THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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THE GREAT AWAKENING

AT LONG LAST the Republicans have discovered the South. A real Republican, the Presidential nominee, has boldly invaded. He's a Yankee general, but the folks love him and shout and clap for more as he lights into the Democratic Party which has long taken the South for granted.

Light dawned on the faces of Eisenhower's aides as the warmth and sincerity of the welcome became apparent. Atlanta—Tampa, Jacksonville—Miami—Birmingham — Little Rock—in city after city the response was the same. They like Ike. He represents the kind of Republicanism they can go for, the kind they weren't sure existed from the examples of the past.

The lesson was learned promptly. Last night National GOP Chairman Summerfield announced another swing through the South by Eisenhower, later this month. And N. C. State Chairman Bailey announced here that Ike will definitely come to Charlotte and Winston-Salem Sept. 26.

So far, in his Southern tour, General Eisenhower has dealt chiefly with corruption in government. This is an ample topic. It should furnish material for numerous speeches without repetition of evidence. The text of his speeches suggests the general has hit his stride. With cavalier concern for women voters, with plenty of local angles, spicing his talks with meaty illustrations about such things as embalmed beef, and by being himself, he is clicking.

We hope he continues in the same vein. We hope he speaks his mind about civil rights, here where it is a big issue. We hope he tells what he, not necessarily his advisers, think about foreign policy. We hope, in brief, that he continues to be, as he was during this precedent-shattering tour, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

HOWDY, MR. MECHLING

THERE'S more than one way to beat the machines in Nevada. Ask young Tom Meckling, ex-newsman and husband of Sen. Pat McCarran's former secretary. He invaded the state only seven months ago, with the avowed purpose of whipping the Senator's machine. And that's just what he did. With little or no organization and funds he wrested the Democratic Senatorial nomination away from McCarran's protege, former Attorney General Alan Bible, despite McCarran's unique radio appeal on behalf of his candidate.

Old Pat is probably now wishing he had (1) bulled through some even more restrictive immigration bills, which would keep young upstarts out of the sovereign state of Nevada, (2) more carefully screened his secretaries, or (3) got more of his favored Basque sheepherders naturalized and to the polls. Although Senator McCarran himself is assured four more years in the Senate, unless Providence intervenes, he probably got a good jolt from this brazen attack on his desert dynasty.

Mechling's victory will also give no comfort to the Republican Old Guard. With reports from most precincts in, his 14,512 votes (376 more than his opponent) were more than the total polled by the Republican incumbent, Senator Malone, and his opponent.

We doubt that Mechling—or Senator Malone—will have trouble raising funds for their upcoming fight. Because of the state's small population, a few hundred votes may decide the election, and with it possibly control of the Senate. So all the silver dollars won't be going to the dice throwers and roulette players.

Thus the election there promises to be, to say the least, interesting. But right now we'd like to give our best "Howdy" to newcomer Mechling, a plain, ordinary taxpayer who went out and did something about a political mess.

BIGGER AND BETTER SCHOOLS

MANY YEARS AGO, the relative geographical isolation of rural families, poor transportation facilities, and the prevailing theory of elementary education combined to create the small, one-teacher schoolhouse.

The little buildings sprang up all over the countryside. All the classes sat together. And so long as the main purpose of the elementary school was considered to be the development of literacy, the system worked satisfactorily.

Modern education, modern transportation, and the growth of a large rural population have changed all that.

Today the good elementary school does more than develop literacy. It provides an attractive environment, adequate instructional materials and equipment, a curriculum planned to round out the full personalities of the children, close attention to health needs, a chance to learn of basic skills, opportunities for creative expression, understanding of the democratic processes, teachers with high technical qualifications, a close correlation with the community served.

Along with this changed emphasis in elementary education have come the building of good roads and the expansion of the public school transportation facilities so that in the past few years it has been possible for North Carolina to move steadily out of the one-teacher school era and into an age of large, consolidated schools able to provide the facilities and services that the modern child needs.

A recent report by the State Department of Public Instruction shows how far this process has gone.

First, there has been a reduction of more than half in the total number of elementary schools—from 5,474 in 1929-30 to 2,697 in 1950-51.

