

Word H. Wood, 'A Big Man'

WORD WOOD enjoys anecdotes, often tells them at his own expense. One, of which he is especially fond, concerns the lady in Statesville. One day, long after the name Word H. Wood had become known throughout the state, he made a trip to Statesville. He was a slight fellow then, short of stature, and tipped the scales at a mere 140 pounds. In Statesville he was introduced to a lady as Mr. Word of Charlotte. "Mr. Word H. Wood?" she exclaimed, emphasizing the H. "Why, I thought he was a big man!"

"That decided things," Mr. Wood had worried about his weight, too, thought he might not be sufficiently impressive. So he went to Battle Creek, Mich., consulted a physician, found the right diet, and put on twenty pounds. He still has them.

"That said," Mr. Wood has explained, "of the ambition and determination which have pushed Word H. Wood to the pinnacle of banking in North Carolina and which have made him the outstanding figure in the national financial world. Four years ago, when he became chairman of the board of the American Trust Co. and turned the destinies of the bank and its capable hands of Torrence Hensby, he went into semi-retirement. Now he has made plain his intention of making his retirement complete, of surrendering his role as chairman of the board and relinquishing all responsibility.

"He needs, and deserves, a rest. He could have had it long ago, but banking was in Word H. Wood's blood from the start. He is doing odd jobs for the old Wachovia Loan & Trust Co. in Winston-Salem back in 1893. When his college chum, the late

George Stephens, asked him to come to Charlotte and help organize the American Trust Co., Mr. Wood saw a new opportunity. The two opened the front doors on July 15, 1901, and closed them that night with deposits totaling \$1,738. Today the American Trust Co. has total deposits exceeding \$152,000,000, is one of the largest and most successful banks of its kind in the world.

Mr. Wood doesn't claim all the credit. He says that the real test of an executive is his ability to surround himself with good men. In that respect, Word H. Wood has been a thumping success and his confidence that the bank was controlled good and prosper after his departure is shared by all who know the officials and employees of the concern.

The Charlotte banker has been a leader in things financial. He considers his most valuable contribution to Charlotte his long and successful fight to get a Federal Reserve Branch here. But he has led in other fields as well—as organizer of the Hotel Charlotte and the Charlotte Country Club, and head of many civic organizations. He is the building of Memorial Hospital. One of his latest, and most important public services, was his effective work on the Governor's special commission investigating the state mental institutions.

This, facing his 75th birthday, Word H. Wood, is thinking of stepping down. He wants to rest, to travel, and to enjoy the good years he can get. He is sure that he has done his job well, and that the community and the state are better therefore.

Progress For United Nations

OBSERVERS seem uncertain whether to cheer or shake their heads dolefully over the results of the 10th annual session of the United Nations General Assembly, which ended 11 weeks of stormy debate last Saturday with a record of 49 full (unqualified) meetings in Flushing Meadow hall and 40 in the Security Council.

The assembly's committee on Palestine, four resolutions were adopted, a figure that may come as a surprise to a public that saw much of the action outside the hall—handing in votes, disagreements, denunciations and boycotts.

"In the minds of many observers, the fact that the organization survived the ordeal at all is one of the chief accomplishments," a Lake Success correspondent writes.

Considering the hazards that were passed and the obstacles overcome, the fact that the UN structure still stands does represent a great triumph. However, to our way of thinking, the Assembly seemed to do much more than prove the fundamental soundness and durability of the framework for world government which was constructed in 1945.

The main advances were made in the decisions which established the Balkan

watch commission, the Little Assembly Committee and the Korean Independence Commission, over the objections of the Soviet bloc, and the partitioning of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states over the violent protests of the Moslem world. "As a result of these decisions, it is being predicted that the Soviet Union will stay out of the UN, or at least a freeze-out of the commissions set up by the Assembly, and the Arabs are threatening to promote a boycott to prevent the partitioning of Palestine."

Perhaps both the Soviets and the Arabs will make good their threats. It is significant, however, that both Russia and the Arab nations have made it clear that they want the United Nations to continue as an organization. The protesting minorities will, of course, do everything in their power to prevent UN from implementing the decisions that conflict with their interests, but they will hesitate long before taking the final step of defiance. In fact, the penalties which they will bring on themselves out of the United Nations are so great that the odds plainly lie on the side of the UN. The chief chance for failure of the United Nations in the months ahead lies in the unwillingness of the Arab nations to lack the courage and wisdom to proceed along the lines laid out by the 1947 session of the General Assembly.

General Doug Warm Up For '48

WE HAVE never pictured General Douglas MacArthur as a typical politician, and his aloof and regal manner is hardly conducive to successful vote-getting. Yet, the General is fast developing that knack for making public appearances which has become one of the most valuable tricks of the trade.

A recent dispatch from Tokyo analyzes the General's 1948 White House possibilities, offering an assortment of opinions voiced by the Pacific here about U. S. international and domestic affairs. Expressions of domestic opinion are not calculated to convince the public at home that the War and Occupation did not usurp all MacArthur's attention, and that he thus may be considered as a potential candidate.

