

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1953

ANOTHER FIRST FOR THE QUEEN CITY

TO THE LAYMAN, the mysteries of the modern dial telephone system are unfathomable. You spin a dial to the accompaniment of clicks, and somewhere in a big edifice automatic mechanisms record those clicks and the telephone at the other end of the line starts ringing. You know it works, but you don't know why.

But it doesn't take an expert to understand that Southern Bell is planning to do in Charlotte next year. The city, as we've said so many times before, is growing at a dizzy pace, and the day is fast approaching when the possible combinations of five digits will be enough to serve all the telephones.

Hence, sometime next Summer, Charlotte will be changed over to the exchange system, with three exchanges operated at first. Those exchanges will have names like "Edison" and "Franklin" and "Express", and every telephone number will then get

a prefix—the first two letters of one of those names—to go in front of the five numbers.

A look at the statistics will show why Southern Bell has had to take this step. On August 1, 1948, the Charlotte exchange served 30,777 telephones. By July 21 of this year, latest figures available, the number had soared to 69,851, more than double. And the end is nowhere in sight.

Such a rapid increase of vast scope requires long preparation if service interruptions are to be avoided. Hence, the advance announcement yesterday by the company.

Charlotte will be the first large Southern city to have all of the numbers changed simultaneously, and the first city in North Carolina to get more than one exchange. This additional "first" for Charlotte is particularly welcome because it represents the kind of long-range planning essential to the city's orderly progress.

THE HERO OF HILL 543

WILLARD A. COLTON tells the story of the hero of Hill 543 in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. It is the story of an American platoon sergeant, Cornelius Charlton, who won a Congressional Medal of Honor and lost his life in Korea.

More than that, it is the story of an American Negro soldier, the only one of his race to win this nation's highest military honor in the Korean War.

One of the incidental results of this war was the test it gave to Negro fighting men and to the non-segregation policy the military force instituted after World War II. About the time of the Battle of the Pusan in 1946, Negro volunteers were used as combat replacements. But for all practical purposes Negro troops were in separate outfits, in non-combat jobs, through World War II. There was a squadron of Negro fighter pilots operating creditably out of Italy, but most Negroes were assigned to service outfits.

Executive orders changed all that during the "post-war" period. President Eisenhower carried on this policy of complete racial integration in the armed forces. What has been its result?

The infantryman in Korea, writes Mr. Colton, puts it this way: "If a man can fire a rifle and know his job, he's my buddy. I don't give a damn what color his skin happens to be."

Gen. S. L. Marshall, who made a special study of integration in the U. S. Second Division in Korea, reported that those companies in which white men and Negroes were mixed "handed themselves as efficiently and courageously as any company in the war. In fact, the mixed Company B of the Ninth Infantry Regiment gave the bravest account of itself of any company."

This conclusion, that the Negro soldier proved himself in combat, has been corroborated by many white soldiers who returned from Korea.

It took a few men like Sergeant Charlton to drive this point home, just like it took a Jackie Robinson to establish the Negro's place in baseball. It will take more Charltons and Robinsons to establish the Negro's position in other fields. And for every Charlton or Robinson there must be a Braddock Ricketts or similarly-inclined employer in the white community who will open the door of a new field to qualified Negroes.

TAR HEEL ECONOMY STILL HEALTHY

IT IS NO ONE doubt it. The Old North State is in good economic health, and getting better every day.

Take a look at some of these yardsticks.

In June of this year, total State revenue was \$200,800,000, up 8.19 per cent over June, 1952.

Gasoline tax revenue was up 10.30 per cent in the same month; total revenue from 10.57 per cent; passenger car registrations jumped 5.26 per cent; truck registrations 5.74 per cent.

Average weekly earnings of non-agricultural employes rose 2.70 per cent from \$92.52 to \$94.19. Bank deposits registered an increase of 11.28 per cent. The number of electric meters in 15 cities increased 5.68 per cent, and telephones in 26 cities showed a 5.81 per cent boost over June, 1952. Railway express shipments in 19 cities were up 5.28 per cent.

And life insurance sales for April and May, latest figures available, showed a healthy increase of 11.9 per cent over the same two months of last year.

These and other indices were reported in the current issue of *Facts*, published by the N. C. Research Institute. In all, 18 indices were measured and only two showed decreases from June, 1952—receipts from farm marketings, down one-half of one per cent, and building permits, down 24.74 per cent.

Since there has been relatively little inflation in the past twelve months, these increases, in the main, represent sound economic progress and point to continued growth and expansion at all economic levels.