Second, the number of one-teacher elementary schools has been cut sharply. In 1920-30, there were 987 one-teacher schools for white children, and 1,153 for Negro children. In 1950-51, there were only 63 one-teacher schools for whites and 233 for Negroes.

Finally, the number of schools with two and three teachers has also decreased materially—from 1,919 to 663—while the number of schools with 10 or more teachers jumped from 522 in 1929-30 to 894 in 1950-51.

The one-teacher school is an anachronism in the modern educational system. It cannot possibly give the rural child the total experience he needs. North Carolina school authorities have showed great wisdom in encouraging the abolition of the small schools and the building of bigger ones, a policy that will pay rich dividends in the years to come.

A SUGGESTION, FREE OF CHARGE

FROM time to time, we have urged the State Highway Commission to assign numbers to Governor Scott's new secondary roads and to inform the various mapmakers of the numbers and the routes. The purpose: so North Carolina motorists who are paying for the roads, can get away from the crowded primary roads and ride leisurely to their destination through brand new and interesting countryside.

An example: from Chapel Hill you can go to Smithfield via Wilsonville, Apex and McCullers over an excellent road, through picturesque rural areas, with little or no traffic to bother you. But you almost have to feel your way along, asking an occasional pedestrian whether or not you're still on the right road.

Today we offer another suggestion to Chief Engineer W. H. Rogers. Because so many of the secondary roads have been paved, they criss-cross every few miles. Stop signs have been erected and there's usually an additional sign warning of a stop sign ahead.

Unfortunately, the warning signs are placed too close to the stop sign—some 40 or 50 feet. In a good many cases, the motorist driving along at 40 miles per hour comes over a little knoll or around a blind curve to find the warning sign and the stop sign right in front of him. To stop in time, he must have good brakes and good tires, and he must not spare either.

It would seem to be a relatively simple matter for the State engineers to move the warning signs two or three times their present distance from the intersection. That would permit the motorist to slow his car more leisurely, adding to the safety and pleasure of his driving.

From The Rock Hill Herald

A POSITIVE APPROACH

A FRIEND of ours was driving up Highway 1 in Georgia last week minding his own business and the traffic regulations when he was motioned off the road and onto the shoulder by a highway patrolman.

"What in the devil is the matter now?" he muttered under his breath as the officer walked up to his car.

This, as nearly as our friend could recall, is what the patrolman said: "I've been following you for about ten miles. You're a careful driver. I want to compliment you and to thank you for helping us keep our highways safe in Georgia . . ."

The patrolman tipped his hat, walked back to his own car and drove away, leaving our friend flabbergasted.

When the motorist recovered from the shock of being stopped and complimented for his sensible driving, the impact of it all came to him. Here was a positive approach to safety. Stop good drivers and tell them they're good. Ask them to continue to drive carefully for their own safety and the safety of others. Perhaps the plan should be tried in South Carolina.

Perhaps so. Any technique that will promote safety on our highways is worth trying.

It's getting harder and harder for us to think of any place where we want to be as fast as modern transportation can get us there.—*Kansas City Star.*

Nehru thinks the American Constitution is out of date because it is 150 years old. There is plenty of truth in the Bible and it's over 2,000 years old.—*Lexington (Ky.) Leader.*

Long - Distance Fishing

People's Platform

Letters 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.

Trivia, Albatrosses Etc.

PITTSBORO

Editors, THE NEWS:

I AM today breaking a long-established rule, that of not making personal reference to anyone who disagrees with what I have had to say in the press. I am sure if my friend in Pinehurst would objectively reread my letter he would not have occasion to make rejoinder. Frankly, I think we could find albatrosses aplenty to hang around the necks of many of our political leaders.

For instance, the fact that we have as an ambassador to the court of our neighboring state to the South a fugitive from justice is a considerable albatross that might be hung around the neck of somebody. Mr. Stevenson himself refers to the Washington scene as "a mess", which he is earnestly trying to avoid having tied around his neck.

But I reiterate my former statement that such is trivia. What does this amount to if and when we have reached the status to which poor old England has arrived, to which we are most rapidly approaching as a result of our welfare state or socialistic approach to the solution of our problems? The Labor Party there supplanted the great Liberal Party, and within the last 50 years it has chiseled away private industry by its foolish nationalization of the same until England has not sufficient revenue-producing industry to support the normal functions of government.

