

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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From A Sideshow, A Lesson Or Two

AS THE Army-McCarthy hearing dragged along to a dismal conclusion after 36 days of testimony, the American people had a great deal to ponder with hope of coming to any very definite conclusions.

It appeared, at the outset, that the charges and countercharges were so directly contradictory that nothing less than a clear-cut case of perjury would result. But toward the end of the hearing, Americans were left to wonder whether any federal grand jury could waste through the mass of conflicting testimony and bring forth an indictment that would stand the scrutiny of a judge and trial jury.

The confusion may have been, and probably was, calculated. Conducted before a political forum, the entire hearing was most unjudicial. The point of order was atrociously abused. Witnesses, counsel and committee members had full leeway, and took advantage of it, to make political speeches. Evidence was permitted that should have been ruled out promptly by the chairman.

In sum, a hearing that would have shed light on what was really the basic issue—the use of legislative power to encroach upon the province of the executive—turned into a sideshow that titillated millions of Americans who had nothing better to do than watch television and bored those who were too busy with profitable activities to do more than read the repetitious headlines day after day.

Yet, in a way, the Army-McCarthy hearing, no matter what its ultimate result, has taught the American people several useful lessons.

1. It portrayed in full dimensions the swaggering arrogance and insulting superciliousness of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. If the people retain any respect for modesty, fair-mindedness and integrity in their public officials, McCarthy's reign is nearing an end.

2. It portrayed, in equally full dimensions, the ineptitude of the businessman-turned-bureaucrat when forced to procrastinate on the question of political reform who are masters of the art. Bob Stevens came out of the hearing the symbol of sincerity and earnestness, but the archetype of political naivete.

3. Most important of all, perhaps, it gave the American people a fuller understanding of the deficiencies of the congressional investigating system when conducted by men who themselves are not of large calibre. The system was designed to ferret out facts upon which legislation could be based. It has become overextended in this supercharged political era, until it is attempting to do all things, some of which it cannot possibly do well.

At home and abroad, the picture of a strong, dynamic, justice-bent America has been distorted by the Army-McCarthy spectacle. That picture will remain distorted until the United States Senate itself faces up to two long ignored responsibilities: (1) the censure and firm control of Sen. McCarthy, and (2) a fullscale revision of the investigating system to prevent its abuse for personal and political advantage.

Investment Opportunity For Businessmen

BUSINESSMEN are always looking for good investments. They prefer to invest in operations that decrease federal controls and strengthen free enterprise, that give them a lot of dollars and help directly their own business.

There's one expenditure which satisfies all of these requirements, and at the same time helps education. It is an investment in private colleges. Yesterday, some of the South Carolina colleges launched a campaign to make businessmen aware of this opportunity.

The private colleges are in trouble. Fourteen years ago they received 26 percent of their income from endowments. Now only 14 percent of their income comes from these sources. Thus the private colleges are forced to spend 20 percent less per pupil than they did in 1940, although public colleges are spending more per pupil than they did then.

Today corporations are contributing about one percent of their earnings, 260 million dollars, to education. But the non-taxsupported institutions are still shy 250 million dollars. In other words, if corporations gave two percent of their income to education, and earmarked that second one percent for the private colleges, the financial problems of those 1,200 institutions would be solved.

Medicine Which Only You Can Provide

AT THE END of the Korean War, blood donors all across the land apparently assumed that the donations would no longer be needed. The rate of giving turned down sharply until, in a number of areas, there is today a shortage of blood for normal civilian hospital uses. Charlotte is such an area. So far this year, local hospitals have used more blood than was collected by the Mecklenburg chapter of the American Red Cross. The chapter is 750 pints short of its quota for the fiscal year ending June 30.

The shortage has not been so critical that emergency needs were left unmet. But it has been necessary, on several occasions, to postpone surgical operations that were not in the urgent emergency category because of the shortage of blood.

Blood giving has followed an unchanged pattern for several years. The most liberal donors are men in the armed services or former servicemen. Having seen lives saved on the battlefield, they know the value of the precious fluid. Civilians, on the other hand, are often reluctant to become donors—even those whose close relatives have benefited from transfusions from the blood bank.

There is no reason for reluctance. Blood-giving is not unpleasant. It takes only about half an hour. The Red Cross will pick you up and take you back home, and furnish free baby-sitting services, to boot.

Blood can't be manufactured, but it is one of the greatest of all medicines. If you want to help in its collection, call 4-2891 for an appointment. Your gift may very well save a life that would otherwise be lost.

