

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher  
J. E. DOWD, General Manager  
B. S. GRIFFITH, Executive Editor  
C. A. MCKNIGHT (On Leave), Editor

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1954

## Patience Is The Best Policy

OUT OF the whirlpool of conflicting emotions about segregation, some order will come in time. It may take months or even years. But eventually—if tempers are kept in check and impatience harnessed—a solution can be found to guarantee the greatest good for the greatest number.

But some of the more impetuous members of both races are apparently not willing to wait. They seem to prefer arbitrary, inflexible action, not realizing or caring that such action could destroy the pattern of adjustment or endanger the peace.

This is the case with a petition signed by more than 500 Negro parents asking that "immediate steps" be taken to end segregation in Charlotte's public schools.

In explaining the petition, Kelly Alexander, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that his organization takes the position that the Supreme Court's May 17 opinion finally decided the merits of the segregation issue.

"In other words," Mr. Alexander added, "from May 17, racial segregation in public education is a violation of the 14th Amendment and should be corrected."

The Supreme Court's opinion last May was unique. It did not insist that "separate but equal" doctrine and stated new convictions in clear, simple language.

At the same time, however, it delayed formal decrees carrying out its convictions until there could be further discussion as to whether integration should be accomplished "forthwith" or whether there should be an "effective, gradual adjustment."

No action affecting school segregation should be taken until these matters are settled. State school officials have made it perfectly clear that conditions should remain as they are until the court issues its decrees, the General Assembly acts and appropriate plans are drawn up. The hands of local superintendents are tied until that time.

It may be quite awhile before those hands are untied. Integration hearings before the Supreme Court will not begin until Dec. 6. This means that decrees will probably be delayed until spring—possibly late spring. State legislators do not know any more when they open shop in January than they know today.

Whatever abstract justice Mr. Alexander thinks may be achieved by scrapping segregation immediately, he must recognize that such deep-rooted problems cannot be solved overnight.

Forcing the issue is dubious strategy. In the long-run, it will make it far more difficult for reasonable men on both races to resolve great and complicated differences.

## Wise Postponement Of A Grave Decision

SENATE leaders made a wise decision yesterday when they postponed re-consideration of the bill to amend the constitution on charges against Sen. Joe McCarthy, until after the election.

A number of senators from both parties—but most of the Republicans—had suggested the postponement. Friends of Sen. McCarthy held that a vote during the heat of the campaign would be prejudicial to him. We don't know if that would be so. But certainly a postponement would have produced a lot of angry and reckless words that would have detracted from more important campaign issues.

Sen. McCarthy is not up for re-election this year. Thus the Senate is not obligated to Wisconsin voters to render its judgment before the election.

The Senate, as we said at the time, should have passed judgment on McCarthy before it adjourned. It had at that time the necessary facts upon which to make a decision.

But time is not of the essence now. It is more important to keep the McCarthy issue from overshadowing other campaign issues. And it is equally important that the Senate, acting in this instance in a quasi-judicial function, does not make its decision in a politically-charged atmosphere.

Thus one may hope that the senators, on Nov. 8 or shortly thereafter, will at last take their overdue action, judging the issue according to the facts and their conscience instead of political expediency.

## Power For The Wheels Of Industry

DUKE POWER COMPANY'S decision to build a 24 million dollar steam electric generating plant near Belmont reflects the quickening economic pulse-beat of the Piedmont.

The installation, largest of its kind in the Southeast, will have the ultimate output of continuous capacity of one million kilowatts. Ground will be broken on the first, 165,000 kilowatt section next spring, and the entire project will be completed by mid-1957.

This is no reckless gamble on the turn of prosperity's wheel. Duke's long-range studies indicate that the population and industrial capacity of the Piedmont sections of North Carolina and South Carolina will continue to grow at a high rate. The company wants to be ready with the power to match that growth.

Actually, the Piedmont and Duke have always grown together, each contributing to the success and expansion of the other.