Further, friend, don't get into your head that I have any ulterior motive in what I have said or will say. I have been fighting a losing fight for nigh 20 years, and I am definitely prepared for other losses. However, as long as I have the privilege of saying my say, I will say what I believe to the end.

Manifestly, General Eisenhower did not read my brief, or, if he did, he ignored it. I would never have spoken of the social gains we have attained since the advent of the New Deal, nor would I have suggested that we add 14 million more to our social security lists. The whole social security program is based upon a cheap barnyard political philosophy, which subjects otherwise free men to the status of wards of the government. It's morally wrong, for to assure the upcoming generation of an old age of comfort and security for which it has not labored is immoral in the language of any respectable moral code.

Furthermore, it is an economic mirage. So far we have plowed into the program more than $30 billion more than we have plowed back into benefit payments. Where is the difference? It has been spent in the current operating expenses of the government. It has been used as an occult way of increasing the national debt. And still further, it is, like all other governmental activities, daily encroaching upon the activities of the private, taxpaying insurances companies of the country.

Finally, I have never been able to get it through my thick head that debts constitute gains, social or otherwise. If we are to believe government reports, the debts of all forms of government, national, state, county and municipal, are at an all-time high. We paid last year $410 in taxes for every member of the American family, and this year's tax bill will be larger. The average urban family in the United States last year lived $420 beyond its income, and the prospect for years ahead is no better. The individual indebtedness, including the American farmer, for whom the government has done so much, is also at an all-time high.

Surely, friend, you must still be talking of trivia.

—JOHN W. HESTER.

(We will be happy to furnish seconds for a duel between our Pinehurst and Pittsboro correspondents, typewriters or albatrosses at 20 paces. Editors, THE NEWS.)

Negroes, Help Yourselves

BELMONT

Editors, THE NEWS:

I AM not pulling any punches and I don't regret what I am about to say, because it's true.

Yes, I am a Negro, and I'm proud of it, because it is the will of the Almighty God. Negroes—President Truman, Governor Stevenson, General Eisenhower or the NAACP can't help you unless you help yourself first.

You'll say you are not being treated right. Well, let me tell you something. You can't get anywhere if you don't try. Nobody wants a dumb cluck working for them. Are you working for betterment? If so, prove it to your employer, and then you are in a better position to tell whether you are being treated right or not.

Let me tell you one thing—white people will try you first to see how much sense you do have. But so many of you who will not let them know you do have some sense.

Some will tell you: "Man, I just play crazy around them", or "Man, I got more sense than he (or she) has." Well, Uncle Tom (or Aunt Lucy), keep it to yourself and see how far you'll get. We don't want you and the white people don't have any use for you.

You will sit around and cry about what happened to you on the busses. I bet the most of you deserve whatever happened to you. Plenty of people like myself ride the bus every day and we don't have all that trouble. Why? Because we know when we are within the law.

I don't sit in the back of any bus unless it is crowded, but the driver doesn't have to tell me to get back. I'll move back. You will say the police and judge will take their word before they take ours. But I don't care whose word they take if I am right. Believe it or not, sometimes I'll be on a bus and some of you make me so ashamed I feel like getting off the bus, what you say is so embarrassing and your mouths are so big. If the Negroes gain the confidence of white people there won't be any discrimination.

—JAMES K. ALEXANDER.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

(While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by several distinguished guest columnists, today's being Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency).

Recent Medical Advances Tremendous

By DR. LEONARD A. SCHEELE

WASHINGTON

As a nation, we Americans are enjoying the best health in our history. Statistics are cold things—but they are revealing.

Our death rate last year was nine and a half persons for every thousand of our population. In 1900—only 50 years ago—it was a little over 17 in every thousand. Twenty-odd years ago—in 1925—it was 11.7.

Perhaps even more revealing are the figures on life expectancy. Our children born today have a life expectancy of 68 years. In 1900 life expectancy was only 49. We have, in other words, experienced a gain of nearly 20 years!

How has this come about?

The principal overriding reason is the literally tremendous advance that has been made in medicine and scientific research in the first half of the 20th century. At no time in man's long struggle against disease have comparable gains been recorded.