More important, the impact of defense spending has been smaller in North Carolina than in many other states, and any curtailment of the defense program will have a comparatively light impact.

There may not be much news in the fact that North Carolina is continuing to move forward, for it has been going on a long time. But it gives us a lot of solid satisfaction, and we're pleased to pass the information along to you.

KEEP THE 'M' UP

SEN. HERBERT LEHMAN is a fine and solid citizen who has to his credit, among many other things, vigorous opposition to McCarthyism. He has been a vocal spokesman when other Senators said "Joe may be a little rough but . . ." But the good old New York Democrat carried things too far in a speech to the Senate the other day. He said he's spelling "McCarthyism" with a small "m"—"mccarthyism." He thinks so little of McCarthy—oops, meccarthy.

The trouble with demoting that capital letter is that it tends to dissociate the man from his product. Remember old John L. McCann? Nope, nobody does. Somebody lately demoted the "m", added an "n" and called the kind of road he developed "mccannan".

The word "mccarthy" sounds like just another French word. But, before that "m" went down, it referred to one Macabre's brand of death.

Ah, but what happens when you keep capitalizing the name of the originator? Look at "Machiavellism". That old rascal Machiaveli, though dead over 400 years, is still associated with his unscrupulous political theories.

McCarthy, being the chief architect of the likewise unscrupulous "ism" that bears his name, ought not be allowed to let history forget it.

And besides, Senators will be more confounding than ever if they start demoting names, with colleagues like hunt, bribe, bush, butter, case, hill, young, long, wiley and gore.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

LIFE AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED

THE United States club-life atmosphere of the United States Senate has recently been described in some unflattering descriptions, serving perhaps to frustrate the want of anything better to do, or maybe, to the weather.

First Senator Gore of Tennessee had to apologize for speaking of Senator Bush as "a gentleman, a gentleman. Probably no one else in the world would call a man a gentleman be insufficient, but in the Senate the correct designation is "the distinguished Senator."

No doubt upon by this limit, the distinguished Senator's Committee has referred to statements by Senator Kerr of Oklahoma, concerning government interest rates, as "false and untrue." Senator Kerr replied in a dictionary and, after some time, responded he had been called a liar.

Senator Bush then objected to Mr. Kerr's language as an insult to himself.

For plebeians baffled by the intricacies of Senatorial courtesy, or lack of same, the rule to follow seems to be: when there is no better argument, abuse the plaintiff. That came from another old Senator—fellow name Gore.

Tom Purvis says he heard a fellow on the golf course remark that there are numerous ways to address a golf ball but that all of them aren't found in the rule book.—*Metropolitan (IL) Journal-Gazette.*

One trouble pedestrians are having in maintaining their right of way is that there is no successful way that has yet been invented for a pedestrian to run over an automobile.—*Lexington (Ky.) Herald.*



Dual U.N. Membership For The Two Chinas' Considered

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE deeply troubling question is this: By sitting down with representatives of Communist China in the building of a new international body, the policy-formulating body of the United Nations, is the United States sanctioning the first step toward admitting Communist China to the United Nations?

In public the official answer from all sides is a resounding no. Such a proposal is distinctly unpopular. Both the Senate and the House by unanimous vote disapproved admission of the Red Chinese.

Yet, in private, the answer from those who have a knowledge of Far East and the complications there, the answer is quite different. They believe that France and the other western powers with troops in Korea will be great. The Peiping regime will hold out as bait a Far Eastern settlement with peace in Indo-China. No government in France could resist that kind of lure.

Those who talk about the inevitability of a dual membership in a sense of forbidding and even defeat. The alternative was to go on fighting in Asia, carrying on the Communist Chinese. But that meant American casualties against Chinese casualties, and such a struggle the United States could not match the unlimited human resources the Communists were prepared to offer. They demonstrated that in the closing days of the war when they sacrificed 200,000 men to gain a few miles on the truce line.

DISCUSSION UNDER WAY

The fact is, it could happen to you, or to me, or to any citizen, until Congress itself exerts strong discipline on its own members. But Congress will not act until the electorate speaks, until the people show their disgust. And the people won't put pressure on Congress until you, and all other editors, have the courage to inform them, in headlines for all to read, of the despicable record of the activities of this committee, as indicated by Bishop Oxnham's statements.

—SAMUEL D. BELFELICE

should receive this news in headlines. This was and is news—it is not opinion. The record shows members of the Congress of the United States have knowingly used their position in Congress to smear and slander the name and character of an American citizen. Do you personally feel, after reading your own editorial, that you could state such a thing in the House of Representatives? Or could you write an editorial concerning any member of that committee, without wondering if you might not become the target of smears, slander, and innuendo directed from that committee?

