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'Security Risks'—Facts Vs. Phantoms

This week it became clear that the "security risk" numbers game is to be played until election. The Civil Service Commission announced Monday...

It could mean that some of these 1,743 were so sympathetic to communism that they would be susceptible to spies and Communists. It could mean that some of them actually were spies or Communists.

But the fact that this administration has not prosecuted any spies or Communists in government, and that its spokesmen, under questioning, have admitted that they found no Communists and only two former Communists, suggests that no spies and Communists have been found.

This is a much different picture from the one Vice President Richard Nixon has drawn in his campaign around the country. Repeatedly, he has said that the administration has removed Communists, fellow travelers and security risks, from the government, "not by the hundreds, but by the thousands."

Our conclusion is that the preceding administration did an effective job of removing from the government subversive employees who had entered it and the Roosevelt administration. The present administration has wisely widened the scope of its standards by which government employees are judged. But it also, unwisely, has attempted once again to create the false impression that it has kicked out a number of Reds. This is an insult to the intelligence of voters who prefer to deal with facts instead of phantoms.

Adding Up The Score On Segregation

Toughest job for the average citizen is recognizing the social trends of his age—the day-to-day drifts, directions and tendencies of history. His eyesight has been notoriously bad in the past. Too often his attention has been attracted by the fuss and ferment of violence while powerful but peaceful changes have gone unnoticed.

This has been particularly true during the past six weeks as the back-to-school movement triggered the most significant reactions yet to the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

In most areas below the Mason-Dixon Line, children marched back to segregated classrooms just as they had done before. In some public school systems where segregation has been the rule, pupils found themselves assigned to schools on the basis of residence and convenience rather than race. And in others, plans to circumvent the May 17 court ruling were being carefully developed.

But, to a great extent, the nation's attention has been focused on dramatic flareups in the border states of West Virginia and Delaware. The transition to integration brought protests and threats of violence in Milford, Del. and West Virginia's Greenbrier and Boone counties in each locality, school officials reversed their stand on integration orders.

Overemphasis of these and a few other isolated trouble spots distorts the general picture. It was left to the second issue of SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS—the objective fact-packed newspaper published by the Southern Education Reporting Service and edited by C. A. McKnight, to leave from his position as editor of THE NEWS—to furnish the perspective necessary to evaluate truly the regional trends.

There has been a great need for a calm, balanced view of the segregation problem. The facts are not what the politician and the extremist say they are. The pulsebeat of a region or a state is not always as frenzied as the headlines about isolated disturbances may indicate.

Instead of pinpointing attention to the noisy upstarts, the South and the nation must learn to absorb the total situation with all its varying shades of emotion. Take the case of Delaware and West Virginia—two states where angry outbursts have been recorded. It is all too easy to overlook the fact that this was only part of the picture in the state, that integration is actually operating smoothly in several other areas of Delaware—including Wilmington.

THE BATHTUB TENORS

SCIENCE, the LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, has learned why the singing in the bathtub. The reason is the same that causes people to sing just before it rains. Increasing humidity does something to the vocal chords, a geography lecturer named Hinchelife told the British Association at Oxford. People sing in humid weather and steam rising from hot baths has the same effect on him, his research shows. But Mr. Hinchelife was puzzled to learn that most of the hot-bath singers were usually those least gifted with song. We don't find that so puzzling. Many people can carry a tune even in a large bathtub, but all that matters is how it is the best place to try. A locked bathroom



"Would a vacation in Europe, with a rearmend Germany, be a wise thing . . ."

Report On A 50-Year War

Planes Vs. Birds & Animals

From A Civil Aeronautics Authority Report

FOR 50 years now, man has been flying, and still the animals and birds won't leave him and his airplanes alone. On the ground or in the air, whether man is in his airplane or has it parked in a field, they came him trouble. Man celebrates the golden anniversary of his flying, and declares that he has "conquered" the air. The animals laugh.

This includes the birds who fly smack into airplanes at the rate of one a second, according to the Civil Aeronautics Administration to spend much money developing a windshield strong enough to protect the pilot from bird carcasses. Then it includes the towly gopher who makes nice holes for airplane wheels to roll into, and many another animal above the earth and on it.

Wherever pilots gather, the subject gets attention, and veterans of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Washington produce the following by way of both recollection and warning.

First trouble with animals came when the first barnstorming pilots parked their shiny planes in cow-

pastures. They soon learned that cows and horses and mules just didn't like the shiny planes. At least they loved to lick the dope off airplane coverings, and that dope is rich with banana oil. Many a pilot has been covered with flapping, bulging cloth, all the taunting dope licked off.

Animals on the landing area have been a real nuisance. When cowboys became airports. At fields up north, such as Duluth, the careful pilot always "dragged" the field before landing to avoid running into a deer, badger, wolf, wolverine or ground hog.

When pilots chased the animals away, but these days, what pilot has time to do that? At Nankesville, Va., the city finds it necessary to erect a fence to keep deer off the runways. In Big Delta, Alaska, where the airport is a level covered with flapping with good grass, herds of bison frequent the place.

