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TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1954

Push-Button War, Soon Possible Would Help Reds

By THE ALSOP'S
(Editor's Note: This is the first of three related articles on the subject of automatic weapons.)

WASHINGTON
THE development of the hydrogen bomb is now expected to lead on, by the peculiar logic of destructive science, to the early development of guided missiles of inter-continental range.

Just as the atomic bomb opened the way to a more terrible hydrogen bomb, so the hydrogen bomb is believed to have opened the way to a more terrible break-through in weapons design. The time when the "birds will fly," as the missile developers say, is now officially estimated to be as close as 1960.

Bringing nearer this moment when continent can fire at continent, is now widely regarded as the most important single effect of the hydrogen bomb.

REDS PROBABLY AHEAD
Moreover, the Soviet Union is quite probably ahead of the United States in the immense task of guided missile research to which the Pentagon has never accorded the highest priority.

Proposed Changes In AEC Law Need More Attention
By DORIS FLEESON
WASHINGTON
WHILE the public watches the politicians work on the new election in the Army-McCarthy hearings, the interests of the next generation are at stake in almost unattended hearings in the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has before it a bill fixing government policy on the production and distribution of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

By what means the atomic power is to be generated, and by what means it is to be distributed, are the questions raised before the committee.

What Congress does or fails to do will set the pattern for future generations in the field of atomic energy. It is as important as electricity has been to the men and women who do the world's work today.

Atomic energy has so much that is vitally important in the hands of so few. Only five of the 18-man committee attend the hearings regularly.

Two circumstances that would otherwise be tragic may have the effect of stimulating interest in the tremendous changes that are in the air in the delicate and dangerous atom.

ADM. LEWIS L. STRAUSS
A Brilliant Marine?
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to be a major step on the way to the inter-continental guided missile for a rather simple reason. In brief, it greatly helps to solve the toughest problem of the long-range missile developer. This is the problem of guidance.

Contrary to the common supposition, neither atomic bombs nor even hydrogen bombs are limitless destructive. For reasonable efficiency, they must be used enough to bring their chief targets within the smaller, inner circle of destruction that appears on every diagram of bomb damage.

This inner circle of total destruction is the key for the type of atomic warhead that can be built into a long-range missile. Thus the specification for long-range guided missiles with atomic warheads call for an almost impossible degree of accuracy.

The permissible error for such a missile is approximately 1,500 feet from aiming point. No guidance system or combination of guidance systems now known to science can steer a missile through four or five thousand miles of the upper air, and then surely bring it down within less than a third of a mile of its target.

NEAR MISS EFFECTIVE
The situation is quite different in the case of the target-titimators of the guided missile art have hydrogen warheads to play with. The destructiveness is far greater. The reds speak, in fact, of hydrogen warheads of less than one ton

weight with the power of one megaton, which means the destructive power of one million tons of TNT. Thus the permissible error is also far greater. A guided missile with hydrogen warhead that will strike within three or four miles of its aiming point will do its dreadful work with complete success.

Designing long-range guidance systems becomes easier and easier, by a geometrical progression, with each increase of the permissible error. It may not sound like very much, to say that the long-range missile that once had to hit within 1,500 feet of its target, will now be just as efficient if it hits within three or four miles. But in fact this difference of required accuracy is the difference between success and failure.

Hence, a basic change of specification for inter-continental missiles is now possible, both in the United States and in the Soviet Union—for too many people forget that the Soviets also have the hydrogen bomb. The importance of this single change of specification is in turn indicated by the change in estimated time schedules already mentioned above.

It must be understood, however, that the problem of guidance, which is now expected to be solved, is not the ballistic only outstanding problem of the

long-range missile developers. The problem of re-entry, as it is called, is nearly as difficult, and is still unsolved as far as is known.

Speaking non-technically, a rocket missile of very long range performs most of its flight far above the earth's atmosphere. The two or even three-stage rockets that are needed to get the missile to the target must also pick up fantastic speeds, far above the 1,500 to 2,000 miles an hour of the V-2 of the last war. These speeds must also subject the missile to violent friction when it re-enters the atmosphere on the last lap of its deadly journey.

LIKE METEORS
Atmospheric friction is the earth's only protection against a perpetual shower of meteors—all but the very largest of the innumerable meteors that enter this planet's envelope of air burned up by friction on the way.

Thus the guided missile developers' problem of re-entry is essentially the problem of saving their missiles from the fate of the meteors.

