



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
J. E. DOWD, General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH, Executive Editor
C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor

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Cool Heads, Calm Emotions Needed As South Moves Toward A New Era

THIS newspaper would be less than honest if it did not confess its grave disappointment over yesterday's Supreme Court ruling—disappointment stemming from these convictions:

1. That the law was, wise or unwise, on the side of the defendants;
2. That in wiping out the 37-year-old "separate but equal" precedent which has had the force of law, the Court was, in effect, exercising a legislative function;
3. That the decision may very well slow down the rapid growth of public education in the South, and may conceivably mean the end of the system as we have known it in several states;
4. That rigid and intemperate enforcement of the non-segregation principle in certain areas of the South will produce tensions that will do lasting damage to both races.

But the court has spoken, and with a unanimous voice. Non-segregation in education will become the law of the land as soon as a formal decree is issued, and we want no more Civil Wars.

THERE are several factors that may minimize the impact of the Supreme Court ruling.

1. First, there is a "built-in" delay in the Supreme Court opinion. The interested parties to the five cases, the attorney general of the United States, and the attorneys general of other states where segregation has been permitted or required by law, were invited to submit briefs to the court suggesting a time and a method of ending segregation.
2. That affords a time-lag of five months, and it should be noted that the Southerners of strong opinions and high emotions from giving voice to hasty thoughts and taking impulsive action. If there was ever a time for cool heads in the South, this is it.
3. Secondly, if the Court was to hold segregation unconstitutional, it is better that the decision was unanimous. A 5-4 opinion, with a strong and convincing dissent, would have kept alive the flames of contention over the legal issue. With the legal question settled so decisively, responsible Southern leadership can concentrate on the difficult problem of working out a *modus vivendi* which will protect the rights and equities of all citizens without unnecessarily offending sensitivities that have developed from generations of a segregated society.
4. Third, there will be many areas of the

South, particularly in the cities, where the geographical arrangement of residential sections will largely keep intact the pattern of segregated schools, even if the letter of the law is adhered to strictly. That may be true, for example, in Charlotte.

It would very well develop over a period of time that a majority of parents of the white and Negro races may decide that it is in the best interest of their children not to force the difficult psychological and sociological readjustment that integration would cause.

EVEN when those factors are weighed, however, it is clear that the South is approaching the end of one era, and the beginning of a new era. The full dimensions of which cannot be estimated, or even guessed at.

The South, which has lived so intimately with the Negro problem for so long, is facing a transition that will be all the more difficult because customs and traditions were so deeply embedded during turbulent political periods of the past—slavery and the plantation economy, the Civil War, Reconstruction, Populism and the reaction to it, the Great Depression, and finally the emergence of the nation as the leader of the free world, the leading advocate of democracy, and the object of close inspection by the many millions who are not yet committed in the struggle between communism and democracy. The South, like it or not, is a part of the nation, and a part of the world.

It will be difficult, in our preoccupation with our regional problem, to keep the long sweep of a human history in the proper perspective.

It will also be difficult, in a time of high emotions, to bring intelligence to bear on this massive problem that the Supreme Court has posed.

And it will be difficult to meet the financial burden of equalizing schools for all children—white and Negro, rural and urban—which must inevitably follow the decision.

Somewhat, the South must keep the sweep of history in perspective, must use its intelligence coolly and dispassionately, and must find the resources for giving all its children equal education. If the South as a region, and North Carolina as a state, are able to do these things, they will find that the problem is far more manageable than it appears at the moment.



"I'll tell you, Doc, I'd like to 'stick around' long enough to see how this McCarthy thing comes out."

People's Platform Three Views On M'Carthy

Editors, The News:
AT THIS TIME it would be premature to even speculate on who is guilty of what in "The Mess in Washington." At the same time certain facts have become apparent, noticeably the use of the devious and insidious tactics used by McCarthy and his staff. For the purpose of this letter only two incidents, of many, will be discussed.

(1) McCarthy's attempt, typical of his methods, to give the impression that Ruth Levine was employed at Ft. Monmouth. Under cross-examination by McCarthy concerning the suspended persons at Monmouth, Secretary Stevens stated:

"... as far as I know they are not Communists, any more than, and none of them have pleaded the Fifth Amendment." Answering McCarthy said: "I don't want the record to stand that none of those individuals took the Fifth Amendment. Some of them did, and some didn't."

Stevens inquired: "Is she the one?" suspended at Monmouth. To which McCarthy sarcastically observed to Stevens—"I thought you were still the secretary, and I thought you knew who was suspended."

Had this been a routine hearing before McCarthy this discussion would have stopped, leaving the impression that the witness was lying and that Ruth Levine was at Monmouth. Mr. Stevens later cleared the record by establishing the fact that Ruth Levine was not at Monmouth and was not even a federal employe—she was working 50 miles from Monmouth for a private corporation.

