

**Education Board Should Decide Certification Issues**

(Editors' Note: The following article was written by Dr. E. K. Graham, chancellor of The Women's College of U.N.C. at the request of The News.)

**I HAVE JUST** read Lucien Agnelli's series on teacher education. It was an excellent job. So far as I know, it is the first comprehensive survey of representative professional opinion on this particular subject in North Carolina.

As I looked through the Agnelli series just now, I was impressed once more with the fact that the central issue is no longer educational theory. The issue is control—who calls the tune on certification. This, at least, is what the row is about.

For some years now, the state has been squarely confronted with the obstinate facts of the teacher education problem. More recently, dramatic manifestos have caused sharp controversy across the nation. The voices of reason, exemplified in men like Will Cartwright of Duke and Paul Waring in the State of Washington, are at a serious disadvantage in the face of the over-enthusiastic individuals like Bestor and Lynd on the one hand, and the "so-called" confederate flag six feet by four feet and I will be ready at any time to start a new, fresh Civil War.

present certification practices. These two opposing groups can fire broadsides at each other, without making progress for the next hundred years. What is required is a decision on basic issues made from a judicial, rather than from a representative viewpoint. Educationalists supporting certification practices; or they represent what is, or alleged to be, the thinking of those who are outside the field of professional education and who are critical of

**All Talk and No Action**

WHY has there been all talk and no action about the teacher certification program in North Carolina?

In a special article written at the request of The News and printed elsewhere on this page today, Chancellor Edward K. Graham of the Woman's College answers that question. The State Board of Education, he notes, is ultimately responsible for all matters of policy in public education. Critics and defenders of the certification program can argue until their lungs are exhausted, but nothing can or will be done until the state board moves.

It was Dr. Graham, you may recall, who started the state-wide debate on certification with an address to the North Carolina editorial writers in conference at Chapel Hill. His thesis on that occasion was that the rigid certification system, with its revolving committee of education of the talented teacher, was scaring away the potential and spirited young people who would make the best teachers.

That thesis has been challenged, but not disproved. At stake is the basic question of authority over the college education of young people. Shall the education of teachers be controlled by the colleges and universities? Or shall it be controlled by a high priest sitting in Raleigh atop a hierarchy of educationalists who are not so interested in the broad, liberal education of teachers as in pyramiding one "professional" requirement on top of another?

No one, to our knowledge, has suggested that the state of North Carolina should have no specifications for a qualified teacher. Dr. Graham does not suggest that. But he thinks the time has come to settle at the highest level this question: "Who calls the tune on certification?"

The question has been given a great deal of thought by serious students of the public school system, and it merits an answer. The time has come in the national discussion for the State Board of Education, acting independently of its professional advisers in the State Department of Public Instruction, to take a new look at the certification system. It cannot longer evade the searching questions asked by Dr. Graham and others without giving the appearance of dodging its basic responsibilities.

**People's Platform**

Letter should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

**Send Yankees Back Above Mason-Dixon**  
 Charlotte  
 Editors, The News: I WANT to say "poof" to Constance J. Foster, Pinneff! She must be one of those damned Yankees!

I want to say "The Stars and Bars Forever" for Bob Jerry Jr. Congratulations! I am with you 100 per cent. I have a Confederate flag six feet by four feet and I will be ready at any time to start a new, fresh Civil War.

If the northerners love them and the cheap politicians, let 'em send them all up above the Mason-Dixon Line. I'll pay complete moving cost for at least 10 of the "so-called" ones!

They have taken away state rights and now seek to take the individual's rights away — WHAT NEXT?

—RALPH N. JONES

**South Should Look Beyond School Ruling**  
 Charlotte  
 Editors, The News: WITH reference to the recent Supreme Court ruling on the school segregation question, I have heard individuals of this state bitterly stating their views and thoughts on the subject, cursing groups of people in general, declaring they will never abide by it and then, as a whole, reflecting that it probably won't affect them too much and promptly going home and forgetting all of it until the next discussion the following day.

Meanwhile, the N. C. Democratic convention has come out in support of the ruling. The Greensboro, N. C. school board has been directed to find means of carrying the ruling out, and state officials and representatives as yet have not taken any steps toward defending the state rights.