Duke put this area in the power field early. On those precious kilowatts an infant industrial empire was nourished and grew to maturity.

The great mill and factory belt that

stretches across two states came into being largely because of the availability of ample power and transportation services. Since that time, plus the availability of plentiful raw materials, vast land areas, a large labor supply, fresh water and rich markets—built the solid foundation for the Piedmont's bustling economic life.

Duke's latest multimillion-dollar addition to its power facilities will give the area fresh nourishment. There is no end in sight to the hand-in-hand growth of the Piedmont and Duke Power Co.

## Morons Are Happy

IT DOESN'T bother us a bit to read that mankind, according to the experts, is now beginning to get more and more stupid as the years go by.

That's the consensus of opinion at least among 500 United Nations population authorities meeting in Rome.

It was when man began to get too smart for his own good that all the trouble began—what with the atom bomb, nerve gas and the "flat look."

## Weimer Jones In The Franklin Press

THE ABOMINABLE "DIFFERENT THAN" . . . Of all the ignorant, ungrammatical, nonsensical expressions to me that one is the worst.

It rubs me the wrong way. I suppose the reason it irritates me is it most often is used by those language snobs who laugh first and loudest at the incorrect language of the unlettered, who look longest down their noses at the good English phrase, "you all," and who even affect British pronunciations. In other words, a lot of the people who use it are those who should, and claim to, know their English. Yet they insist on saying something is different than something else.

Different than, indeed! It lacks dictionary sanction.

More important, it violates every rule of logic, as applied to grammar. It is a conjunction, and a conjunction is used to connect, rather than separate. Different, an adjective, is followed not by a conjunction, but by a preposition; in this case, the preposition, "from."

Most important of all, neither a dictionary nor a knowledge of grammar is necessary to recognize that "different than" is a contradiction in terms; it just doesn't say anything. One man can be older than another, or taller than another. But how in the name of common sense can one man be different than another? You might just as well say that one man is different like another.

But the expression is spreading; you see it and hear it on every hand. And if I don't watch myself I'll end this damnation of my pet aversion by saying I'm determined to keep on being different than the folks who use it!

The human brain, we are told, starts working the instant you are born and never stops until the moment you try to introduce your wife to an old friend and suddenly discover that you cannot remember either of their first names.—MATTOON (L.L.) JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

There come two times when every man is the subject of complimentary remarks. The first time he is too young to appreciate it, and the second time he is too dead to appreciate it.—KINGSPOOT (TENN.) TIMES.

Above the door of a fine beautiful church was engraved "This is the way to Heaven." Just below it hung a sign, "Closed during July and August."—KNOXVILLE (GA.) POST.

U. S. Reds must register all printing equipment under a bill passed by Congress. If it works we should have burglars list their tools.—MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR.

Detective: "You're looking for your cashier?" Is he tall or short?"

Banker: "Both!"—CARLSBAD (N. M.) CURRENT-ARGUS.



"I have to make a foreign policy speech to my constituents . . . what do I do, blame it on the Democrats?"

## 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.

### Citizens, PTA Helped Get Locust Exchange

Editors, The News: We appreciate your write-up in the News of Sept. 13 regarding the telephone exchange to be built at Locust.

I notice that you somehow happened to give Midland Lions Club all the credit for this project and stated that Locust could thank Midland for this exchange. In the write-up I noticed that Midland Lions have been working on the project for about three years. Locust citizens have been putting forth efforts for telephones for about six years. I am sure that the Board of Locust had turned in a petition and written the governor in an effort to obtain telephones, however at that time the Locust Lions were not yet organized.

Since credit should be given where due, another group who seem to have been left out entirely is the Stanfield PTA which worked very hard for telephones for this area.

—REECE W. ALMOND

### Fluoridation Knocked By South Carolinian

Myrtle Beach, S. C. Editors, The News: I HAVE just read your editorial of the 20th about the fluoridation of water. The fact is, it isn't true. Fluoride is not beneficial in drinking water but dangerous.