Art Chapman was flying Good-year Tire and Rubber Company's executive plane for a night landing at Moersfield, N. J., when before the fifty years were gone, animals too had flown in

the landing lights of his DC-3 revealed two deer sprinting down the runway ahead of him. He couldn't track them back enough to stop and the plane overtook the deer, who swerved apart just in time. The wing struck the two at the same moment, killed both and the airplane went on to a safe landing. Of course a game warden confiscated the venison which, he said, was killed by an illegal weapon, and gave it to what is always called a "nearby instigator."

In South Africa, it's lions. A recent International NOTAM, (Notice to Airman) issued by the ICAO warns of conditions at Mala-Mala Airport, like this: "At present there is a large number of lions, including one lioness who has been seen in the vicinity of the aerodrome. Should there be any pilot within the next six or eight weeks land at Mala-Mala and do not land in the vicinity of the aerodrome. Should there be any pilot within the next six or eight weeks land at Mala-Mala and do not land in the vicinity of the aerodrome. Should there be any pilot within the next six or eight weeks land at Mala-Mala and do not land in the vicinity of the aerodrome."

Recently the CAA found cause to warn pilots of the birds and field mice that build nests in airplanes, pressurized with a big hole and often interfering with controls. Birds like the commodes air intakes of large aircraft en route, in the vicinity of the Civil Aviation Safety Agency, inspecting a newly covered wing, found wood shavings that had been caused by a rat, evidently entered the wing when it was covered. He had chewed a hole through the wooden spar in his escape effort.

Bird strikes were terrific experiences to airmen flying over the Hump from Burma to China during the war. The buzzard, the seewer system in that area, and he grows big. Many a crew has come home covered with blood and feathers and with a big hole in the windshield. Along shores where gulls are plentiful birds strike and help the bird land the highly original goosebird often tangles with man's air machines, and there is always the chance of a collision with a pound Canadian goose will be over-erican or met head on by a plane doing 300 miles an hour.

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Naturally it hurt Sen. Guy Dixon, who faces a tough re-election in Oregon. It was reported to help Democratic Sen. Jim Murray in water-power-conscious Montana, who the White House does not want to elect. It was bound to hurt GOP Sen. Mundt in South Dakota, a state where rural electrification is strong. And it was certain to handicap Sen. Dewarback and help Mr. Democratic opponent, ex-Sen. Glen Taylor in Idaho, where public power has lots of friends.

The mystery deepens. Perhaps Adm. Strauss and the military men who now run the AEC didn't know this. Anyway they insisted on pushing the Dixon-Yates contract for an indefinite signature—until wiser Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa came back from South America and postponed congressional hearings.

Hickenlooper realized what the impetuous gentlemen of the AEC and White House apparently didn't: that the public has become extremely suspicious of power contracts that are old by the President despite the disapproval of the Tennessee Valley. Despite the fact that majority vote against it inside the AEC, and despite the fact that Dixon-Yates got

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.

Scientific Opinion On Side Of Fluoridation

Editors: The News: THERE are "few" opponents to the fluoridation of communal water supplies, and such opposition generally is for political, social, or business reasons. Such opponents, in some instances, have called "wolf" and wailed with the hope of attracting attention and disturbing public opinion. False, unscientific or untruthful statements have been made regarding the development of cancer, or other serious conditions in the human body by "would-be" health authorities. The fact that there is no such ill effect on the human body is supported and endorsed by those in whom you have real trust—your physician and your dentist.

When such scientific health organizations as the American Dental Association, the American Medical Association, the North Carolina Dental Society, numerous medical societies throughout our state, the North Carolina State Department of Health, the U. S. Public Health Service, and many others endorse and encourage the use of fluoridation, who but a paucity seeker can denounce these organizations, which are interested primarily in the health and welfare of the people of our state.

For those civic leaders and family heads, who are interested in human economy, in greater health and happiness for the children of today and the adults of tomorrow, there can be only one objective, namely the strong endorsement of this preventive measure.

I would be negligent professionally if I did not endorse this preventive health measure. While the fluoridation of community water supplies is not a "cure-all" for all dental ills and problems, there is unquestioned scientific evidence that a reduction of 50 to 60 per cent can be expected on a community level in dental decay of growing children.

Member, MECKLENBURG County Board of Health

An Opportunity To Reciprocate Cheer

Editors: The News: MRS. ANNIE PEPPER, an employee of the Colonial Stores on S. College St., has been stricken with what is called a "cold" but term an incurable malady but not so for her, because she has faith. Hers is a faith that you can feel it after once having talked with her.

All those who have visited the home of Mrs. Annie Pepper will remember little Annie with her friendliness, cheerfulness and sweet smile. She is kind to special efforts to please her customers. Now this is written in an effort to call attention to all those who remember her and who I'm sure miss her. She who has been loved by all and is so to receive a short visit, a letter or a card from her friends and neighbors would be joyful indeed. She wants your prayers. These things are her medicine. She is still cheerful and smiling after seven months' illness.

MRS. MARY A. PROBST

Pineville Road Is Too Narrow

Editors: The News: BECAUSE of your great work on public matters, I'm writing your paper to see if you could get behind a program to get a new highway from Pineville to Charlotte.