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People's Platform

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

A 'No' Vote On Bond Issue

PITTSBORO

Editors, The News:

FOR the first time in my life I shall oppose a school bond issue on Oct. 3, and I do so this time for the simple reason that I do not have the slightest idea for what sort of a school system the proceeds of the bond issue will be used.

There are several cases pending before the United States Supreme Court involving the public schools of this country, that is the Southern schools, and one especially involving the public elementary and high schools. In the case pending from South Carolina, segregation in a direct issue. The Supreme Court has asked that these cases be reargued on Oct. 13, just ten days from the bond election. No one knows what the Court will do.

If it holds that the formula calling for separate but equal school facilities for the two races is unconstitutional, we will then be confronted with one of the most vital school questions we have ever faced. I think it is most likely that a decision by the Supreme Court will be handed down before or just after the bond issue.

In view of the foregoing, why has an election been called before we know for what we can use the money? We have done without the increased facilities for all these years and we certainly can do without them for a few more months, even to another regular session of the General Assembly. There is no reason why a special session should be had if the time limited for the bond election does not permit the delay until the Court has ruled. I do not understand why this inordinate haste.

I am not going into the breakdown of the \$50 million bond issue, but I think it is probable it will be used to bring the Negro school plant facilities in keeping with those of the white school plants, and I do not object to that. North Carolina has done just about the best it can do in this respect. The Negro's education during the past 40 years. Since 1951 there has been no disparity in schools among the states of the South. I want this record maintained. But I am opposed to the integration of our schools at the lower levels, and I am not going to take any chance on any bond election that may make it more difficult to maintain the racial integrity of our primary schools.

—JOHN HESTER

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Happiness In The Golden Years

CHARLOTTE

Editors, The News:

AFTER three years of attendance at the Hawthorne Center Golden Years Club, I have an urge to express impressions consonant with associations and contacts gathered among those who stand in time beyond the background of vivid reality. There life's picture is painted in symbols of past romance, of efforts thwarted, of hopes realized, of a "creeping socialism" or what you will. We who gather there have garnered from the vanished years lessons of wisdom and treasure of memories, and in the remaining hours of time's account in extracting from romance its beauty, from accomplishment its reward, from association its delight.

In the glowing the lights shine brighter. The clearer the day, the more radiant the sunset. The fruit of life's experience is gathered with such pleasure as it ripens, at the garden of flowers and thorns none is more beautiful than the full-blown rose.

In the morning there are card games and other games and music. There is square dancing and round dancing until 11:45. After that there is a 15 minute worship period. Then follows lunch and the day is done for the happy members of Hawthorne Golden Years.

MRS. RITA JOHNSTON, Vice President

tests, I got launched into a university at the age of 15, and launched out again at 19, to face a hard-earned college life. I was because of a good couple of years before had grown enough, hard, and whippers to compete for an admission.

All the book-learning had been soaked up through my pores, not through my brain. I could mention anything and did. But I was still when I entered and a big when I left, and so few people could do it. I was not to do much work, no matter what the capacity.

Also, the induction into adulthood is wasted when you first to be a child, because he is a touch too young at first to compete with the girls and the boys. He is not to be protected by his elders. He is forever lost.

About the time I was getting to be a senior I felt physically and mentally exhausted. I was beginning to catch on to what was going on. I pulled more experience and knowledge out of the past than I had in the first two years and today I keep kicking myself over last opportunity to learn—opportunity I might not have had. I hadn't invented those silly intelligence tests that caused you to skip grades and get shoved out of your own school. I wish you were your elders.

Never was very impressed with formal education, because most of the infant prodigies are freaks, and turns out to be dismal duds. But always was impressed with the big melting pot of things that were being to collect, things that were only in only a few young men, who his age group must stimulate in order to compete with other age groups.

Emphasize Committee Unfairness

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Editors, The News:

I am shocked that your editorial titled "A Classic Day" try to precipitate war again in our headlines on your front page. On this same day your headlines boldly proclaimed "Sipping Of Ambrosia, kept in the background of the war" to say 90 per cent of your readers read that headline and the copy beneath, while only 10 per cent read the editorial. It is a disgraceful spread about his (Bishop Oxnham) by an official arm of the U. S. Congress.

Your editorial proclaimed your appreciation of the seriousness and danger of the tactics used by Representative Velde's House Un-American Activities Committee, yet you did not feel the public

Quote, Unquote

The pursuit of happiness is everybody's desire but they differ as to what it is 70 miles an hour.—Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo.