Possibly they won't take steps as South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas are taking up the people of the state and know they want them. Possibly they prefer to have the

**Of The Court And Four Men**

THE Supreme Court, in a rather unexpected way, has cast in a new light several personalities whose careers have involved them in the segregation question. And, oddly enough, the court's decision has given each of them a measure of added respectability—though in some cases, it wasn't really needed.

There is, first of all, Dr. Frank P. Graham, whose repeated entreaties against federal compulsion and in favor of gradualism through religion and education were distorted, misinterpreted, and turned against him by the 1950 senatorial primary. Today Dr. Graham emerges as far more representative of the New South than the extremists on either side.

And there is Thurgood Marshall, the brilliant chief attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who matched wits with the best legal brains in the nation, often against the advice of the "go-it-itsy" advocates of his state and won the most tremendous victories any American attorney has ever achieved. In the judgment of history, Marshall will most certainly stand alongside George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington, and may even rank them.

And there is Judge Wates Waring, the volatile Charlestonian, now retired from the federal bench, whose stinging dissent in the Clarendon County case was largely echoed in thought, if not in interpenetration of language, in the opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Waring, who has left South Carolina and the animosities he engendered there, must feel some measure of satisfaction over a decision that vindicates his legal position if it falls

**People's Platform**

Some skeptics can't understand or believe that any of the above will happen in the South. Yet they are all directly related and a very brief observation of the beaten tourist path in areas as close as Washington, D. C. will verify most of the above. These areas show that when mixing breeds, whites move out, with all the bitterness and monetary loss that results, leaving a completely colored facility behind. In the South, whites may not move out and trouble begins. In any event, the two races are not sufficiently intermingled, as yet, to mingle freely.

Maybe the S. C. plan in which the state would pay tuition to private schools for the individual child is the answer. Perhaps we should go home each night, watch television, and let government officials, who should be approved by the people, do as they please. Or perhaps we should let our state representatives and congressmen know, by letter and ballot, how each of us feels about the matter.

—J. HUDSON

**People's Platform**

As I looked through the Agnelli series just now, I was impressed once more with the fact that the central issue is no longer educational theory. The issue is control—who calls the tune on certification. This, at least, is what the row is about.

For some years now, the state has been squarely confronted with the obstinate facts of the teacher education problem. More recently, dramatic manifestos have caused sharp controversy across the nation. The voices of reason, exemplified in men like Will Cartwright of Duke and Paul Waring in the State of Washington, are at a serious disadvantage in the face of the over-enthusiastic individuals like Bestor and Lynd on the one hand, and the "so-called" confederate flag six feet by four feet and I will be ready at any time to start a new, fresh Civil War.

If the northerners love them and the cheap politicians, let 'em send them all up above the Mason-Dixon Line. I'll pay complete moving cost for at least 10 of the "so-called" ones!

They have taken away state rights and now seek to take the individual's rights away — WHAT NEXT?

—RALPH N. JONES

**South Should Look Beyond School Ruling**  
 Charlotte  
 Editors, The News: WITH reference to the recent Supreme Court ruling on the school segregation question, I have heard individuals of this state bitterly stating their views and thoughts on the subject, cursing groups of people in general, declaring they will never abide by it and then, as a whole, reflecting that it probably won't affect them too much and promptly going home and forgetting all of it until the next discussion the following day.

Meanwhile, the N. C. Democratic convention has come out in support of the ruling. The Greensboro, N. C. school board has been directed to find means of carrying the ruling out, and state officials and representatives as yet have not taken any steps toward defending the state rights.

Possibly they won't take steps as South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas are taking up the people of the state and know they want them. Possibly they prefer to have the

**Correction**

THE littlest member of the family, whose discovery of the baby thrush led to Monday's editorial on "The Battle of the Species," had two criticisms to make of the editorial when it was read to him:

1. The editorial didn't carry his name (David), and that was bad because little Henry up the street wouldn't know who found the bird; and

2. It wasn't a broken thrush. It was a wood thrush, as anybody ought to know. So be it.

**Correction**

THE littlest member of the family, whose discovery of the baby thrush led to Monday's editorial on "The Battle of the Species," had two criticisms to make of the editorial when it was read to him:

1. The editorial didn't carry his name (David), and that was bad because little Henry up the street wouldn't know who found the bird; and

2. It wasn't a broken thrush. It was a wood thrush, as anybody ought to know. So be it.

**Billy Graham—'Mr. Evangelism'**

AFTER Billy Graham visited Winston Churchill yesterday at the latter's request, the young evangelist said he thought he was "shaking hands with Mr. History." The Prime Minister's reaction is not reported. But could well have said that he had shaken the hand of "Mr. Evangelism." For Billy Graham, the earnest and personable young man who was reared here in Charlotte, where his parents still reside, reached and moved an audience greater than that reached by any other evangelist, past or present.

