THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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THE CHOICE IS MADE

THE United States is perilously close to war as a result of the Korean invasion; indeed, it may be that the Third World War is under way now.

As South Carolina's Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, a member of the Armed Services Committee, pointed out: "If Russia does not back down now, World War Three has begun."

It is our belief that Russia *will* back down. But that belief is based on hope more than anything else.

We don't know, for instance, how well prepared Russia is and we don't know what military force is located in Manchuria and Siberia.

And, most important, we do not know Russia's motive for ordering the invasion by the North Korean forces.

Is it a diversionary attack to draw our attention away from Europe preliminary to a full-scale attack on West Germany?

Is it the first gun in a Soviet offensive in Asia, bent on isolating U. S.-occupied Japan?

Is it an attempt, in the manner of Hitler, to grab small bits of land which the West might consider too trivial to fight for?

We hope and believe it is the latter. If it is, President Truman's new Far East policy of all-out American defense of friendly areas in the Orient will stop that program.

Although the Korean invasion has whetted the war appetite of many Americans, we must avoid major conflict with Russia if that is at all possible. We must work to avoid such a war for all time, but at any event—we must avoid it now. We are not prepared.

Moscow's silence is ominous. Stalin and the Politburo may leap in any direction. It is a dangerous time. We may be playing into Russia's hand by actively joining the defense of South Korea, but we have no other choice.

We were compelled to take action in Korea because (1) we had promised that South Korea "would never stand alone"; (2) Korea is of major strategic value to the U. S. and (3) "the line" against Soviet expansion had to be drawn somewhere.

The new Far East policy is drastic, but only drastic measures can save our position in the Pacific and later, in the world.

The unity of the House and Senate on the President's action should serve as an example for the people. Our choice—one of firm resistance to further Soviet aggression—is made; we must stand behind it.

THE DURHAM SCHOOL SUIT

STILL in the preliminary stages, the Durham law suit challenging the equality of that city's separate public schools for Negroes is already shaping up as a major new test of segregated schools in North Carolina and elsewhere.

So far, Supreme Court rulings on the equality of educational facilities for Negroes have set up standards at the university and graduate school levels only. There have been no Supreme Court rulings affecting a State's elementary and high schools, although there are numerous decisions by federal district and circuit courts on this question. In general, these lower courts have held that Negro schools must be equal if they are to be separate. There is good reason to believe that the Supreme Court will rule the same way if the issue gets before it.

Much evidence purporting to show that Durham's Negro schools are inferior to the white schools has already been laid before Judge Johnson J. Hayes, and more will be forthcoming in the next few days. Whether the plaintiffs prove their case in Durham is a moot question, but there is no gainsaying the fact that in many sections of North Carolina Negro public schools are woefully inadequate. This has not come about because of discrimination by the State. The State Government has been scrupulously fair in allocating its funds for teacher salaries, school busses, textbooks and the like between the races. It has come about through discrimination at the local level where responsibility for building school plants has rested.

While we would not attempt to prejudge the Durham case (or the cases pending in Wilson and Washington counties, for that matter), we repeat what we have said before: the handwriting is on the wall for North Carolina and the other states where segregation is the rule. The Supreme Court will probably stand by its "separate but equal" yardstick, but we are going to have to give real meaning to *equality* of schools if we wish to enjoy the luxury of *having them separate.*

SPEEDY AGREEMENT ON DRAFT ACT

THE speedy action on an extension of the draft act yesterday shows that the U. S. Congress can, on occasions, stop its bickering and get down to business.

House and Senate conferees had been stymied for a long time over details of a draft extension law. The House had passed a two-year extension, but reserved to Congress the power to order actual inductions. The Senate version provided for a three-year extension. It kept authority to order inductions in the hands of Congress only when the lawmakers were in session and permitted the President to exercise that power at other times.

Yesterday, after a bipartisan conference at the White House on the Korean invasion, the conferees got together and in an hour's time agreed to extend the draft act for one year and to give the President the authority to order inductions.

We are reminded of the Congressional attitude just before Pearl Harbor when the draft act was finally extended by a slender one-vote majority in the House after a bitter and protracted debate. Once the Jap bombs fell, there was no longer any division of opinion.

The current bickering over the draft act does not look very good in retrospect today. But as long as our Congressmen can get together when the pressure is on, we'll take their weaknesses along with their strong points.

WOODROW JONES WINS HIS RACE

THIS being the season for post-primary editorials, we extend our congratulations to the young man from Rutherford County, Woodrow Jones, who won the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 11th District Saturday.