But on the one hand, theoretical solutions of this problem of re-entry are already known to exist. And on the other hand, the problem is eliminated altogether if the missile to be developed is not of the ballistic or rocket propelled type. A ram-

jet missile, for example, achieves enormously high supersonic speeds, but it does not and cannot leave the atmosphere. This in turn means that the ramjet has not the problem of re-entry.

In short, very careful balancing of many different problems and possibilities is needed to form a most approximate picture of future guided missile trends. Yet the two grim facts remain.

First, the hydrogen bomb has brought the era of push-button war with inter-continental missiles very appreciably nearer.

Second, this is almost certainly more advantageous to the Soviet Union than to the United States.

For the Soviets are not only believed to be ahead of this country in missile research. They will also benefit more greatly from any breakthrough in the future, whenever they become available.

After all, a dictatorship can launch run upon its enemies at will. A democracy cannot push the first button without arguing about it. And what will become of the famous American strategic concept of "massive retaliation," when the time to be retaliated against is the total and instantaneous destruction of the United States.

City School Officials Look Ahead

THE Charlotte City School Board took a wise precautionary step when it decided to undertake a special study of the city pending further action by the U. S. Supreme Court and appropriate North Carolina authorities.

Actually, there is not much else that the city board can do, or should do, at the moment. Until the Supreme Court issues its decrees many months hence, and until those decrees are translated into new legislation by the General Assembly at its 1955 session, the pattern of bi-racial education here will probably remain unchanged.

And even if the court should order immediate integration of school facilities, the placement of local schools within the residential areas they serve will preclude any abrupt alterations in the local public education system. In sum, virtually segregated schools within the city will remain until there is a significant shift in the residential divisions

between white and Negro. That does not mean, however, that city school officials should sit on their hands, or twiddle their thumbs, as the cliché goes. The great strength of the Charlotte school system stems from the dedication of its officials to long-range planning. And the making of a special study in anticipation of possible effects of the Supreme Court decision is in that tradition, and makes a great deal of sense.

As we have said before, the most encouraging thing about the reception in Charlotte and indeed in the whole area, of the unexpected Supreme Court ruling has been the eminently commonsensical, calm attitude of the people of both races.

They have lived and worked side by side for generations, and there is a sufficient backlog of good will and understanding to enable them to live and work together in the generations to come.

A Serious Charge By A Responsible Man

A FEW congressional committees—Armed Services, Foreign Relations, Atomic Energy—serve as checks on and confidants to military men and their heavy responsibility, which they have borne soberly. Thus when the chairman of one of these committees makes a serious charge it deserves thoughtful attention. The Republican chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Rep. W. Sterling Cole, has made such a charge.

Mr. Cole says that no one can find out the facts about our progress in continental defense against atomic attack without "traversing one of the most complicated bureaucratic mazes ever to exist in the Pentagon."

Moreover, after finding his way through this maze, Mr. Cole was disturbed by what he found. He said:

"More than two years have passed since the formidable technical problems involved in making a distant warning system surmountable. Four years after the need for such an early warning line was pointed out, and two years after the system developed the equipment which would make such a line possible, it is still not in existence."

There are other disturbing signs that U. S. atomic affairs want more public attention than they have received. A high official of the Atomic Energy Commission is reportedly in disagreement with the commission on censorship policy, and planning to resign shortly.

The Alsop brothers report increasing difficulty, and the occasional impossibility, of obtaining clearance for articles based on published atomic data. In other words, the American people have on occasion been denied evaluation of the state of our atomic defense that is available to the Soviet Union.

Responsible Democratic members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy are sharply critical of AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss in request for increase in personal power, particularly in the matter of censorship. They also question proposed changes in the Atomic Energy Act which they charge, might help to create private monopolies in the nuclear field.

On top of all this, the Alsop brothers report today, in the first of three articles on weapons development, that inter-continental warfare, the launching of trans-oceanic guided missiles, may be a reality within a few years.

These developments may hold terrible significance for Americans. For one thing, if push-button intercontinental warfare on a mass scale becomes practical, the most elaborate warning system that can be developed will be of little use. Being developed an effective means of combating these guided missiles. Such development could properly be going on in secret. But when the congressman who more than any other has made it his business to keep abreast of atomic development admits that even he has difficulty in finding out what is going on, and is disturbed by what he finds out, it is time for Congress and the public to call for an accounting from the men who shape the world's destiny through their control of military-atomic policy.

hence to the General Assembly, which appoints education board members. Thus, because there's no contest for the office in the general election, a worthy Republican candidate has no chance to get more votes than a Democratic candidate. Democrats and independents who would like to vote for a Republican candidate cannot do so in the primary.