(2) In this summary, remarks from a New York Herald Tribune editorial will be quoted. All other observations are my own: "This has to do with 'The Case of the Unindicted Letter-writer' is worse. The Case of the Letter That Was Never Written." McCarthy introduced the carbon copy of a purported letter from the F.B.I., stating it was signed by J. Edgar Hoover, to G-2 in charge of the Army. It is now known that this letter was neither written nor signed by Mr. Hoover. However, it did contain a number of facts from a letter from FBI report to G-2 by some man having access to the closed files of G-2.

Under oath McCarthy stated he had received the copy from an Army intelligence officer; and day and night he was receiving reports." McCarthy further said to Army Counsel Welch no one "will ever get me to violate the confidence of loyal people in this government who are giving me information." The unknown officer, when he was commissioned, took a solemn oath which he knowingly broke, so that he and all others who supply secret information to unauthorized persons are guilty of the unpardonable, disobedience of official orders, disloyalty to their chiefs.

Yet Sen. McCarthy continues with himself, protects them. He puts himself at the head of a secret spy apparatus, claiming to be above the law and above all principles of orderly administration and executive responsibility.

With all this evidence everyone should now realize that McCarthy is conducting a one-man Gestapo in what is presumed to be the free country in the world, secure from secret police. Are we acting free and secure from secret police? Paraphrasing: On what does McCarthy feed that he grows so arrogant?

These actions by our government and Army to correct a serious situation brought to light by Sen. McCarthy illustrate one reason why Christians do not silence McCarthy.

Why Christians Do Not Silence McCarthy
Monroe Editors, The News: McCarthy is a dangerous man. D. wonders why the great masses of Christians do not silence Sen. McCarthy. I am sure that the present Stevens-McCarthy hearings grew out of an attempt by Sen. McCarthy to find out who promoted a report from a discharged officer (Dr. Peress) who refused to answer whether or not he had Communist affiliations.

As a result of McCarthy's interest in this case the following actions were taken: (1) President Eisenhower declared "The Dept. of the Army made serious errors in handling the Peress case and is correcting its procedure to avoid such mistakes in the future."

(2) The Army on March 11 issued an order requiring officers to sign fresh loyalty certificates. And as AP reporter Hoffman noted: "There was no doubt this order drew out the case of Peress who was honorably discharged over the protest of Sen. McCarthy."

(3) The Army on April 2 turned over to the Justice Dept. for possible action the case of Peress.

(4) The White House on May 9 announced the formation of a new Justice Dept. division charged with speeding up the prosecution of spies and subversives. And AP reporter Corrier noted: "This action followed criticism by Sen. McCarthy of the way the Government has handled alleged subversives."

Willing To Stand Up And Be Counted
Mount Holly Editors, The News: Mr. Taylor Lippman of Charlotte: In view of what had already transpired prior to the disgraceful spectacle now going on in Washington which is shaming this nation before the eyes of the world, how can one still be so blindly partisan as to defend Joe McCarthy? It is about time for me to lose his temper and raise some hell.

Asserting that the President "is dealing with a Congress which has defaulted a Republican leadership which has failed to lead," the editorial admonishes him "to provide the leadership or he will be run over by an octopus."

UNUSED TO CRITICISM
An unanswered question when the new administration took over was how the President would react to the criticism bound to come his way if he stayed in the White House very long. He had almost none of it during his 10-year tenure as a military hero and an international administrator.

The policies he then executed were devised by Roosevelt and Truman. They did not reach him until they had been hammered out by the congressional and executive branches and had passed muster in the court of public opinion. By that time, they were national policies, if not universally popular, at least widely accepted.

Permanent U. S. Involvement In Indochina Now Considered

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSON

WASHINGTON Secretary Eden to begin discussing plans for united action to save Indochina while the Geneva conference is in progress.

This had a sensible double purpose. The talks about united action were to demonstrate the determination of the free world to support the Communists, and thus serve as a warning that an acceptable Indochinese settlement that would break this promise of intervention in the Indochinese war.

What has happened sounds in retrospect like the French withdrawal of last week. Ambassador Henri Bonnet informed the State Department that the French government would no longer discuss "internationalizing" the war. For practical purposes, that means the French never want to find out whether the United States will enter the war, and on what terms.

This is a wholly new development. In the last desperate weeks the French have twice asked for what may be called one-shot intervention, in the form of American air strikes to relieve Dien Bien Phu. These two requests were rejected, although the British had been granted if the British had enough.

What is now under discussion is no one-shot intervention, but full-scale, permanent American involvement in the war. Furthermore, the discussion is anything but academic.

Over a month ago, the National Security Council took a firm decision to enter the Indochinese war if this was necessary to save Indochina from communism. American policy, although falsely stated as inconsistent, has not changed since then. Unless there is a last minute loss of will, only two conditions must be met: Eisenhower administration to make a final commitment to France.

