

FOR THE CITY FATHERS, A HEADACHE

ONE OF Charlotte's knottiest problems resulting from the fast growth of residential and industrial sections in the fringe area is that of entry to and exit from the municipality. So far, it has been tackled on a piecemeal basis.

For example, the Planning Commission has been working with the city engineer in an effort to widen and straighten out Old Sardis road, destined to become a major thoroughfare between the business district and the surrounding residential section beyond the city limits.

But Old Sardis road is just one problem. As you swing around the rim of the city clockwise, virtually every major traffic route into and out of the city is similarly congested.

First there is Providence road, then Selwyn avenue, then Sharon and Park roads, all of them serving the populous fringe area southeast of Charlotte. Further around the circle, both South Blvd. and S. Tryon are bearing an ever greater volume of residential and industrial traffic. Wilmont road is heavily traveled, and when the new airport terminal is completed, it will become even more popular as the shortest route to uptown Charlotte. Wilkerson boulevard has four lanes, all of them jammed.

For the time being, the new Thrift road, freshly widened and rerouted, is adequate until it reaches W. Morehead, one of the most overburdened streets in Charlotte. When the new segment of Independence boulevard is completed, however, W. Morehead will be relieved

PARCEL POST RATES SHOULD NOT BE CUT

OPENING of a new session of Congress would not be complete without receipt by newspapers of literature suggesting changes in the postal rates. Our most recent commodity survey by the Parcel Post Association, pleads for a reduction in parcel post rates which, it says, have more than doubled in the past three years. The association would like to see rate-fxing powers vested in Congress instead of the postmaster general and Interstate Commerce Commission. The association contends that parcel post is a public service, that the parcel post system is being priced out of useful existence. Too, the limitation on size and weight of parcels "particularly adds the Railway Express and other private transportation organizations."

Actually, unless the post office is to be a gigantic, subsidized transportation agency manned by musclemen, limitations on parcel size and weight are necessary. And comparative rates now certainly don't send people away from the post office over to Railway Express. For example, it costs \$1.66 to send a 20-lb. package from Charlotte to New York via parcel post. The same package, sent via Railway

A SMALL DECREASE, BUT MEANINGFUL

IN THE GRIM BATTLE against death and injury on the highways any gain, however small, is cause for rejoicing. And so we call attention today to the fact that the highway death toll in North Carolina dropped from 1,115 in 1952 to 1,105 in 1953, a decrease of 10.

And as of Nov. 1, the latest tabulation available, 1953's toll of injured stood at 12,395, down 42 from the 12,437 tallied on Nov. 1, 1952.

These may appear to be insignificant decreases, but two things gave them meaning:

1. It was the first time since 1948 that the upward trend of the highway death rate was stopped and reversed;
2. The decreases occurred in the face of a heavier volume of traffic not yet measured accurately but roughly indicated by a boost of about seven per cent in gasoline consumption.

In the coming weeks, the statisticians

From The Sanford Herald

FUGITIVES AND TELEVISION

THREE dangerous criminals who broke out of Southern Michigan prison with 10 other convicts were captured two days later as they sat in a Detroit home watching a television program.

Within a few hours, the FBI reduced its list of "Ten Most Wanted Men" by capturing a fugitive with a record of wanton brutality while he sat before a television screen in Verdunville, W. Va.

Maybe an important key to law enforcement is contained in these two incidents. It should prove especially effective in unlocking cases in which the person wanted has been traced to a specific locality. All the law officers would have to do is put up a little building, equip it with television set, surround it, and then rush in when the criminal came to see Howdy Doodly on the wrestling matches.

Why, in rural areas, the TV trap could take the place of bloodhounds, allowing that noble canine line to resume its trek



"Here's a new world globe for isolationists... it just has a map of America on it."

People's Platform

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

More On Arab-Isreali Fuss

ROCK HILL, S. C., Editors, The News:
I HAVE no desire to impose upon your space and patience to continue an endless controversy with Mr. S. H. Dahir, but his letter of Dec. 16 presenting the Arab viewpoint contains several statements which must be challenged because they conflict with the facts.