Mr. Jones is a personable fellow, well-liked in his native Rutherford and nearby counties. He made a good record in the North Carolina General Assembly, and should do as well in the U. S. Congress.

After he gets by the Republicans in November (and the 11th has its share of Republicans) he will be the first Congressman from Rutherford in over 100 years. That, we believe, is long enough for a county to be without a Congressman, and we can well understand how Rutherford voted better than fifteen to one for its young candidate.

Mr. Jones will step into some big shoes when he goes to Washington. Major A. L. Bulwinkle has been there for a long time and has served with distinction. Because of poor health, the Major decided not to run this year, thus opening the spot for Mr. Jones.

The people of the 11th District showed convincingly that they have full faith and confidence in Woodrow Jones. We add our own good wishes for what we are sure will be a successful term of office.

From The Greenville Piedmont

CHARLOTTE COUNT TOPS CAROLINAS

CAROLINIANS bow to Charlotte as the outstanding city in population of the two sister states.

Just announced as having a census count of 133,212 for 1950, the Queen City remains well ensconced on her throne with not a chance of any contemporary in either state offering any real population competition in 1960.

In South Carolina, the population of none of our larger cities except Charleston has been announced. The City By the Sea, however with a slight drop from 1940, showed only half of the Charlotte total.

Charlotte as the county seat of Mecklenburg, will also be in the largest county in the two Carolinas from the population standpoint. Preliminary figures show Mecklenburg just short of 200,000 and the county has been designated as the city's "metropolitan" area.

Winston-Salem's 87,000 (unaccepted as yet by the Twin City as final) is the nearest approach of county populations as yet. Charlotte showed 65,000 for 1950 but the populations of Greensboro and Durham are still to be announced with Greensboro expected to rival Winston-Salem in numbers.

Charlotte's growth for the decade since 1940 was substantial, showing 32,000 or a 32 per cent gain. However, there was one feature in the Charlotte census of added significance. There was an increase of 80 per cent in dwelling units. The population shows, however, a drop to 3.48 persons per unit from the 3.87 person in 1940.

The reduced number of people per dwelling unit is going to be an explanation for many cities not coming up to population expectations.

We cannot let the subject pass, however, without reminding ourselves that if our own Greenville population was being counted with all contiguous thickly populated districts included as is the case in Charlotte, the Textile Center would probably rank next to Charlotte and be the second city in the Carolinas.

Headline over dispatch from Washington, D. C., Friday, June 23: Defense Chiefs Start Home With All Facts On Far East.

Headline over dispatch from Seoul, Korea, Sunday, June 25: Korea Reds Invade Southern Country And Declare War.

No comment required.

Casualty

People's Platform

America's World Role

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

ABOUT four hundred years ago our Mother Country, England, was beginning to spread her wings and engraft her political, legal and social culture into the hearts of the people of many lands. Many of her own leaders arose in Parliament and in Commons to denounce the idea of colonization and the English method of doing business as being too expensive and not worth the price. And to a degree they were right in opposing the great expenditures abroad that England was making, for in the end when our country won her freedom (and the other English dependencies gradually won their autonomy, the Great England had such great prestige and was such a complete mistress of the waves that she became the richest and most influential nation on this globe. After the Revolution there was no appreciable falling off in trade with her former American Colonies and later still her trade with America pyramided until this nation of shopkeepers as Napoleon called England was indeed the economic and political giant of all ages.

It is another story and a sad one of how this Mistress lost her strength, her power, her leadership. Perhaps the dying gasps of feudalism helped to hasten the end of her day. Then too the guilds were outlawed and for a while most of the English people were in some kind of charity or dole. Needless to say, England lost her initiative and her leadership and never will she regain it.

In many ways our own U.S.A., is standing now where England once stood before she actually became the leader of the world. Our country is no nation of shopkeepers; but she has the power to rule the air and the waves; she has no pauper class but she can boast of patriotic and prosperous millions who labor. She also may be justly proud of being a lover of Christian freedom and this, her greatest asset, can revitalize freedom loving peoples in Western Europe. Like the Reclamation of Old England, we too can question the cost and discount its real value. And we can curb our aid to Greece, to Turkey and to all the freedom loving nations of Western Europe and we can stop sending money and soldiers abroad. England could have done this 400 years ago and would be just another neighboring island to Ireland today, yet never, never could she not be proud of any English heritage today. And by staying within the walls of her tight little island she would long ago have been invaded by some European power. But England chose to go forward; not to retrench and today we have inherited her mantle of power and we are challenged on every hand to shield and keep aloft the note of freedom and of commerce in a free world.