And even if there were a contest in the general election, and a Republican received the most votes, his appointment to the board of education would be unlikely, because the General Assembly, always Democratic, is not always Democratic.

The law should be changed to permit the voters of a county to elect their board of education. That is the just and logical thing to do. Until it is done, and the other unfair restrictions on the Republican Party removed, Tar Heel Democracy's speeches about this great democracy, etc., will ring hollow.

Names of nominees will go to the superintendent of public instruction, from The Greensboro Daily News

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The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has before it a bill fixing government policy on the production and distribution of atomic energy for peaceful uses. Experimental research to create that energy are too being built. What Congress does or fails to do will set the pattern for future generations in the field of atomic energy. It is as important as electricity has been to the men and women who do the world's work today.

Atomic energy has so much that is vitally important in the hands of so few. Only five of the 18-man committee attend the hearings regularly. Chairman Cole and Sen. Hickenlooper, Republicans who are sponsoring the bill, and three Democrats—Sen. Patterson and Reps. Holifield and Price.

Two circumstances that would otherwise be tragic may have the effect of stimulating interest in the tremendous changes that are in the air in the delicate and dangerous atom.

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by his colleagues, by atomic scientists generally and by some members of Congress. The board named to review the Oppenheimer case is expected to report soon, possibly in the next few days. The Democrats privately are not terribly generous with appointments to members of the board, named two Democrats to the three-man board. The two: Former Secretary of the Army, Gray and Thompson. A Morgan, retired chairman of the Sperry Gyroscope Co.

Should Dr. Oppenheimer be cleared of any suspicion, he would identify a typical McCarthy bill blaming the Democratic members. It is added that Adm. Strauss probably planned it that way.

The principal charge against Admiral Strauss is that he is a brilliant and capable, and that he is a martinet and seeks dictatorial powers over the commission. What brought the charge to the fore was a provision in the new legislation that would give Strauss the "principal officer" of the AEC. The original McMahon bill will give the five members equal power and status, and no terms to insure continuity of policy.

Democratic outcry knocked out the "principal officer" designation, but the revised version at the point still refers to the chairman as "the principal officer of the commission."

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What Democrats claim it also does—have had trouble drawing up a patent system which will create private monopolies costly and burdensome to the taxpayers who have already invested in the total of 12 billion dollars in the atom.

The President put safeguards against monopoly into his proposals; the bill as it now stands dropped out that part.



"Let's see, everybody else'll promise to lower taxes, & we'll promise to bring back the 5 cent cigar, the 5 cent phone call, & the 5 cent cup of coffee."

People's Platform

Northerners Shouldn't Try To Rule South
Editors, The News: Charlotte
I HAVE read the editorial that appeared in The News Saturday, May 22, headed "The South and the Law." I don't know who wrote it, and I am not interested. What interested me most was the reference to the "shill voices and the respect of the law."

As to the ban on segregation, I don't see that it is necessary. If the officials could see the schools the colored students attend, they would see that they are as nice as, if indeed, not nicer—than some schools the white students attend.

A self-respecting colored person would not want to go to school with the white people. I imagine it is some of the low-down white trash in Charlotte pushing this mess.

I have talked to several teachers and they have told me they would not teach mixed classes. To that, I say—"Three cheers for the teachers."

I do not know what can be done to set aside such a ruling passed by the Supreme Court but if there is anything I can do, I wish someone would let me know. If the people in Washington and further points north want to

mix—let them. But why don't they try trying to rule the South and tend to their own business? They don't tell them how to run theirs. If this letter is considered as one of the "shill voices" I would be glad. Maybe if a million more heard, something will be done about this mess.

—ARLETTA LINDBSEY

Troubles Force The Solution Of Problems
Spartanburg, S. C.
Editors, The News:
WHAT is segregation? Perhaps you all your readers might benefit by sitting right down and answering that question in 500 words, on paper.

No matter how emotional the man is who screams of the evils that will come with the abolition of segregation, he must have an audience or he will stop his ranting. Let's all stop listening to the noise of segregation, be the increase of pensions to the widows of dead soldiers who have served their country so successfully during segregation as morally right. However, he can reason that sudden abolition of custom is wrong, or at least will cause trouble. Then he may recall that Christ caused trouble, that the Declara-

tion of Independence caused trouble too. Trouble forces the solving of our problems. Let's face the trouble with a positive attitude. Let's let the negative voices join each other along with the Judases and the Toros.