Mr. Dahir states that the U. S. favored the U. N. partition resolution of Nov. 29, 1947, because of domestic political pressure. The truth is that the partition plan was a compromise solution of the Arab-Isreali controversy recommended by seven members of the U. N. Special Committee on Palestine. The seven were: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Holland, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay. The U. S. was not the originator nor the chief advocate of the plan and was but one of the eight nations which favored it. Thus, America went along not only with the majority of American public opinion but also with the majority of the international community.

Mr. Dahir finds a sinister motive for U.S.R. support of the resolution. He suggests that it was to prevent the Communist Party from taking over the Arab-Isreali situation and he goes on to make the fantastic statement that the Communist Party constitutes the second most powerful party in Israel.

On Oct. 15, 1953, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations issued a special report on the strength of the international Communist movement. It estimated that the Communist Party has only 3,700 Jewish and Arab members in Israel. The truth is that the Communist Party is the largest party in Israel. It has elected only 5 members to Israel's 120-member Parliament. Israel has never had to outlaw the Communist Party because it has never been a threat to the government. It never polled more than four per cent in an election, a very tiny figure when compared with Communist strength in democratic countries in Europe.

It is in relation of these allegations, the following facts are submitted. If they are not accurate, you are requested to show any discrepancy.

First, the charges against the ministers were made by E. B. Matthews, a Protestant, three months before he was engaged as investigator by Sen. McCarthy. He never functioned as investigator, since his resignation was forced by a wave of protest so violent that your paper in an editorial of July 21, 1953, agreed with the Civil Liberties Union that "there is some question whether Matthews' civil liberties were fully protected when his resignation was accepted."

Second, similar charges were made before the House Un-American Activities Committee whose chairman is Mr. Velde, a Protestant.

Third, the same charges were made by Dr. Carl McIntire, a Protestant clergyman, speaking for the International Council of Christian Churches.

Fourth, nowhere in the record is there any accusation made against any member of the Protestant clergy by Sen. McCarthy.

Therefore the evidence clearly shows that the charges of Communist infiltration of the Protestant clergy were made from within the body of Protestantism, by Protestants, and not from without by Sen. McCarthy.

It is difficult to understand the motives of those who are denouncing and denigrating would try to prove otherwise and thereby foment religious strife. Particularly since those who do so love to preach the tenets of the Bible, that every man has a right of life, and staunch advocates of the Christian Bible. Can anything be more un-Christian than to clamor for the withdrawal of American troops from the attempt to set one religious group at the throat of another?

—PETER J. KING

In Defense Of McCarthy

MONROE

Editors, The News:
SINCE the charges of Communist infiltration of a small percentage of the Protestant clergy were made some months ago, there have appeared in print articles calculated to deceive the readers by making it appear that Sen. McCarthy was responsible for making these charges, and designed to incite prejudice against the church of which McCarthy is a member.

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If 'Bluff' By Dulles Fails, What Will Happen In Europe?

By JOSEPH ALSTON

AN INCIDENT of the Bermuda conference gives the best clue to the present situation in Europe. This was the crucial change on the subject of the European Defense Community, which consolidated the secret prelude of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' famous "agonizing reappraisal" press conference in Paris.

Sir Winston Churchill opened the discussion at Bermuda by voicing a familiar British view. As the world knows, the EDC was first proposed as a means of obtaining the French divisions which are needed to complete NATO. London has always cared very little about the EDC, but since it has backed the EDC only to get the German divisions.

Therefore the Prime Minister, moved by reports from Paris that the French Parliament would not pass the EDC, suggested that there was no need to be rigid in connection with the problem. What was needed, he said, was a good, stout German army, standing in the way of a Soviet attack on Western Europe. If the EDC was not like the EDC, he concluded, why not adopt the alternative of German national re- armament within the framework of NATO?

