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Why Is Your City Tax Bill Bigger?

CHARLOTTE is in trouble. After a decade of amazing postwar growth, the Queen City is suddenly finding it difficult to pay the price for that growth.

Richmond 26.3 per cent, Houston, 27.6 per cent, Jackson, Miss., 17.5 per cent, New Orleans 20 per cent, Memphis 19.2 per cent, Tulsa 24.8 per cent, Greenwood, S. C., 63.4 per cent, Wheeling 28.9 per cent, Birmingham 25.8 per cent, Atlanta 14.1 per cent.

Charlotte has a pressing need today for more manufacturing industries to share the ad valorem tax burden. It is all well and good to point with pride to the city's somewhat larger number of carriers. But brief cases are not very good sources of ad valorem revenue. Factories are.

It is all very well to point to Charlotte's relatively high per capita income (\$12.66—higher than any of the cities mentioned above except Houston and Louisville). But the income taxes paid state and federal governments do not ease the immediate problems of City Hall's budgeteers.

Charlotte cannot grow properly in any of its phases unless its industrial foundation keeps more. The former is a simple—more factories, more work, more jobs, more population, wider division of the tax bill. And this also means an opportunity for a healthier, happier, better paid, more attractive community.

Clearly, Charlotte's builders of tomorrow have their work cut out for them.

Private Schools Idea Put Into Focus

EVER since Dr. Beverly Lake boistered the private schools flag at Asheboro last week friends of public education had worried about a possible major shift in Raleigh toward abandoning public schools.

In firmly rejecting a NAACP demand for ouster of the assistant attorney general, Gov. Hodges failed to note the wide difference between Lake's views and those of the administration. Next day the governor conceded the possibility of abandonment of the schools and further opened the area of suspicion about his own position. Then, in a usually reliable Associated Press column, the confusion with a story erroneously putting Mr. Hodges and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles F. Carroll at loggerheads on the school question.

Finally the air has been cleared. Gov. Hodges in a speech at Lincolnton Tuesday put the private schools idea in the state's position back into clear focus. He said this:

"Since the first segregation decision was handed down in May, 1954, other southern states have been considering and discussing the possibility of operating schools through private corporations leasing state-owned buildings, although it has not been previously suggested for North Carolina. Proposals of this kind assume the abandonment of our public school system, and even if they have legal validity—a matter about which I am informed there is considerable difference of opinion—I do not believe we are yet at a point where we must seriously consider such proposals. The abandonment of our public school system is a course of action which is and has always been available as a last resort. If it should be decided that that is a proper step to take.

"It has been our hope . . . that a way could be found to preserve our public schools within our southern tradition.

Perle Flees White Friends Flight

PERLE MESTA's precipitate flight from a Saigon hotel which was being guested by ax-wielding students is a grave disappointment. It just doesn't sound like Perle.

Flight one would expect from an average woman who found a most bedeviling down the doors of her hotel suite, but heretofore nobody has ever been able to catch Mrs. Mesta average and get away with it.

She's been giving the biggest, the brightest, the most unusual parties in Washington for years. And when Mr. Truman named her minister to Luxembourg she became a sort of diplomatic luxury few other countries can afford.

Her views on world problems were far from common. Returning from a tour behind the Iron Curtain she made the provocative observation that the Bakus

From The Baltimore Evening Sun

JUMPING JAZZ BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

MAYBE some of our younger representatives at Geneva this week ought to slide up to one of the younger Soviet stenographers, humming a few bars of, say, "Muskrat Rumble" or "South Hampden Street Parade" and ask with some music behind the Iron Curtain now.

Something is afoot. When Papa Stalin was alive it was clearly a matter of papa don't low no non-Communist music played in here. And papa's ideas of acceptable music are pretty rigid. Like a lot of papas, Stalin looked with scorn upon the saxophone, flute to the bar and the barrel-house fiddle. He even complained that his best musicians, like Prokofiev, Miskowicz, Khachatryan and Shostakovich had no melody.