From The Twin City Sentinel

IS THERE NO PRINCE CHARMING?

CINDERELLA has joined Snow White and Little Red Riding Hood in the disfavor of British critics, and for a most peculiar reason. A medical health officer has held that because Cinderella gets Prince Charming, modern girls will grow up expecting the same happy fate.

There may be good reasons for banning these and other fairy tales. Many of them are bloody and frightening. The stepmother in Snow White transforms herself into a crocodile of the most terrifying shape. She's gone to give even an adult a nightmare. In Cinderella, the blood flows as the two sisters cut off their heads so their feet will fit into the glass slipper. In Little Red Riding Hood, the grandmother is devoured by a wolf. In Jack and the Beanstalk, there is talk of the blood of an Englishman, and an imminent danger that Jack is going to be roasted alive. The folk imagination is fertile and often gory.

But the reasons given by the British for disapproving Cinderella, Snow White and Little Red Riding Hood seem flimsy indeed. A national teachers' conference

feared that children would be taught deceit by the story of Little Red Riding Hood. The wolf's masquerade in grandmother's clothing might cause the children to go and do likewise. A likely theory.

And it is necessarily harmful for a girl to grow up believing that a Prince Charming awaits her? Perhaps one does. Disillusionment might come, but it's probably better to expect a prince than a dot. A girl might as well be ambitious. Otherwise, there's no telling whom she'll marry.

While a national survey is being made to find out what happens to the larger fish in the ocean and larger lakes, we'd like to know what happens to some of the little ones, too.—LEXINGTON HERALD.

An Army doctor has invented an electronic thermometer. But it still can't register the kind of fever caused by Pvt. G. David Schine being caught in a draft.—MERRILL PRESS-SCIMITAR.



"I'll grant you're one of the best jugglers in the business, but I'm telling you, if you want to get on television, run for congress . . ."

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.

Equalize Facilities And Opportunities
To me, I am speaking for some white person. It's just the way I think and feel about it.—NAME WITHHELD

Remember Dear Old Dad On His Day
MOTHER gets all your affection, while father sits by in silence, his heart full of love for you. Perhaps he has not succeeded in life—that's why his heart is sad. But he's done the best he can do. And loved you with a love that's as strong as steel. So go to him on Father's Day. Clasp his hand and proudly say "God bless you, old dad!"—FRED W. DONITZ

Let's Have A Big Mass Meeting
KEEP it up and you'll have a nice race riot on your hands. Can't all of you people see that all your stirring up with these words of indignation and hate is more of the same? If you people really want to settle the problem of colored and white, and talk this thing over like sensible, civilized Americans should. I'm a white man and I'm proud of it, and I'm also a very young one. A very few years ago I attended high school in Los Angeles. I went with Negroes, Mexicans, Chinese, and all other kinds of races and we didn't have a kind of trouble. I and all of my buddies are all young and we'll have to live in this tired old world probably long after most of you are gone and it seems like all you're going to leave us is a great, big, nasty, sloppy mess. One of 'em is the problem I know of is hate. It wouldn't be such a good deal to have a war going on within our country. It would give a certain group of people just the opportunity they've been looking for. I'm certainly for this big meeting and would do all I could to help get it going. Let's be God-fearing Americans.—W. A. (BILL) WALKER

Don't The States Have Any Rights?
ABOUT why all of this segregation debate came about, and the Supreme Court of the United States told us that they must do so. To begin with, is that right? If so, why do we have any states rights? Why should we have a government and a legislative body? Why do we pay state tax to keep this going? Why not do away with this and let the federal government tell us what to do? All of this came about through political maneuvering, to keep the party in office, through greed. There never was any consideration of the fact that in the South white people, through education of both races, on an equal basis, how many of the Supreme Court members have ever been South and studied conditions here? Some of the best friends that I have are colored. They are for the full law-shedding and good citizens. If you talk to the better class of them, you will find they like to

What's The Answer?
Can You Get 4 of 'em? 1. Most fathers of today were married before they were 23 years old; right or wrong? 2. Strikes for higher wages do or don't take place in industrial plants in the Soviet Union? 3. Are more daily or more weekly newspapers published in this country, or about the same number each? 4. Emil Zola, the outstanding middle and long distance runner, is a Czech, Yugoslav, Pole, Russian or Greek? 5. The area of New York known as Harlem is part of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, or Long Island?