As for my part, I say let us go forward; let us back up our expansion with our dollars and try to preserve the peace of the world, if possible, with the strengthening of our outposts over the world among all friendly peoples. For I believe there is more than just a rich financial reward awaiting our leadership; there awaits us the grim necessity and satisfaction of eliminating Bolshevik totality from its boa constrictor-like encirclement of the world. To withdraw from our venture into world politics is to invite the spread of Bolshevism over all of Europe and it would be the tacit acknowledgement on our part that we are a second rate power, and that democracy as we know it is not adequate to the needs of the world.

If the challenge that is thrown out to us by the spirit of the freedom-loving dead goes unaccepted and we desire instead to live comfortably on a balanced budget and to recline easily in our old age, then let us miserably do so and in time surrender our bones to a well marked grave. That is what our isolationists want; our conservative plutocrats are ready to label any other course as suicidal liberalism. Our Southern traditions have been mislabeled and any one, it seems, who isn't primarily a filibusterer is untrue to Southern traditions and is a scape-goat; anyone who wants Federal aid for education is a liberal, but it seems all right to let the Federal Government aid us to build roads. The South as we once knew it and as our fathers knew it needs to be jolted a bit in order that we may emerge into our part of the American tradition that is cherished throughout the Freedom loving world.

I can sense the responsibility that the soldiers of Napoleon must have felt when he, in the presence of the mighty pyramids, said: "Forty centuries are looking down upon you." What shall we do? My America bought with the blood of patriots must not be sold short in these challenging times.

—MERCER J. BLANKENSHIP.

Too Busy For Politics

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

THE very class of people who are busy and who make most of the money to pay the enormous taxes are the people who are so busy they let certain politicos "run" them. They vote in the primaries, but of course vote in mass just for the men who will serve their selfish interest, regardless of how it will affect our Nation.

Anybody can see how our dollars, which were made the hard way and into savings, life insurance, etc., now are only worth about half what they were when we made them. So it is plain if we are too busy to spend a little time to change the present-drifting government, we will certainly pay for it. There is no other way out.

—JAMES H. BOST.

Marry For Love, Girls

McBEE, S. C.

Editors, THE NEWS:

GIRLS marry for love—money can't keep your heart warm. Why pawn yourselves for a few filthy dollars to someone you don't care a bag of beans about except the dough he has in the bank or hip pocket.

Push along the banks of manhood, girls, and pick yourself a hard-working farmer or truck driver whose muscled arms can squeeze you a little harder than Gasper Millions. Moonlight whose whistled coach preludes from too long sitting in the indolent swivel chair.

Look for love first, last, and always. Take off on a two-bit honeymoon with a man who can afford no more and enjoy a full life with a house full of kids and the man of your dreams with his brawny arms around your tender waist. Love today and always lies in being married to a young, virile man who sweats from sun up to sun down for a workman's wage with nothing but a heritage of good health and sore muscles to take home for you to rub with rubbing alcohol.

Life is nothing permanent, so why be a gram widow holding on a big fat insurance policy when you could be married to the poor man happily for a score of years or more. So, girls, my advice is to marry for love. Any fool can earn money. True love is priceless.

—MARK A. BROWN.

Moscow Calls For Showdown By Invasion Of South Korea

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

THE invasion of Southern Korea is an event like Hitler's re-occupation of the Rhineland. It is a moment in history on which the whole world will surely look back, and say, "Then, at that instant, in that decision, was when they made their fatal mistake." It only remains to be seen whether "they," who are thus to be condemned, will turn out to be the masters of the Kremlin, or the leaders of the United States.

This deliberate act of aggression against a nation under American protection means, first of all, that everyone has been horribly mistaken, both about the Kremlin's timetable of conquest, and about the progress of Soviet re-armament. In both these ways, the attack on Korea is infinitely more disturbing than the explosion of the Russian atomic bomb last September.

HITLERITE TERROR

But the attack on Southern Korea also has another, even grimmer meaning, which the bomb explosion did not have. It means, in fact, that the Kremlin has already embarked upon a great campaign of Hitlerite tactics of terror, with the ultimate object of bringing all of Europe and Asia into the Soviet empire. And it also means that if we do not wish the Kremlin to win this gigantic victory, we in America must be prepared now to counter this Soviet terror campaign with utmost firmness.

At this fearful moment in Washington, it is at least been encouraging to see how much progress towards realism has been made, since the time when the response to the Soviet atomic bomb explosion was a sickening flood of soothing syrup from every American leader.