Out of fairness to both sides of this controversy you should publish the story in full. Here it is: 1.—In the manufacture of aluminum, enormous amounts of fluorospar are used. This is a slugging material only and is thus inert. The papers do not mention they plan to reclaim this truly poisonous material and use it in drinking water. Billions of dollars worth is made in the process. So it's good.

2.—In the low country of North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia, we have fluor-

ides in varying amounts in our drinking water and the babies who are born in the area are usually blighted with bad teeth, black fluorosis, brown stained teeth because, by a freak of nature, the blood supply of the unborn child's mother has a tendency to concentrate in the placental circulation fluoride and there is no cure for the condition of fluorosis.

3.—All this flow started as a result of a few pieces of propaganda in Dear Smith County, Texas, where there were stinky floods. The flood waters are actually dangerous harmful chemicals in drinking water. Yet this lie continues to be repeated. No, my friends, far from being ignorant and cowardly the city fathers of Greensboro have shown great good judgment. If the other fellow needs castor oil, let him take it but not put it into food and what should be pure water for all to take. It is neither good medication nor common sense.

Nope, the facts were misrepresented in his editorial.—DR. WALDO H. JONES

Let's Maintain And Encourage Fluoridation

Charlotte Editors, The News: YOUR excellent editorial, "Fluoridation Helps Your Children," in the Sept. 26 issue of The News was most timely, particularly in view of the present attack of an anti-fluoridation group.

In behalf of the dental profession, I express my thanks and gratitude for your continued support of the fluoridation program in this area. With such support, we can expect to maintain this program with all its benefits to the citizens of this community, as well as to encourage other cities to follow Charlotte's lead.

—E. Y. KENRICK, Jr., D. D. S., Pres., 2d Dist. Dental Society

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN senators have been put under the heat of the State Department to publish before election day the hitherto secret minutes of the Yalta conference. If they can prod the slow-moving State Department into action, they hope for some real pre-election dynamite on how Roosevelt and Alger Hiss conspired with Stalin.

There are two hitches to the plan, however. One is that the secret documents contain almost nothing about Alger Hiss. The papers do contain typical Rooseveltian wisecracks about selling Long Island to the Russians. Second difficulty is that the State Department has to get clearance from England, France and various diplomats involved in the Yalta correspondence. This has been slow.

Furthermore, Robinson McKivaine, publisher of the *Downton*, Pa. *Archives*, himself a Republican and now in charge of the State Department's historical section, believes that history more important than politics. Primarily, he wants to do a good job.

### Inside The State Dept.

At odds with him is another State Department official, who has been in the historical section, who tipped off Senators Knowland of California and Bridges of New Hampshire about the documents. Barron is also given credit for inspiring the highly critical article "Turn on the State Department," which appeared in the U. S. News and

World Report last winter.

Following his tip, Bridges and Knowland continued an appropriation of \$1,000 a year for four years to publish diplomatic correspondence pertaining to Yalta and U. S.-Chinese relations. The appropriation nearly got known through penny-pinching Congressman John Taber, however, who thought it was a project by the State Department to get out of the bill. Only some fast talking by Bridges and Knowland in House-Senate conference now averted.

Since then, the two senators have written letters to the State Department asking for progress reports on the Yalta document. On top of this, Bill Rivers of Republican Senate secretary, hiked down to the State Department to prod historian McKivaine himself.

It is highly unusual for a Senate functionary, not an elected senator, to try to intervene in State Department administration but he pressed anyway. Asked about his talk, he replied: "It's something I shall like to see the State Department discuss. It's better that two parties talk about it."

At the State Department meanwhile, 600 ascertainations are being made of the Yalta papers were on the desk of Undersecretary of State Bob Murphy. When going to get time to read these things" he was interrupted before he flew to Paris to try to patch up our relations with France—a problem which he considered more important than the Yalta documents. Meanwhile, the unread galleys proofs continue sitting on his desk.

