceful co-existence" on domestic issues engineered for most of the Eisenhower years by majority leader Lyndon Johnson. It has never been a secret that Sen. Styles Bridges, the influential Republican, strongly objected to the blurring of party distinctions. In the House, a hard-hitting group of young men, led by Representatives John Byrnes and John Rhodes, has also deplored compromise with the Democrats. In the months to come, Mr. Rhodes will be the man to watch.

THE LINES are already being drawn. Any effort by the Kennedy administration to surrender the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu to the Chinese Communists will be answered by loud reminders of the Yalta conference. The question of Formosa will also be an issue. In Berlin, Mayor Willy Brandt has expressed concern over a possible weakening of the American position, citing with worry the exchange of cordial messages between Mr. Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev. The Republicans will be watching for any overt acts by the incoming administration. If there is vacillation over Germany, the American people will not be given a chance to overlook it.

On the domestic front, the Republicans feel that they have a mandate from the farm states to block Mr. Kennedy's promised system of increased controls. The GOP also believes that should the program be imposed, its effects will be felt first in the big cities which gave the Democrats their slim margin of victory.

What it adds up to is this: The Republicans are determined to deprive the Kennedy administration of its honeymoon. And there are many less partisan who suggest that the "new frontier" will never get the 100 days of grace which Congress gave Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The imponderable, of course, is just how well President Kennedy will be able to manipulate the prima donnas of House and Senate in his own party — and how effective Lyndon Johnson will be when he is presiding over the Senate, rather than managing it. Democratic strategists are counting heavily on Mr. Johnson's continued hold on his colleagues — and they may be right. But it is clear that some of the bloom has worn off the Yellow Rose of Texas. It may turn out that "divided government," so often belabored during the campaign, was more efficient.

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## Today's Talk

### Necessity

By GEO. MATT. ADAMS

Coleridge once remarked, very beautifully, that the child learns to speak by the necessity it feels.

All along the way of life, necessity follows a man like day and night and the seasons. No one is ever able to escape it. And the stronger its pressure upon him, the greater the man, as a rule.

When everything comes your way you lessen your drive. Your mind is not so keen, you are just a little unready. But driven by necessity, you come to feel the vastness of your big attempts and determine to see them through to success.

It was necessity that started the human race on its forward way.

In the first place a man had to have food. Necessity produced it. With his craving for food satisfied, he felt strong, so he sought power. But other men felt the same way. So each man, driven by necessity, sought to excel the other. And so, progress came into the world.

## —History in the Making—

**5 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 15, 1955—Adlai Stevenson made formal announcement of his decision to seek the 1956 presidential nomination. The US called for an early meeting of the Security Council to consider application for membership from 18 countries. Israel entered an official request for US arms at cut-rate prices on easy terms.

**10 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 15, 1950—Secretary Acheson declared American readiness "to explore every possibility" of reaching a peaceful settlement with Red China in the Korean dispute. Two German radio officials said here Voice of America broadcasts were exerting a powerful influence behind the iron curtain. A new dry dock, one of the largest of its kind built in the South, was delivered to the Ironworks and Drydock Co. in Algiers.

**25 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 15, 1935—President Roosevelt approved a highway program for 21 Louisiana parishes involving an expenditure of $1,420,397. Germany's Jews were stripped of all political rights by the Nazi government. British general elections returned control of the national government to "Honest" Stanley Baldwin.

**50 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 15, 1910—The Good Government League planned to organize in all city wards and named John M. Parker to head local work. Chris Scully, president of the Dock and Cotton Council, prominent labor leader, died. The Presbyterian hospital named Miss Adelaide M. Lewis of Houghton, Mich., as superintendent.

## Notes on the News

*"Never mind who your new President is . . . Do we get more or less aid?"*

# Views of Readers

### Anti-Helicopter

Lafitte.

Editor, The Times-Picayune

A hunter goes to great expense and untold misery for the satisfaction of a hunt which many times is for nothing for the pot. Nearing open season for game, conservationists in helicopters buzz around the feeding grounds; and not content with noise they use spotlights to shine down on the ponds. On opening day a poor hunter was afraid to shoot ducks for fear of getting a 'copter. Can't the planes land at the bayou entrances to await the hunters to check for outlaws and violations? At this rate we'll be fortunate to get four ducks all season. We may be lucky and bag a helicopter a day the way they are swarming over the ponds into the blinds. Agreed, the violators must be caught; but can't conservation agree to stay out of the duck ponds and catch them in open waters? Give the poor hunters a break.

M.W.

### Atom 'History'

Biloxi.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

On Sept. 11, 1945, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war and nonscientific authority on atomic energy, with prophetic insight in a memorandum to President Truman, urged "immediate and direct negotiations with the Russians on this matter." He said: "I consider the problem of our satisfactory relations with Russia . . . as virtually dominated by the problem of the atomic bomb. . . . Those relations may be perhaps irretrievably embittered by the way in which we approach the solution of the bomb with Russia."

This onus for the inital production and use of the bomb belongs to the Western world. Contrary to popular belief, the USSR went much farther in 1947 in offering United Nations inspectors free access to atomic energy plants within its borders than on any later date.

Their representative at the UN came with hope in 1949. They now possessed a bomb and felt that they could sit at the conference table on equal terms with the US. Nothing came of this but assurances of the US authorities that we were away ahead.