This time, there has at least been no attempt, by any of the responsible policy makers, to pretend that what has happened is trivial or unimportant. If the Soviets bring off the maneuver which they planned so well and so secretly, it is generally acknowledged that the world situation will be rendered almost unmanageable.

The reason for this is simple. In the Far East (where bandwagon psychology is one of the strongest factors in politics) every leader, of every political color, in every country, will note what has happened and make his arrangements accordingly. Quirino in the Philippines, Yoshida in Japan, Sonkaron and Hatta in Indonesia, the members of the Burmese government and the leaders of the Bao Dai faction in Indo-China who are now fighting Communists in those two countries—every one of them will be looking for a way to climb aboard the bandwagon.

While the Far East will be thus transformed into a sort of rancid mush, Western Europe will not be far behind. As has been repeatedly emphasized in this space, the great danger in Europe is that dramatic demonstrations of Soviet strength and Western weakness will drive the undefended Europeans to a mood of appeasement and surrender. The attack on Southern Korea is intended to be precisely such a demonstration.

Finally, if this Korean demonstration is allowed to succeed, it will soon be followed by others, even more menacing and grave, in other vulnerable areas of the world. The fear that will be engendered by a Kremlin triumph in Korea will in turn make it immeasurably more difficult to meet these new challenges. While our potential allies tremble and hold back, while our own government remains paralyzed by indecision, Berlin and Yugoslavia, Iran and Indo-China, will go the way of Korea. In the end, with loud self-pitying whimpers, the whole Western world will collapse into ruin and destruction. Or, when it is too late, there will be war.

This is no irresponsible jeremiad. This is the assessment of the stakes in play by the men in the American government who know best the world situation, and are most competent to calculate future developments.

PRESENT CRISIS

The present crisis would never have arisen if it had not been for the sharp change in American policy that was initiated by President Truman in November, 1948, that was subsequently strengthened by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, and that has been loudly approved by the vast majority of Republicans. American re-armament, so well begun by the late James V. Forrestal, was idiotically transformed into American disarmament. Hence the Kremlin has ventured to attack.

There is no use, however, engaging in recriminations about the past. What is important now, is the present. Let those who wish to advocate surrender, now come out and say so plainly, instead of talking about economy, or neutrality, or the unimportance of Korea. Meanwhile, if the rest of us are absolutely firm, absolutely clear-sighted and absolutely determined, we can still prove that the mistake about Korea was made in Moscow, and not in Washington.

GOP Opens Fall Campaign By Calling Itself Peace Party

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE BLACK headlines announcing the Korean invasion with all its ominous potentialities produced one minor and slightly comic result that went almost unnoticed. That was to push off the front pages a piece of political news which might otherwise have caused something of a stir.

That sterling statesman Ifrem Zaline, Governor Owen Brewster, chose Saturday night and a party rally in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as the occasion to launch a new policy line for the Congressional campaigns this Fall. Stated in simplest terms, it is to make the Democratic Party the war party and the Republican party the peace party.

WAR PARTY

Such a policy line has been long and hotly debated in high GOP councils, Brewster and others have argued that the peace appeal was ready-made to fit the desires of an overwhelming majority of the American people.

The opposition has come from internationally - minded Republicans such as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. They have pointed out that the peace appeal would in the long run be akin to isolationism, and it would be likely to encourage voters to believe that appropriations for the defense of Western Europe and other steps to contain Communism were inviting war.

But Brewster is a man not easily swayed once he gets an idea in his head. He told a wind-up meeting of state chairmen of 17 Eastern states and the members of the Republican National Committee that a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress "are not a good guarantee to keep us out of war."

"In my judgment," Brewster was quoted by the United Press as saying, "peace may be the one dominant issue of this campaign. It is not safe to trust our affairs to those who have had such a conspicuous lack of success in their efforts to keep us out of war. In all our lifetime we have had two Democratic administrations and two world-wide wars. Enough is enough."

Even more significantly, National Chairman Guy George Gabrielson struck the same line. He said that for half a century the Republican party has been the party of peace.

The headlines out of Korea a few hours later made this sound a little ludicrous. But it showed clearly that the war party is located in the Communist half of the world where the will to conquest seems to know no limits. The peace party must sound like the party of capitulation.

But apart from these latest developments in Asia, which can upset all political calculations, the appeal of the peace party" may become the most potent factor in the Fall campaign. That has been clearly realized among certain Democratic as well as Republican leaders. Some of the most astute politicians around the President have been fearful that the GOP would grab the peace side of the issue of peace or war. As one of them put it recently in a policy discussion:

"We've got to start putting a new emphasis on the fact that all our efforts have peace as a goal. There's been too much talk of war. If the Republicans had the sense to come in out of the rain, they would have picked up the peace issue long since."