## Scientists Say Bomb Tests Are Biologically Hazardous

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSTON

WASHINGTON A MACABRE question is now being debated seriously and even hotly by scientists in and out of the government. The question is whether the human race may be endangered by the increasing level of radiation generated by nuclear explosions like the recent hydrogen test series in the Pacific.

"It should be noted," said Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss after the Pacific test "that after every test we have had, and the Russian tests as well, there is a small increase in the level of radiation. But currently it is far below the levels which could be harmful in any way to human beings."

The official line, in short, is that there is nothing to worry about. But it is at least worth noting that a number of reputable scientists are convinced that there is a great deal to worry about. "Repeated atomic explosions," distinguished British scientist, Dr. Edgar B. Adrian, stated recently "will lead to a degree of radioactivity which no one can tolerate or escape."

A BIZARRE EXPERIMENT Something of what Dr. Adrian means is suggested by the results of a bizarre experiment described in the current issue of the technical magazine, *Nature*. "In the course of this experiment, the thyroid glands of 39 cattle, 5 lambs, and 10 sheep, which had been slaughtered in Memphis, San Francisco and Boston, were examined for radioactivity.

A number of these slaughtered beasts—nearly those originating in Florida—were found to have radioactive thyroids. The count went as high as 23 times normal. The animals had eaten foliage containing iodides made radioactive by nuclear explosions—probably the Pacific series, possibly as yet undisclosed Russian tests. The thyroid line, in short, is that all these tests are causing sharp increases in background radiation, on a global scale. What happens is that radioactive material from the bomb cloud falls

not unpredictably on the earth below. The controversy is about what this does to human beings. Dr. Adrian's view is not to be taken lightly, for he is a winner of the Nobel Prize. But he is considered an extremist. The more general view is expressed in an article in the Sept. 10 issue of "Science," by Dr. A. M. S. Livingston, a leading geneticist from the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Livingston writes that "it is a fair guess that all life as we have been subjected to eradication from nuclear bombs. There are, he writes, "two types of damage to be considered: individual, and damage to the genes in any given individual."

On the first point, Dr. Livingston does not go so far as Dr. Adrian, although he sees some hazard "especially in an increase in the probability of the development of malignant growths." In other words, he believes that nuclear explosions will increase the incidence of cancer.

But it is the possible damage to the genes, that all life is reproduced, that particularly concerns Dr. Livingston. High energy radiation, he says, by doing its work in an irregularly random fashion, produces "defective individuals" or mutations. "These are old-fashioned words, monsters."

Dr. Livingston states fully that "there is no doubt that the conclusion that the bombs already exploded will ultimately result in the production of numerous defective individuals." There is no way, he writes, to measure this effect quantitatively—in other words, to know just how many little life-form monsters each bomb test will produce. But they will be "numerous."

In conclusion, Dr. Livingston writes, with a heat unusual in a scientific statement, "I regret that an official in a position of such responsibility should have stated that there is no biological hazard. . . ."

## Disney Productions Will Be Welcome TV Fare For Kids

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PERHAPS they do not generally give awards to the president of networks, but I think the one that Mr. Robert Kintner of the American Broadcasting Co. deserves a solid gold something for hiring the services of Walt Disney for this autumn's TV program. If nobody else is grateful, I am grateful for his rising crop of potential young thugs should send him a blessing.

In an era when it is considered sport to kick people to death and shoot each other with zigzags and murder each other with hot rods and take dose fun. Mr. Disney and Mr. Kintner appear to re-focus the young and adult—mind on slightly healthier top than murder, space cadets, sodium and ill-conceived snuff and unmythical rudeness.

Disney's stuff is cut into four parts, and of Tomorrow, Frontierland, True Life Adventure and Fantasyland. Land of Tomorrow deals with scientific fact, which is actually more thrilling than scientific fiction. Frontierland consists of stories about our legends—Dan Boone, Kit Carson, Dave Crockett and the like. True Life Adventure deals with nature photography and expeditions in all lands, and Fantasyland, of course, is the stamping ground of Master Dildid Duck and Sener Miguel Mouse. The whole package cost 20 million skins and will last for years.