It is very much in need, as you are aware, if you have ever been out on it. People preach every day, "Drive Safety." How can you drive safely on Pineville Rd.? I saw, today, a car with a flat tire; the gentleman couldn't get his car off the main highway without going in a ditch.

-TAXPAYER

Dewey May Get Court Seat As His Political Pay-Off

By DORIS FLEESON

PORTLAND, Ore. BY ALL the rules of politics, Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York has first call on the Supreme Court vacancy resulting from the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson.

Gov. Dewey supplied the political knowledge to a trained political tactician that Dewey formed the DEWEY formed the Dewey rain shower drift at Chicago into an irresistible force. He also furnished the cold nerve required to take on the party idol, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, at that convention.

There have been many reports on the attacking airplanes in California, an Air Force cadet reported a golden eagle diving on his plane in front of him. Another case a more friendly eagle soared under the wing tip of a soaring plane and stayed with the pilot for 30 minutes, 15 feet away. The pilot watched the eagle's actions and found it could soar much better than he. Finally the eagle peeled off and went his way. Snakes and airplanes mix very frequently, and it is not surprising that the yarrs are accurate. But a pilot in Oklahoma tells of the matter he found in the cockpit after

There is sure to be an Eisenhower, as on past Presidents, pressure to promote the career justice of the lower federal courts. Many sincere people in both parties were bitterly critical of Roosevelt and Truman for making political appointments to the court and they can be expected to take their story to the White House again.

Republicans who talk of what they will do if Eisenhower does not run again have already begun to talk about Justice Earl Warren, especially since the segregation decision which bears his name would have a powerful pull in the great pivotal states. The current attorney general is always an obvious possibility for the high court. The President has his term with obvious regard for the reliance of Herbert Brownell, the D. e. w. e. y. lieutenant in charge of the great states. There is evidence that the regard has lessened.

What has happened, however, is this year's season, including the elder statesmen whose opinion in such matters as the Supreme Court carry such great and non-partisan weight. There is a dim view of Attorney General Brownell's legal qualifications. This is again from partisan politics. He naturally made enemies among the Democrats with his Harry Truman talk, in which he all but accused Harry Truman of treason. But it is such men as the conservative George of New York, who has been called "an extraordinary George" for attorney general, that he has to be considered.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Dixon-Yates Deal Hurts Republicans

WASHINGTON ONE of the mysterious reasons why the Eisenhower administration has tried to win November votes with one hand and nonchalantly lost November votes with the other, is the following illustrate the paradox.

A. In Denver last week, Vice President Nixon was admitting to newsmen that the election was going to be tough and go; while Majority Leader Halleck mournfully felt it was as good as lost.

B. Simultaneously, in Washington the Atomic Energy Commission, other dominated by Adm. Strauss, former partner of the White House, was demanding that the dynamic Ladd-Dixon-Yates contract be signed—right away—without the 30-day scrutiny of Congress required by law.

Naturally it hurt Sen. Guy Dixon, who faces a tough re-election in Oregon. It was reported to help Democratic Sen. Jim Murray in water-power-conscious Montana, who the White House does not want to elect. It was bound to hurt GOP Sen. Mundt in South Dakota, a state where rural electrification is strong. And it was certain to handicap Sen. Dewarback and help Mr. Democratic opponent, ex-Sen. Glen Taylor in Idaho, where public power has lots of friends.

The mystery deepens. Perhaps Adm. Strauss and the military men who now run the AEC didn't know this. Anyway they insisted on pushing the Dixon-Yates contract for an indefinite signature—until wiser Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa came back from South America and postponed congressional hearings.

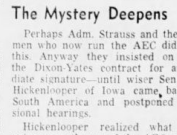
Hickenlooper realized what the impetuous gentlemen of the AEC and White House apparently didn't: that the public has become extremely suspicious of power contracts that are old by the President despite the disapproval of the Tennessee Valley. Despite the fact that majority vote against it inside the AEC, and despite the fact that Dixon-Yates got

the contract without any real competitive bidding. What a lot of people want to know is why? Why was the Dixon-Yates contract let in the first place? Why was it made a life-of-congress deal during the closing days of Congress when Ike was itching to leave for Denver? And why the hurry about signing the contract when the President requires 30 days scrutiny by Congress while in session?

Sen. Langer of North Dakota and Sen. Kaufman of Tennessee began talking answers. They have been doing some interesting digging of late, and here are some of the things they have come up with.

Eugene Yates, chairman of the Southern Company and a partner in the Dixon-Yates combine, was a late-comer in the deal. He did not get into the negotiations until two months after Mr. Dixon-Yates contract was signed. He was the AEC. After he got in, however, Yates made amazing progress. He seemed to have powerful pull in high places.

The Bureau, when ordered to make public the Dixon-Yates correspondence, waited two days trying to figure out some reason to keep the Dixon-Yates was belatedly brought into the negotiations.



HALLECK

This heading reads to sign a contract which Congress debated for weeks had the effect of losing votes for the very same senators whom Ike and Nixon and Charley Halleck want to elect.

From The Wall Street Journal