The "London Crusade" launched by Mr. Graham has been phenomenally successful. The initial attitude of many

**Billy Graham—'Mr. Evangelism'**

Britons was hostile. They had no desire to "hit the sawdust trail," to take the long walk up to the altar. The London press was skeptical. But most of the erstwhile critics were praising the young man ere he had preached many sermons. The end result was the greatest spiritual revival England has known in a long time.

Billy Graham, while giving the credit to his God and to the prayers of other Christians, has succeeded as has no other man in arousing the phlegmatic without becoming a fanatic. And it is time, we believe, that this be duly recognized in his home town.

**OMISSIONS OF NOSTALGIA**

THIS is the time of year when snuily shod oldsters, their feet feeling the first swells of warmer weather, talk and write nostalgically about the joys of going barefooted as they remember them from years ago.

Sure, we remember them too, how we looked forward to taking off our shoes and how we begged and nagged and pleaded and teased until finally someone around the first week in May necessary permission was given but always with the warning that we'd have to put our shoes back on for Sunday school and church.

But let's not permit nostalgia to get the facts about this bare-foot experience wholly out of line with what actually happened. Sure it was fine to feel freedom, to extend and wiggle your toes, to squeeze the cool, wet, soft earth through on a scorching day, to drag them through the dewy grass of an early morning or to go wading, with pants rolled high, down in the creek that ran through the pasture. But that wasn't all. What about the first few days of caution, toilsome, painful walking over pebbles and rough ground, those sharp rocks that you encountered in the branch, the stumped toes and stone-

**OMISSIONS OF NOSTALGIA**

bruises, the glass and the nails that meant turpentine and bandages and slowed down or even halted play, the coerced foot-washing every night and the accentuated discomfort of shoes when you had to don them for Sunday and put them back on permanently, come cool weather and the start of school?

Going barefooted is a fine thing to look back to, but hadn't it just as well be honestly admitted that it wasn't all that the nostalgic oldsters have it to be and that the good old days, even to freely wiggling toes and unencumbered ankles and insteps, had their unpleasant aspects as well.

Personally, I wouldn't swap, right now, shoeless days for a stumped toe driven well back into its socket or a touchy stone-bruise which just seemed to go on and on and on. And that isn't saying, mind you, that as one walks on down the years, he can't still enjoy the luxury of at times slipping his shoes off and sticking at the foot-crouched under my desk.

For the peace machinery of the world seems gradually to be breaking down, just as it broke down when the emperor



"Passt... make it obscure so it'll sound profound."

**Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round**

(Editors' note—Drew Pearson's column today takes the form of a letter to his daughter, Mrs. George L. Arnold, elected as chairman by the board, the state treasurer, the superintendent of public instruction as ex-officio secretary; and (b) ten members appointed by the governor and General Assembly in joint session, with three appointed from the state at large and one from each of the educational districts as determined by

**Peace Machinery Breaking Down Again**

of Ethiopia appealed to the world 20 years ago. You won't recall it but Ethiopia at that time was the pawn of England, France and Italy. And just as France and the Red forces are locked in mortal combat for the rice fields and raw materials of Indochina today, so the great powers of Europe—each and one of them later conquered—Ethiopia.

That was why Haile Selassie, recognizing the United States as the only power without territorial greed 20 years ago, sought our moral strength to protect the independent right of his Abyssinians to till their fields with wooden plows if they wanted to and to hunt lions with spears instead of Italian bullets.

He got our support in theory—but not in fact. For when Mussolini sent his black-shirts storming across the peaceful plateau of Ethiopia, the United States did try to rally public opinion against aggression, and did cooperate with the wobbly League of Nations to impose an economic boycott against the Fascist aggressor.

We did not do much about enforcing the boycott. We even took deliberate steps to weaken it. For, when the big American oil companies pressured the State Department, we weakly agreed that oil would not be subject to the embargo. In brief, we were willing to let Mussolini get all the gasoline and planes needed, all Diesel oil for his tanks and fuel oil for his Navy. And so did the British.