In capsule form, these are Douglas MacArthur's views on domestic policy: strong and democratic unions with a moderate leadership are necessary to secure the fundamental rights, but unions should not engage in political activity; child-labor legislation is essentially sound; freedom of enterprise is eminently desirable, and every business is necessary; municipalities are not. On other issues, the General told his interviewer, he did not have sufficient information to take a stand. However, he gave a strong endorsement to a democratic, capitalist society.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Just A Little Thin On Top

AN ORDINANCE which a Huntington (W. Va.) council has introduced limiting the price for cutting bald-headed men's hair to 25 cents, brings up a question which can be argued back and forth. The ordinance will, just by degree of absence of hair, do it take to make a man bald-headed?

Edgar Saltus refers to the high forehead which are said to denote intelligence. However, he gave a strong endorsement to a democratic, capitalist society.

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However, we're afraid Candidate Mac-
Arthur's views on domestic policy: strong and democratic unions with a moderate leadership are necessary to secure the fundamental rights, but unions should not engage in political activity; child-labor legislation is essentially sound; freedom of enterprise is eminently desirable, and every business is necessary; municipalities are not. On other issues, the General told his interviewer, he did not have sufficient information to take a stand. However, he gave a strong endorsement to a democratic, capitalist society.

Shortage Of Steel

THE first time TUCSON, ARIZONA is facing a shortage of steel is a sad little. That impression comes not so much from statistics as from the phenomenon of the high production levels, as from the reaction of ordinary citizens.

Place, train and road observations are still hard to come by. But they are not as tight as they were a year ago or six months ago. There appear to be definite limits on production and on the amount of the war material spending. The most obvious one is the high cost of living—60 per cent over August of 1939. A lot of households are being priced out of the market for everything from groceries to automobiles, and even some necessities are so high up on the price sheet that low-income families can't reach them.

BASIC MATERIALS SEARCH. There's another limit on property not nearly so obvious as the high cost of living. It is the search for basic materials, and even some necessities are so high up on the price sheet that low-income families can't reach them.

There's a limited Western town of 3,000 people phenomenally prosperous. Among the most prosperous merchants are those who sell appliances—the fine new radios, stoves and refrigerators that were unavailable during the war.

There's a natural gas from a pipeline that runs between the Oklahoma fields and Minneapolis. The amount of gas available in the town is strictly limited because the capacity of the pipeline is contracted for far into the future.

These means that many house-

holders who would like to buy gas stoves and gas furnaces, and can afford to buy them, are prevented from doing so. It means an arbitrary limit on the sale of the very primary dealer. And back of him is

Freedom Train ...For All Mankind

By CHARLES W. DUKE
(Reprinted From Editor & Publisher)
His message to Congress in 1941, when he was President of the United States, was a broad principle upon which peace should be based. It was a message of freedom for all mankind.

These principles were elaborated in the Atlantic Charter, which was announced on Aug. 14, 1941, by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The Charter was a declaration of the principles of the United Nations, and it was a declaration of the principles of the United Nations.

This document, which was issued by the Department of State for the United Nations, was a declaration of the principles of the United Nations, and it was a declaration of the principles of the United Nations.

During the course of the war, nineteen other nations signed the Charter. These nations were: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

These 43 nations declared that "complete victory over the enemies is essential to defend liberty, to secure the peace, to maintain freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice to their own lands as well as to the lands of other nations."

The United Nations Conference on National Organization was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City on July 26, 1945, in order to create a body that would realize

People's Platform

Memorials For Mecklenburg

Since Charlotte motorists need a road-block to keep them from colliding at our intersections, maybe some of them would like to see a memorial to the people of Mecklenburg. It would be a memorial to the people of Mecklenburg, and it would be a memorial to the people of Mecklenburg.

Another thought—the Freedom Train arrives this week and there will be a document on it written by Thomas Jefferson, known as The Declaration of Independence, but Mecklenburg, who set the pattern, is not even mentioned.

Trick In China

IN your editorial of Nov. 25, "Where Our Money Goes in China," you accuse Governor Thomas E. Dewey of lending a hand in the Republican race to aid Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary Government in China.

I agree that Chiang's Government is and has been reactionary against the double-crossing Communists from Russia which Secretary Marshall and the State Department experts helped to establish in China, and almost got them established directly into Nationalist Government, now by all accounts would not be merged into the Chinese Government had it not been for the policy of breaking any agreement for a better bargain.

In their shrewd tactics it seems the Communists outmaneuvered our State Department experts in China, and now, as they have demonstrated while Marshall was in China with complete authority (backed by \$500,000,000 of aid), they are now in a position to stop the Communists and demanding that they live up to their signed agreement, they (the Communists) are demanding that they live up to their signed agreement.

All Congress and Senate are supposed to do is collect the tax from the people and appropriate the money. They are supposed to do it without ever seeing the first act or suggest how the show should be run. As we all know, the show is being run by the people blindfolded about the truth in China. Our State Department experts helped to put China in Joe Stalin's cradle, and now they are helping to put it in the cradle of the Communists.

Quote, Unquote

With television perhaps we shall know what the studio audience says to make it all much more heartily than what we hear makes us laugh. —Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Drew Pearson's Truman Forced Action On Palestine Pan

Merry-Go-Round

ONLY a few people knew it, but President Truman cracked down harder on his State Department than ever before to end the merry-go-round of Palestine. Truman called acting Secretary of State Bob Lovett over to the White House and told him that he was going to do it. He would demand a full explanation if Lovett which usually line up with the United States failed to do so on Palestine. He would demand a full explanation if Lovett which usually line up with the United States failed to do so on Palestine.

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Butt On Truman

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