The ANSWERS
1. Right.
2. Don't.
3. About five times as many weeklies as dailies.
4. Czech.
5. Do U. S. autos pay out more each year in gasoline taxes to the federal government or to the states?
6. "Diet" is the name for the parliament of India, Italy, Japan, Mexico or Russia?
7. Do U. S. autos pay out more each year in gasoline taxes to the federal government or to the states?

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round
Ike Reported Planning Another 'Peoria'
Democrats and enough Republicans would vote with Flanders and against McCarthy if they could get a majority of the man who has caused him more trouble than any other member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat. But the Flanders resolution cannot come up for a vote without the OK of Sen. Knowland, Republican leader, and Mr. Knowland and the White House have turned thumbs down.

Joe's Elbow-Jiggling
It was only a few days ago that Eisenhower found it necessary to issue an embarrassing Justice Department statement putting the administration's foot down on "McCarthyism" for advocating his own espionage game inside the administration.

No Free Jankets
President Eisenhower is so determined to push his legislative program through Congress that he has secretly called in Secretary of Defense Wilson and told him that

Stevenson Called The Turn On Republican Party Strife

By MARQUIS CHILDS

TWO YEARS ago in this city an American comparatively unknown to the mass outside his own state was abruptly projected into the white-hot light of a national presidential contest. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic national convention leader for him a long order of indecision as it went, too, his right to be a private citizen.

Today the city of Chicago is starting out to secure the national conventions for his first two years from now Stevenson is likely to be the focus of the vast national publicity engine that will be set in motion in the ensuing interval, while a great deal of his record is being reviewed. It is today acknowledged by most Democratic politicians to be an obvious choice for '56.

This, therefore, is a kind of halfway house for Stevenson. He has survived the difficult transition period from the role of chief performer in a national three-ring circus to that of citizen-unknown. The evidence that this is not public opinion in its memorable speech on the scene of the late of defeated candidates of past years.

The first impression on revisiting Stevenson is how little it has changed from the modest, understated individual to whom the nomination by asking why candidate B or X or Y or Z would not be bound to make a better President than he would. There is the same serene quality of flashman and talk, broken by flashes of the wry, self-deprecating humor that came through even his most serious speeches.

The apparent changes are on the surface rather than in any real alteration of his character. He is thinner, he still has a drawn look from the kidney-stone operation of two months ago. It was the first major illness he had ever had and he speaks of it with a sense of shock and wonder, plus a heightened realization of what the cost can mean to a family.

More Federal Aid In Civil Defense Needed, Say Solons
By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERS

WASHINGTON, June 17—A first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, the U.S. 14 began its first national civil defense compact. There are more than 4.5 million civil defense workers, working on systems that the Federal Civil Defense Administration has warned that while the possibility of a surprise attack is diminishing, it will never disappear entirely. It's drafting assumptions about a hypothetical onslaught for the nationwide radio, TV and newsprint stations. The U.S. has spent more than \$100 million on the program since 1950. The U.S. has spent more than \$100 million on the program since 1950. The U.S. has spent more than \$100 million on the program since 1950.

Established in 1950, FCDA operates on the principle that an ounce of preparation is worth a pound of security. Its plans are based on assumption that the U.S. does not have a monopoly on nuclear weapons, that Russia is "now capable of striking" any city within the United States. It is probably with "nuclear weapons delivered by air," and that a city so attacked would suffer damage and casualties far beyond its resources, would need outside aid.

The FCDA has cited 19 potential atomic targets. It has identified 82 key cities and the largest concentrations of population and industry are are in the "critical target areas."

The major civil defense problem in these "critical" areas is that of an enemy attack, dispersal of population from congested areas, and shelter for those who stay behind. The FCDA estimates, cities could expect about an hour's advance warning of attack and civilians could get about two miles away from the danger zone. The present warning period would be only 20 minutes—time for a "duck and cover."

Meanwhile, preparations against such an emergency go forward. The U.S. has spent more than \$100 million on the program since 1950. The U.S. has spent more than \$100 million on the program since 1950. The U.S. has spent more than \$100 million on the program since 1950.

Ordinarily, when the heat waves start churning on the Potomac, senators and congressmen generally would look for pleasant places to "investigate."

Knowing this, Ike conspired with his secretary of defense "to keep Congress in town" until adjournment day. Free airplane transport was present suggested to Wilson, should be out.

Note—One committee that wouldn't take to the air is the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression, headed by Sen. McCarthy's pal, Rep. Charles Kersten of Wisconsin. Kersten charges that the program is a "cloak of concealment of individual state programs," and is "obsolete."