So Ethiopia was conquered. The war was soon over. The League of Nations effort to stop war by economic punishment had fizzled.

Well, it took six years of bloody fighting in a world war that extended from the Arctic to the South Pacific to rectify this and other wrongs by dictator nations over little nations.

But the tragedy is that, whereas every small nation in the world once trusted us, and wanted our support and guidance as did Abyssinia on generation ago, this is not the case today. Today we've got our signals crossed, our metaphors mixed, and we're right under the thumb of imperialism. We didn't mean to get snarled up that way, but it's a fact, we have.

In Indochina, for instance, we have

**U. S. May Go All-Out For Guided Missile Production**

(Editor's Note: This is the second of three articles on the subject of automatic weapons.)

WASHINGTON  
 The highest Pentagon authorities are now seriously considering a new special project, comparable to the famous Manhattan District, to push guided missile research and development with maximum urgency.

The idea is to tackle the problem of producing guided missiles, and especially guided missiles of inter-continental range, in the same all-out way that the Manhattan District tackled the problem of producing the atomic bomb. There is a double argument for doing so.

In the first place, missiles can now be designed around hydrogen warheads. With hydrogen warheads, the "birds," as they are called, will not need to be so precisely guided. This greatly diminishes the most serious difficulty of the missile designers. Thus it brings much closer the grim day when continent can fire at continent, and automatic death may come through the upper air from high design range around the world.

Secondly, the Soviets also have hydrogen bombs; and there is very little doubt that the Soviet guided missile effort is more intensive on a greater scale and therefore probably ahead of the American effort. Thus there is a decided danger that the Soviets will be first in the air with inter-continental missile with hydrogen warhead—which would mean put this country at the tender mercy of the Kremlin.

The grave view that is taken of this possibility was illustrated as long as two years ago, before either the American or the Soviet hydrogen bomb was tested. In the summer of 1952, a meteor falling over the remote area was mistaken for a Soviet test missile. The first reports occasioned such alarm that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were called into immediate, emergency session.

The American missile effort, coordinated by K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Corporation, has been largely shrouded in official secrecy. But enough is known to

make it quite clear that our has never been an all-out effort. Responsibility is still divided among the services. Inter-service competition shows up in such forms as the Army's effort to promote its anti-aircraft missile, the Nike, which has limited improvement over the present, and the expense of the Navy's Talus and the Air Force's Bomark, which is a greater future promise.

Effort by the American missile effort has been made on a no-expense-spared basis. And this is vital in the missile field, for it is so important, for instance, to make large numbers of costly test missiles, in order to see the results of each gain in design as rapidly as possible.

The Pentagon is not talking about the character of the Soviet missile effort, which is a bad sign in itself. But here again, enough is known to paint a quite different picture from the known picture of the American effort.

Russia was one of the earliest centers of missile research. As early as 1928, Professor K. I. Ziolkowski made a series of significant original contributions to rocket design and rocket production for military purposes was done in the Soviet Union in the 1930's as contrasted with 1942 in the United States; and Stalin took a personal interest in this branch of weapons development from this time until his death.

Post war, there are excellent reasons to believe that missile development was one of the projects confided to the supervision of Gen. Vladimir Kh. Maslennikov, as atomic development was handed over to the development Lavrenti Beria. It is believed, moreover, that missiles shared the two highest Soviet priorities with Beria's work on the atom and the urgent tasks of building up conventional Soviet air offensive and defensive power.

The known details of the Soviet effort support these broad conclusions. The Soviets gained an important advantage at the end of the war. The Germans then led in the missile field; and no less than 160 of the best German missile researchers and virtually all the German research and production facilities fell into Soviet hands.

Let ourselves get sucked into the position of being the champion of a French imperialism that was rotten and decadent. And though you are right when we do champion imperialism, the world doesn't know it. For we have never properly clarified our own position on the world—poorly informed at best and fooled by Communist propaganda at worst—things are.

In defending Haile Selassie 20 years ago the world knew we were on the side of justice. In fighting Indochina, the world thinks we're on the side of the oppressor.

They think of us as a nation which fought for independence against a foreign master 178 years ago and issued a great human document—the Declaration of Independence—inspiring others. And then having inspired others, they think we have deserted the ideals that made us.

The final tragedy is that we have been letting the world's peace machinery disintegrate right under our very nose, right in Manhattan where we placed the United Nations so we could guard and protect it.