Because of our better understanding of medical problems, we have greatly improved the health care of our children and youth. Diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, and diarrhea that used to kill tens of thousands of babies and young children every year have fallen under the attack of medical science and public-health practice.

Expectant mothers get much better care during pregnancy and during the birth of their babies than did their mothers and grandmothers. Nearly nine in every ten American babies are born in hospitals, where they have a better chance to survive those crucial first days of life. All the modern equipment and special care is at hand to help many a premature baby pull through who couldn't have made it in earlier years.

Wonder Drugs

CLEAN water, safe milk, improved sanitation, immunization, and better knowledge of infant feeding have been in the forefront in reducing death rates and increasing life expectancy. The average American today knows much about the "wonder drugs," penicillin, sulfa, cortisone—all miracle of modern research and medical treatment, but he takes for granted the equally miraculous preventive work of his state and local health departments.

The public-health physicians, dentists, nurses, engineers, sanitarians, and other members of the health team in our states and communities are the heroes—unsung—who play such a big part in making our homes, communities, and our very lives safer and more healthy. They make it possible for us to drink more milk per capita than any other people in the world—because they keep it safe.

They guard our water supplies and make it possible for us to eat in restaurants, on trains and planes and other public places without giving a thought for their safety. They stand guard against a host of communicable diseases that once afflicted hundreds of thousands, but today rarely occur.

Every community's small investment in public-health work pays enormous dividends. Even the "chills" of malaria—which as recently as 1940 cost our Southern states $500,000,000 in sickness, lost time, and low production—have disappeared under the organized public-health attack on mosquitoes.

Because we have conquered so many communicable diseases, we now have more people living to the ages when they are more likely to suffer from such chronic diseases as cancer, arthritis, heart ailments and we need a great deal more research to give us answers to these grave problems.

Our great American philanthropic foundations, endowed by individuals or families, and our voluntary health agencies, supported by generous public subscription, have leveled large-scale research attacks on many of the chief killers and crippliers of today. The American Cancer Society, for example, is spending over $3 million a year on research. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is spending comparable amounts to conquer dread poliomyelitis.

Conquest Of Disease

THE citizens of our country, through Congress, are determined that their government, too, shall help speed up the conquest of disease. In 1930, Congress created the National Institute of Health in the Public Health Service, and in 1937, a National Cancer Institute.

Since 1945, Congress has created five more national institutes—in mental health, dental research, heart disease, arthritis and the metabolic diseases, and in neurological diseases and blindness. In these institutes, scientists in many fields are studying the major health problems of today. The Public Health Service also has groups of research workers at Atlanta, Cincinnati, in Montana, Alaska and other places.

Through the grants-in-aid of our institutes, the Public Health Service gives financial assistance to thousands of research workers in universities and other institutions throughout the country.

To cope with the shortage of research scientists, large-scale research-training programs are under way in all of the nation's major teaching and research institutions. Many young scientists receive fellowships from the Public Health Service, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation. Many more personnel—and much more, money—are needed to develop our great fund of unexploited research ideas.

M'Carthyism Hounds Adlai Too --- In Person Of Pat McCarran

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

DURING THE current political campaign the Democrats intend to make as much capital as possible out of Senator Joseph McCarthy and the charge of "smear" and the "big lie." By constantly bringing up McCarthy and some of his more reckless accusations, particularly as they relate to Gen. George C. Marshall, they hope to embarrass General Eisenhower.

This is the politics of McCarthyism. It may be effective in winning votes since it points up the dilemma of a deeply divided party.

But the political attack by the Democrats conveniently ignores a problem within the Democratic party at least as great in its potentialities. Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, has been waging a long war on the Administration. He has been far more successful than McCarthy in buttressing charges of communism and pro-communism in government departments with masses of testimony and conclusions reached by committee counsel and approved by McCarran and the members of his Internal Security subcommittee.

Senator McCarran has now endorsed Governor Stevenson. That endorsement came after a letter in which Stevenson said he had never been a member of Americans for Democratic Action, the non-Communist, liberal-labor organization, which has been charged with being the force behind the Stevenson campaign. In the same letter the candidate said he chose Wilson Wyatt as his campaign manager not because of any connection with ADA but because Wyatt was a personal friend whom he had known as an able lawyer in private practice in Louisville, Kentucky.