INTERESTS PERVERTED I can tell Bob Kintner right now that it will succeed where the interests of kids have definitely been perverted. It's a matter of abnormal blood-and-thunder years in the comics and on the radio and TV. The perversion is not necessary.

There is, for instance, more interest in animals and nature to be seen in the TV series. The zoo are packed and the animal movies do fantastic business. Disney's series like *Beaver Valley* and *Sea Island*, and the upcoming African rariety wrought by Al Milotte who has been working on his rising crop of potential young thugs should send him a blessing.

In a small way, I have experimented with creating a diversionary interest for kids, in a monthly series for the magazine *Film and Stream*. It has been running for two years, nearly. It started out as an attempt on my part to interest kids in adults, and vice-versa, by not writing either up for one or the other category. We named it "The Old Man and the Boy," and it had all I could remember affectionately of my relationship as a kid with two grandfathers and my father. It is now a monthly series.

I also remember I once asked the son of a friend of mine what he thought of the cowboys and Indians, or what?

PLAYS "RADIO" "We play the radio," he said with some dignity. He never heard of Paul Bunyon, John Henry, Boone, Carson, Lewis and Clark, and the cowboys and Indians, or what?

## Secret Yalta Minutes May Be Aired

Grunwald Finally Talks

Four years ago when I first began investigating the mysterious activities of "Myster" Man . . . Henry Grunwald, I never dreamed that some day I would be coming to his defense.

At the time Grunwald occupied a room in the Washington Hotel registered under the name of Harry Woodring, former secretary of war, I was roughly after he heard I was checking on him he left for Virginia and remained missing for a month while the FBI and Senate subpoena servers tried to locate him. He was wanted at that time to testify in the strange wire-tapping case in which the telephone of Howard Hughes of Trans World Airlines was being tapped on behalf of Pan American Airways through such unique intermediaries as Grunwald, a U. S. senator and a Washington police lieutenant.

Grunwald, when finally located, refused to talk to the Senate committee. He has also refused to talk to any other Senate committee. In fact, he has refused to talk.

And it comes as a surprise that I who first uncovered Grunwald's activities, am now interviewing him on television. It came about in a peculiar manner. In the first place, I was subpoenaed to testify against Grunwald about a month ago in a grand jury proceeding. I answered the subpoena and testified on a relatively minor matter. But while the proceedings of a grand jury must remain confidential, it seemed to me that the Justice Department was grasping at straws when they should have been going

after the big wheels behind Grunwald. Though he did wield a lot of influence, he was relatively small fry compared with the senators, cabinet members and big businessmen, who hobnobbed with Grunwald and used him when they needed him.

### Three Squad Cars

Despite this, I found the Treasury had three squad cars following him day and night, with a listening apparatus outside his home. I also found that three squad cars almost scared the Hungarian minister, Karoly Starka, and his family out of their wits. Starka lives next door to the Grunwalds, at 3805 Club Drive, Chevy Chase. And when the mystery man was in the house, Starka lives next door to the Grunwalds, at 3805 Club Drive, Chevy Chase. And when the mystery man was in the house, Starka lives next door to the Grunwalds, at 3805 Club Drive, Chevy Chase. And when the mystery man was in the house, Starka lives next door to the Grunwalds, at 3805 Club Drive, Chevy Chase.

Finally Grunwald got in touch with me. It was a little surprised at first, and I guess the three squad-car operators were surprised too when he parked in front of my house and walked in. That afternoon they called off their squad cars. That was how the TV interview came about. The amazing thing is that Grunwald, in his own proceedings, I answered the subpoena and testified on a relatively minor matter. But while the proceedings of a grand jury must remain confidential, it seemed to me that the Justice Department was grasping at straws when they should have been going