There are a good many men and women who are very willing to talk at anything in the world except what they can do.—Lamar (Mo.) Democrat.

Drew Pearson's Three Knotty Korean Problems Loom

WASHINGTON

Administration leaders admit privately that in some respects the hardest part of the Korean program now lies ahead. To make by the Army to rebuild the country and prepare for the political talks. Gen. Mark Clark has been ordered home.

Here are three biggest headaches:

1. Preventing War From Breaking Out Again. — Obviously President Syngman Rhee will try to precipitate war again if the political talks drag. He has virtually said so. Furthermore, the Communists have a powerful build-up right behind the truce lines. They kept on massing troops even during the negotiations, which is why not many American troops can be withdrawn. A lot of American families will be disappointed regarding this.

2. Reconstruction in Korea.—Few war areas have ever been more shattered than South Korea. And almost no effort was made by the Army to rebuild the country. Unless a reconstruction program is carried on wisely and quickly, the South Korean will become a disillusioned people that they could go Communist. Thus three years of warfare and countless sacrifice would be in vain.

Superficial attempts at reconstruction have begun under UNKRA (U. N. Korea Reconstruction Administration) which is headed by Gen. John B. Coulter. But so far its personnel have chiefly ridden around in jeeps, and there is no sense to grips with long-range rebuilding.

Creeping Korean Socialism

One big problem sure to complicate the picture is whether or not we give Koreans that some administration leaders call "creeping socialism." It is what Senator Taft put across in the way of public housing. In brief, if we merely dole out funds by which Koreans can rebuild haphazard shacks, they are sure to be compared with the big housing programs which the Communists have built in China. Though built by the Reds, these housing projects are similar to those built by Mayor La Guardia in New York, or Sen. Burnet Maybank when he was mayor of Charleston, S. C., and which Senator Taft has urged in the House Act.

What South Korea needs is long-range planning, including water-power development and electric power. We like it or not, the Communists have made great strides in certain Asiatic areas in Mongolia, and we're sure that such efforts will have competition.

3. Revamping Korean Politics. — The

trouble the U. S. A. had with sincere, cantankerous Syngman Rhee regarding a truce points up the trouble we will also have in building a new international body. For that reason, though an intense patriot, I would not advise that we give him a place on the new international body. They may go to jail.

In 1949, the Korean National Assembly, exercising the traditional right of constitutional override, overrode some of Rhee's vetoes. Immediately he arrested seven Assemblymen, kept them arrested until the legislature got back in the American embassy in Washington, and then he became a dictator, and that the U. S. A. as the economic and political godfather of Korea, had to accept the fact that he was building up a democratic system. But United John Allison, in charge of State Department Far Eastern Affairs, was appointed by Dulles to be ambassador to Japan, said so.

Washington Warned Again

Two years later, Rhee did the same thing. When the National Assembly exercised its constitutional right to override some of Rhee's vetoes, he arrested 103 Assemblymen. This time U. S. Charge D'Almeida Lightner wrote vigorous recom-

Children Do Not Belong In College, As Chicago Learned

By ROBERT C. RUARK

EDUCATION, it seems to me, is a thing that cannot be hurried overtime or overmuch, and so I win a long-term bet. I win a bet which I made many years ago in Chicago when he sped up "progressive" educational programs, the complete and progressive the more formal business of taking four-year high schoolers for a four-year college term. Shortly, I presume, they will be through the ball.

One alumnus divides it into three sections of about 20 years to grow up. It takes him 20 years more to spend his middle years, to be a man, and then another 20 years to grow old and get kicked out of the herd. So it is with man.

A child is not ready for college with only two years of high school behind him, because he is too much a child to absorb very much in the way of either experience or education. A child who spends only two years of high school, after two years in high school, is ready only for college, rather than for the real world.

College is not much of a place for book-learning, actually. It is a place where a kid goes to grow up. He is not to be a party on his own, so he may face a world even higher than that of his parents, and a world of preparation for the real world.

No matter how bright the brain, no matter how large the capacity for formal learning, a knave-pants boy in college is a pathetic figure, because he is always a child, a child in a classroom. He is not to be a party on his own, so he may face a world even higher than that of his parents, and a world of preparation for the real world.

Case History

Due to a series of progressive

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tests, I got launched into a university at the age of 15, and launched out again at 19, to face a hard-earned college life. I was because of a good couple of years before had grown enough, hard, and whippers to compete for an admission.

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