BIG MAN ON HILL

If Stevenson becomes President, he will have to cope with McCarran and McCarran's power. The Senator is today — certainly it is true in the present interregnum between governments — one of the half-dozen most powerful men in the capital. His power has been exerted not merely in connection with the Communist accusation but in relation to charges of corruption and influence in government. In this and one or two following columns the role of McCarran will be explored inasmuch as it will be a factor in any Democratic Administration.

When President Truman called for the resignation of Howard McGrath as Attorney General, he had to come up with a substitute who could win the approval of McCarran and the Judiciary Committee. The President drafted Federal Judge James P. McGranery of Philadelphia who had previously been an Assistant Attorney General. The President sent McGranery's nomination to the Senate on April 5. Action was delayed for more than six weeks.

During that interval it was rumored McCarran was insisting that if McGranery were approved as Attorney General, then he must agree in advance to do certain things McCarran wanted done. McGranery has denied this emphatically, saying no understanding of any kind was reached.

McGRANERY PRESSURED

In any event, a most interesting situation has developed. Through counsel for the McCarran Internal Security subcommittee persistent pressure is being put on McGranery to take certain action. Specifically, he is being told that he should bring perjury charges before a Federal grand jury against Owen Lattimore, consultant on Asian policy, and John P. Davies Jr., a foreign service officer.

Davies and Lattimore figured in lengthy hearings into the Institute on Pacific Relations, charged with being pro-Communist and influencing American policy to "sell out" Nationalist China. Both repeatedly denied under oath that they have ever been Communists or pro-Communist. On certain details of complicated events in past years their testimony differed from that of other witnesses; the other witnesses being for the most part admitted former Communists.

An indictment would not be too difficult to obtain in the present emotional climate. That would go a long way toward ruining both men even though they should prove themselves innocent after trial and possible appeal costing them not alone money but in all probability the jobs through which they might earn money to pay for their own defense.

Electric Companies Lead List Of Lobby Spenders

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

THE National Association of Electric Companies topped 156 groups that filed spending reports for the first half of 1952 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

The Association listed its six-month expenditures as $222,877.04 — a figure that compared closely with the $221,470.46 which it reported as its spending for all purposes in the first six months of the preceding year, and which then ranked it fourth.

For all of 1951, the Association ranked fourth among all groups reporting with a total of $434,325.71. It also was fourth for 1950, and in 1949 was third.

Second high for the January-through-June period of 1952 was the American Medical Association, often the spending leader in the six years that reports have been filed under the lobby law. AMA reported $134,560.92 alone or $169,227.29 when the report of its National Education Campaign was included.

In 1951, AMA dropped to third in reported expenditures with $450,372.57, after leading in 1949 and 1950. Its 1951 spending was approximately $1 million under its reported totals for the two earlier years.

The 1951 top spender, the American Farm Bureau Federation, dropped to 15th for the first half of 1952. The Farm Bureau, which recently corrected its 1951 total downward to $878,813.14 — about half what it originally listed but still No. 1 — had told Congressional Quarterly that it would revise its reporting method in 1952 and no longer would list its spending for all purposes. The report form states that spending for legislative activities should be listed.

A CQ analysis indicated a downward trend in reported lobby spending. Thirteen of the groups reporting for the first quarter, second quarter or both said they had spent more than $500,000 in 1952. In the first half of 1951, 21 groups topped $50,000. Among the 1951 totals, those of the Farm Bureau at $15,812.96; for the first half; Committee for Constitutional Government, $371,520.42; and AMA, $288,234.66, all were higher than that of the 1952 leader, the Electric Companies.

Over $50,000 so far in 1952 were:

Natl. Assoc. of Electric Cos.	$222,877
Natl. Education Campaign, AMA	169,327
Assoc. of American Railroads	129,843
Natl. Milk Producers Fed.	86,018
Chamber of Commerce of U. S.	69,018
American Legion, Natl. Headquarters	67,063
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	64,072
Atlantic Union Committee	63,533
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	60,600
*Natl. Coal Association	55,394
Natl. Fed. of P. O. Clerks	53,239
American Fed. of Labor	51,845
Colorado River Association	50,470