KE'S FIRM REPLY
To Sir Winston's proposal, Prime Minister Eisenhower replied with great firmness. In the first place, he said, the American government did not favor independent German national rearmament. It was not only in the first place, he said, but in the second place, he said, that the United States had always been opposed to German rearmament, since the "European" policy outlined by Eisenhower and Dulles at Bermuda, and reiterated by Dulles at his Paris press conference, is unchanged. In the second place, he said, the purpose is to get the French to act on EDC by "shock tactics." But if the shock tactics do not work, and the bluff is called, what then?

Even the ever-optimistic American Embassy is currently only quoted as to the fact that the French Chamber passing the EDC. If the EDC does not pass, and the American administration carries out its threat to rearmament, it will again be transformed into a military vacuum.

And if that happens, the estimate of the future given by Churchill at Bermuda will shortly be substantiated by the removal of the British and American and British forces would remain in Europe for a very long period—up to 50 years. The French put rather to thinking of the danger

Agreement Merely To Talk About A-Bomb Is Progress

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON
PRESIDENT Eisenhower could justly claim before Congress today that relations between the two sides slightly better than when he took office a year ago, but only very slightly.

Russia has agreed to talk about Germany and the atom. This time a year ago the United States and the Soviets couldn't agree to talk on anything but the Korean situation.

It's possible but questionable that some good will come of the talks.

Under stiff prodding the Russians recently agreed to a Foreign News Council in Germany. Last night they said they would start making arrangements here for talks on Eisenhower's atom proposal.

The President went before the United Nations Dec. 8 with the suggestion the big powers discuss a plan for pooling together their atomic materials and knowledge for peaceful use.

It didn't get a plan but suggested that talking might develop one.

If the Russians, once the discussions get under way, follow the line mentioned recently, the two countries will probably wind up just as deadlocked as they've been for seven years.

In 1946 the United States and Russia offered opposite ways of getting rid of the atom bomb.

The United States argued that before the two countries could agree to pool their atomic materials, each must promise to admit inspection teams to prevent cheating. The Russians have balked ever since at the inspection idea.

Eisenhower's suggestion was to seek a new road: if the big powers couldn't agree on a certain number of years of the atom, maybe then they could go on and some day agree how to go to get rid of the bomb.

World reaction to his proposal was so good the Russians could hardly refuse, although they don't like the idea. Even opponents agree that a final way to put Eisenhower on the defensive, where he had pushed them.

When they did reply they complained he hadn't said anything about outlawing atomic weapons. Even opponents agree that the idea meant agreement to ban first without the consent of the big powers.

Then last week Premier Malenkov suggested agreement not to use the bomb as a preliminary condition on getting rid of the bomb.

But mere agreement not to use the bomb in war wouldn't prevent either country from continuing to make bombs as fast as it could, just in case.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Korean troop Move Signals Polic Shift

Ridgway Skeptical
GEN. MATT RIDGWAY, army chief of staff and brigadier commander in Korea, has been equally skeptical of the new policy. Privately, he has been arguing for "concentration of weapons" and for outlawing the atom bomb.

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Washington Pipeline

WHILE almost every other member of the Eisenhower Cabinet has clamped the atom bomb on the subject of the atom, John Foster Dulles has gone out of his way to release State Department information. He maintains a policy of "letting the public know the facts about American foreign policy unless it sets full news about that policy."

Congressman George Bender, Republican candidate to fill Bob Taft's seat in Ohio is given a better chance of winning than most people realized.

The man who really runs Cleveland, Ohio, politics, and to some extent the state, is first-spoken, ex-senator Louis B. Sweeney. Sweeney is a hard-bitten, error Lausche seldom makes an important political move without consulting Sweeney, once offered him the Taft vacancy in the Senate.

Ex-Gov. Kerr Scott of North Carolina is sure bet to be the next senator from that state, and he has a very good chance of being the best of recent North Carolina governors. (The name, by the way, is pronounced "Gibbs.") Eastern North Carolina where I come from, says the ex-governor, "A cur is a yellow dog."

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