The Russians waited with a purpose — to catch up. We adhered to our "unconditional surrender" idea; this despite the fact that senior atomic scientists protested that scientists in other parts of the world knew as much about the atom as we and our technicians said other men will do what we have done. The threat of atomic weapons and of chemical and biological warfare are powerful deterents. Having gone full circle detering war they now deter the peace. . . .

VERA MOORE SQUIRES.

Ed. Note The Soviet position for 1947 as thoroughly restated by Mr. Gromyko on Sept. 6 of that year may or may not have been the utmost on "inspection" the Soviet has offered to date. Concerning inspection per se, the Soviet position was equivocal with respect to its continuity; loopholes for convertion from peaceful to military production and right to search for clandestine operations. Beyond this, interference with, or prevention, of inspection, not to mention known violations, had to be acted on by the Security Council subject to veto by the inspected nation (if it had the veto power). Beyond this, the Soviet insisted on atomic disarmament first; inspection and control later. Aside from surrendering futilely any atomic advantage or monopoly it or Canada and Britain might then have had, the US was faced also with demand for unconditional surrender to the continuous prospect of open or clandestine atomic armament, penalty-free for any "veto power" or satellite thereof and not morally permissible for itself."

### Oil-Gas Issue

Fort Worth.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

Land owners who have oil or gas producing wells; those with undeveloped holdings and royalty owners should recall that Mr. Kennedy says (regarding the depletion allowance) that it is essential to review the entire problem; Mr. Nixon said it should remain as it is.

It requires a great deal of money to drill wells. Chances are about 9 to 1 in favor of dry holes. The depletion allowance was to stimulate development of new fields. If this allowance is repealed or reduced, there will be few wells drilled. This will slow up the whole industry and lay off thousands . . .

Some of the socialistic planks in the Democratic platform could lead to more drastic government control of the oil and gas industry with the help of politicians of states that do not produce oil or gas.

V. E. HALBERT.

### Grctitude

Hammond.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:

The people of New Orleans should be grateful to Gov. Davis and the legisators for the help that they are trying to give them in their school problems. They are brave and courageous men and should have the whole-hearted support of all Louisiana citizens and particularly those in New Orleans. . . .

LUCILE B. TILL.

## A New Invasion of Dixie

### Civil War Centennial to Spur Tourist March

By W. D. WORKMAN

A hundred years after Fort Sumter, the South is once again preparing for a host of invaders, but this time the invaders will be history - conscious tourists who come to see — and to spend — rather than to do battle.

The Civil War centennial should trigger the greatest travel spree the United States has yet experienced. Americans everywhere have more money to spend and more time in which to spend it than ever before. The opportunity to thrill vicariously with Beauregard at Sumter, with Lee and Jackson in Virginia, and with Sherman at Atlanta will put armies of motorists on the road during the next four years.

This domestic travel boom will be boosted by the unsettled conditions abroad and in Latin America. Americans who have the urge to travel will hesitate to visit many parts of Europe and the Caribbean and instead will put their time and money in motion in their own country.

THE SPOTLIGHT will be on Civil War battlefields from Pennsylvania to the Gulf during the 1961-65 period, but the whole realm of American history will be illuminated during that period. Thus, there should be more travel than ever to all parts of the country: especially to those spots where history is preserved as in a living museum.

With that travel incentive established, let's turn now to the practical aspects of this mass motor march and see what the travelers will expect along the routes. And for sage advice in this campaign, we turn to a veteran field marshal, Walter W. Hubbard, the white - haired but energetic travel editor of the "American Motorist." This is what he is telling Southerners in particular and Americans in general on the eve of the forthcoming travel surge:

Lick the problem of traffic congestion in urban areas if you hope to attract tourists. There are too many other places to go on good roads for tourists to subject themselves to unpleasant congestion.

GUARD AGAINST excessive rates and exorbitant demands for tips. Complaints about the "bludgeoning" of travelers into giving extravagant tips constantly pour into the American Automobile Association.

Provide adequate parking facilities, whether at hotels or motels. Nearly 65 per cent of AAA members prefer to stop at motels, and one reason for that is ease of parking. Other things they want are these:

Neat buildings and grounds. (broad enough at least for two cars). Paved driveways and sidewalks. Good, all-night illumination of parking areas and walkways. Adequate fire exits and safe heating devices.

The rooms themselves should have locks sufficient to insure privacy and security. There should be adequate facilities for luggage, and for hanging garments. Lights, shades, drapes and blinds should be in working order. And there should be enough illumination (and comfortable chairs) to give the traveler a chance to pass a rainy day indoors without suffering.

Bathrooms should be clean, and separated by a door from the bedrooms. Ample towels should be provided, and there should be a safety mat for shower-tub combinations.

RESTAURANTS should offer a reasonable variety of good foods, particularly those identified with the particular community. (Incidentally, the local specialities in food make good points on which to hang advertising and promotional campaigns.) The surroundings, both inside and out, should be clean and attractive.

Mr. Hubbard has additional suggestions for communities which hope to attract tourists:

1. Develop "packaged tours" which lead the travelers along a prescribed, well-marked route in a given period of time.
2. Establish camping sites for the constantly - increasing number of outdoor enthusiasts who prefer to pitch their own tents when on the road.
3. Captitalize on local assets of history, scenery, climate and other attractions.

And to make all these things pay off, instill in the local people (policemen, clerks, service station operators et al) a high degree of courtesy, co-operation and knowledge of what the community has to offer.

(Distributed by Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

## Daily Bible Verse

*Psalm 107:28-29*

Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses.

He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still.—Mrs. E. Perez, City.