—SAMUEL D. HELFRICH

Give Bigger Pensions To Veterans' Widows
Charlotte
Editors, The News:
THE present Congress will pass many times and effect a pension policy. Is it not an axiom that the more money there is in the hands of the public the better will be business and also the general economic condition? Also do we not hear that it will be well to encourage to spend money for public works and so forth? If public prosperity depends upon the circulation of money what will add to that more than the increase of pensions to the widows of dead soldiers who have served their country so successfully during segregation as morally right.

When has there ever been a time such as now, when we are changing from a war to a peace economy, when the increase of soldiers' widows' pensions would fit better into the economic situation?

—HOYT EAVES

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HEBOMB silence—The WASHINGTON administration reversed the Truman policy of informing the public whenever Russia explodes a hydrogen or atomic bomb. Under this new policy, the Atomic Energy Commission has announced only one hydrogen explosion inside Russia, though actually the Russians have exploded three H-bombs. Since the H-bomb is so powerful that it can sink an island and destroy a city, it would seem wise to let the public know what the score is for the sake of civil defense.

Unfortunately the Russians appear to be ahead of us in some phases of H-bomb research, though we are probably still ahead in overall H-bomb development.

British-U. S. split—Behind Winston Churchill's dour speech in which for the first time he didn't defend his mother's national government, was a serious stage quarrel at Geneva; also serious difficulties over Indochina.

At Geneva, Anthony Eden discovered that U. S. Undersecretary of State Bevel Smith was talking on the qt with French Foreign Minister Bidault. They were talking about the outbreak of the war on John Bull. Eden immediately phoned Churchill. Churchill told him to have a showdown with Undersecretary Smith,

Russians Have Exploded 3 H-Bombs

He did so. But Smith more or less told Churchill he had heard that the French if he wanted to.

Churchill retaliated by pulling New Zealand out of the proposed Asiatic defense pact. The U. S. is left to squawk with shaky France, sparse Australia, and the willing but weak Philippines.

The Anglo-American split is serious. The diplomats compare it to the slays of Munich when another British prime minister appeased another dictator and allowed the triumph of the umbrella for life. At that time Churchill was one of his bitter critics.

McCarthy's pulling power One recent Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan spoke out against his own party campaign in Michigan was the Louis Bean political survey. McCarthy's previous campaigning. A copy of the Bean survey went to the White House in advance of publication and secured McCarthy's vote-pulling power wasn't what it supposed to be.

smear ex-PTA. Administrator Aubrey Williams and the Clinton Durr was former FCC commissioner and Mrs. Durr is the sister-in-law of Justice Hugo Black.

Joe for President — Joe's office has been handing out reams of badges and matchbooks, proclaiming: "I Like McCarthy and His Methods." One supporter, Mrs. Anne Rogers, has been passing them out at cocktail parties. Another group has established a "McCarthy For President" headquarters. (It's pretty much the same group that boosted McCarthy for president.)

See McCarthy may have inadvertently revealed the identity of the Army officer who slipped him the garbled and abbreviated FBI report on Ft. Monmouth. Early in the hearings, McCarthy asked Secretary of the Army Stevens about a conversation that took place in headquarters of an Army major, who obviously had run to McCarthy, who obviously about the conversation. To refresh Stevens' memory, McCarthy wrote the major's name on a slip of paper and handed it to him. Today the Army is investigating whether this same major might have helped the Hon. J. Edgar Hoover letter to McCarthy.

A tip to Secretary of the Army Stevens: If you will check with your fellow Cab-

net member, Attorney General Brownell, you will find that the FBI sent two reports to the Department of Justice regarding the Signal Corps and Ft. Monmouth about one year ago—April, 1953. It is a good many months since President Eisenhower ordered all Cabinet officers to give McCarthy carbon copies of all executive department investigations, that McCarthy got reports on the FBI probe of Ft. Monmouth and saw a chance to jump into the hearing.

However, I think you will find that the Justice Department had itself concluded, on the basis of its own FBI investigations, that there was no evidence of espionage at Ft. Monmouth.

Latest Senate quip from the McCarthy hearings: "This is the same old story—the Philistines that an Army was defeated with the jawbone of an ass."

Every important TV quiz program is planning to invite Army Counsel Joseph Welsh to be a guest star after the McCarthy hearings are over. When the Army-McCarthy hearings began, McCarthy demanded that every member of his staff—clerks, secretaries, and investigators—take a loyalty oath supporting him and Roy Cohn. However, one staff member refused to sign—Mrs. Ruth Young Watts. She has the honor of being first. She was around Capitol Hill long before McCarthy.