War between the United States and the Soviet Union could come out of the Korean conflict. There will be forces at home and abroad pushing in that direction. Korea has long been a tinder spot in a world full of high explosives.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Founding Fathers Didn't Fear Turmoil

OSKALOOSA, IOWA

I have been visiting out here in the Middle West away from the bureaucrats, the McCarthyites and the wire tappers, where I had the honor of helping dedicate the great lighting system that illuminates the granite faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt on Mount Rushmore.

Thinking about these heroes and what they would have done in this present age of fear, I couldn't help wondering whether we today are capable of pioneering the same courage which they showed in founding this country.

I couldn't help thinking that maybe the present generation is too soft, too content to rely on modern inventions and mechanical miracles. What would we have done with a new continent to conquer? Would we have had the courage, the perseverance that they did?

Today we face the same kind of political wilderness behind the Iron Curtain and some of us are content merely to worry about personal problems while the world balances on a razor's edge between salvation and ruin.

We have become great specialists in material things. We can build any gadget, rocket ship or machine we want to another continent, perhaps to another planet. But we do not seem able to build permanent peace.

With a cocky self-confidence we deal with the people abroad as if a "Dale-Carnegie-win-friends-by-your" book. We think we can purchase Europe or Asia with guns and airplanes, wheat and steel, forgetting that the handshake counts more than the handout, that the smile is worth more than silver.

One World

WHAT we don't seem to realize, however, is since the scientists have made us neighbors to the rest of the world, we must begin thinking in terms of one world.

When George Washington went to New York for the first inaugural, it took him fourteen days from Mount Vernon. Now it takes one hour by plane, while in fourteen days we can fly twice around the world. So the world today is one world in scientific fact, and we must begin to think of it as such in political fact.

I do not care whether we call it a Federal World Union, or United World Federalists, or a World Constitution. But I am sure that if Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln were alive today, they would throw their great pioneering spirits into working for new goals.

When they first wrote our Constitution, the skeptics told them that a Federal union was impossible. The colonies were miles apart, not only in space, but in habits, customs and in creeds. All they had was a common need for survival.

But Washington and Jefferson overcame these obstacles to form a Federal Constitution that has become the greatest in the world.

Five years ago when I went to San Francisco to meet the diplomats from the United Nations, we thought we were taking a great step forward. But at that time, we did not know about the atomic bomb. And today, the United Nations, bogged down by veiops, paralyzed in this age of fear, is just as out of date as the cavalry and infantry of Washington's army.

The present generation has one great thing in common with the founding fathers. It has come through a great war. And just as they fought to establish a world of security, we have got to fight to establish a world of security—world brotherhood.

Actually we are battling against an idea—the phony idea of Communism. But Teddy Roosevelt would be ashamed of the fight we are making. We, in many areas, are letting Russia win the battle of words, without even giving our own creed a good display in a big show window. We are supposed to be the world's best salesmen. We've sold lemons to Eskimos, sun lamps to Hottentots. Yet we, a nation of creative salesmen, have partly let the Communists outsell us.

No good salesman balks at selling in a competitor's territory. Yet for a long time we have balked at selling behind the Iron Curtain, and we are still doing only a halfhearted job of it.

Actually, if we held up the ideal of world brotherhood and sell it hard enough; we can penetrate the Iron Curtain. But it will take just as revolutionary a brand of salesmanship as that used by the founding fathers, including the goal of world government.

If we are realistic today, we face the discouraging fact that democracy is in danger of being lost by default.

Faced with this situation, I doubt if Washington or Jefferson would be content with anything short of world material. They would put all their pioneering resourcefulness, which conquered the wilderness, repelled foreign invaders and welded thirteen widely-separated colonies, into ending this age of fear.

Jefferson would probably write a "Bill of Rights" for the world. Washington, despite his "no entangling alliances" would begin to get behind the Iron Curtain with the ideals and ideas of democracy. Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt would make a bold attempt to bring about a change, even if they risked defeat. For both knew that it was possible to succeed only if you dared.

So, we've got to revise our thinking and realize that democracy was a great gift handed to us at a great price. We have got to work just as hard to preserve it as Washington and Jefferson did to win it. Washington and Jefferson sacrificed a life of luxury for an ideal; Jefferson and Lincoln welcomed revolutionary thinking. And if the physicists have made this one world by scientific fact, it is up to us to make it one world in political fact.