First, steps must be taken to still the cry that this is a colonial war. The French have in fact now made a grant of substantive independence to the Indochinese peoples. The need here is to find a way to emphasize and indeed dramatize the great independence, without offending French opinion.

Second, there must be "united action." Secretary of State John Foster Dulles began to call for this immediately after the Security Council decision. It is still in effect. It is still doubtful whether the British will agree to join the party. But it is no longer at all certain that the Security Council will be content to give the British the lead in this matter. They have already engaged in the question of Dien Bien Phu air strike.

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Rededication Of 'A Noble Faith'

THE President is not among those who may proudly claim descentance from the signers of the historic Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence which he honors today by his visit to Charlotte. But there is a kinship between the man from Abilene and the Mecklenburg patriots that is better understood and appreciated. The kinship lies in their mutual reverence of human rights and liberties.

In 1775, public advocacy of these rights and liberties was treasonable. In 1954, that advocacy is oft, unfortunately, considered trait. Sophisticates have scorned their worth, extremists of right and left have tried to rob the phrases of their true meaning.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, as soldier, college president and President of the U. S., has, perhaps more than any other man, helped inculcate a proper understanding of these fundamental principles.

"Among ourselves," he once said, "we do not speak openly and frankly, as often as we should, of patriotism—love for one's country. It is not that we fear the signing of the smart-aleck; possibly we forget that men grow in stature only as they daily rededicate themselves to a noble faith. More likely, we thoughtlessly assume our blessings of liberty to be a permanent possession."

It is to rededicate themselves to "a noble faith" which took root in this country that Mecklenburgers observe the anniversary of the signing. The community is honored to share its observance with the man who now with steadfast faith, leads the forces of freedom.

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Drew Pearson's Hobby Reverses On School Construction

Merry-Go-Round

THERE has been a backslate here inside the administration over the badly needed federal program to promote construction of new schools. Sam Brownell, commissioner of education and brother of Attorney General Brownell, is for the school construction. He has been the school construction tracks—largely by the baby member of the Eisenhower cabinet, the 27-year-old assistant secretary of health, education and welfare, Roswell Perkins. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary for HEW, is also against the school bill.

However, it looks as if the Senate would pass the bill anyway. Here is what has happened. About three weeks ago Secretary Hobby advised the Senate on the school construction bill. He had previously announced that there was a national shortage of 340,000 classrooms. And his staff worked out a night preparing his testimony for the Senate committee.

But just before he was scheduled to testify, Chairman Cooper to say he could not appear. He had received build orders from Mrs. Hobby that he could not appear.

Actually it was bright, young Assistant Secretary Roswell Perkins who was behind Mrs. Hobby's action. He had written a report which was read over Mrs. Hobby's signature, opposing federal aid for school construction—even though she had previously stated that there is a \$5 billion backlog of school construction.

The Senate committee, however, is proceeding with the bill. Note—President Eisenhower during the 1952 elections said of school construction. The American answer is to do in this field what we have been doing for a long time (with highway and hospital construction).

DIG THAT TEENAGE SLANG

AS LONG as there have been teenagers there have been experimenters with the language of the day. Historians with the human touch have advised that teenagers in ancient Rome used to do wondrous things with the Latin of their day.

This youthful toying with the language seems to have reached unprecedented heights in modern America. Things have reached the point in some places where teenagers engage in whole conversations without other people having the slightest inkling of what they are saying.

The Chicago Daily News has carefully compiled a teenage vocabulary which is supposed to let its older readers in on a few of the teen-age code secrets. For the benefit of any readers who may wish to know more of what teenagers are now talking about, we print the following teenage vocabulary: Ace—a dollar; big thrill—exciting; letterman—breeze; get going or depart—browse—tell me; boo boo—error; browse—tease; burn—spend (as "Burn this ace"); cool—most important adjective in the teen vocabulary; A partial list of its meanings to be understood, handsome, pleasant, interesting and alert; crazy—eccentric or gone; cat—boy; coolie—girl; cop a breeze—leave; doll—any girl or boy you like; dig—understand; dig that—look at that; dope—an odd one; frantic—even worse than 3D; flipped—was surprised or went overboard; frantic—very funny; fine vine—a nice suit; get hep—straighten yourself out; gone—really excellent or crazy; hub cap—a leader or big wheel; I'll cool you or clue you in—I'll give you the lowdown; jet propelled—fast. (A jet

A-Bombs In Asia

The Air Force is now prepared for a momentous step. Faced with growing Communist aggression in the Far East, the Air Force has notified the White House

Reason for this change is significant. It is induced by apparent Communist determination to attack the United States. Russia could meet the challenge of American air power. Today she can't.