By the end of 1953 tangos and rumbas were being heard. In 1954 the keepers of Communist culture were crying for more love in the love songs. By spring of this year the Russians had even drafted a tentative toe back into the pool of American jazz, authorizing Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" to be played. Now, we hear, the Polish government has formally organized a jazz combination of un-stated size which will play not only Polish and Russian jazz—whatever that may be—but will deal in the works of Duke Ellington and Harry James.

Since everything in the Communists do is presumed to have at least one sinister motive, the relaxation of the ban on jazz may be fraught with all sorts of unseen dangers. But we hardly need worry. For in that field, at least, we would negotiate from a position of monumental strength.

Peace Hopes Rest On Big Four, U. N. And Useful Atom

By DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

Written For The Charlotte News

EDITORS' NOTE: Former U. S. senator and president of the University of North Carolina, and now a United Nations member, Dr. Graham has put down his private views for readers of the news on current chances for the end of the cold war.

NEW YORK IN SEEKING to answer your question as to the present prospects for relaxing the tensions of the cold war and for taking more definite steps toward peace, I wish first of all to say that I am not a pessimist, nor am I a complacent optimist. I speak with more of the general hope now felt by the people of the world than with any expert knowledge. I am professor of the statesman at Geneva.

The conference at Geneva has gotten off to a good start with friendly gestures on both sides. The chief stumbling block is a change from the blasts and counterblasts which have sometimes characterized the opening conferences of the two great power groups.

FIRST ISSUES The immediate issues which divide the Communist and non-Communist world are: (1) the re-division of Germany with real freedom in elections and with real freedom in its own decisions concerning re-arming and membership in the democratic community; (2) free elections in the Eastern European nations; (3) the Yalta agreement in accordance with the principle of the self-determination of peoples; (4) the limitation of the arms race; (5) the continuation of American bases in many lands as a part of the defensive strategy of the "free world"; (6) progressive and effectively enforceable disarmament of all types of forces and weapons of war and mass destruction; (7) the opening of knowledge and contacts between the two worlds; (8) the promised ending of subversion as part of an international apparatus; and (9) the admission of non-Communist China to the United Nations, subject to the requirements of the United Nations.

Some of these issues are progressively insoluble except as adamant positions make them so. These main issues provide the opportunity to carry out in action the good faith of the friendship and good will with which the conference of the Big Four



DR. GRAHAM IN HIS STUDY The Prayerful Seek A New Muster Of Nations

Now that it has been made clear by the united strength of the ten-year policies for peace with freedom that no totalitarian tyranny of world empire can override free peoples, it is the prayer tonight of Buddhist, Hindu, Parsee, Taoist, Shintoist, Muslim, Jew and Christian, that the negotiations at Geneva will mean a more decisive turn in world affairs toward the self-determination, well-being and peace of all people. It is the common prayer of people everywhere that the muster of nations decisively shift from the line-up of two worlds with arms and atom bombs against the family of man to one world of the family of man against arms and atomic bombs. This is the challenge and the Big Four during the days to come.

III. While thermosuclear power, as presently directed, casts its long shadow over the earth and darkens all the homes and hopes of men, the third hope of the year 1955 is in the effectua-

ward a deeper consciousness of one God and the equal brotherhood of all people. The evolution of states from feudal-states to nation-states has brought the people of the world to the alternatives between a totalitarian-world-empire or a more effective cooperation of nation-states in a more adequate United Nations for a more inclusive collective security of freedom, justice and peace in the world. The evolution of atomic power in the hands of man in the absolute totalitarian-state is the greatest threat which has come to the survival of the human species on this planet. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche and Professor Walter G. Whitman, Secretary General of the International Conference on the Perpetual Uses of Atomic Energy, and representatives of all the atomic member nations in the United Nations, are working on the behalf of the people of the world the President's suggestion of Atoms for Peace which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Nothing less than (1) the spiritual depth of the power of the consciousness of the Fatherhood of one God, (2) the democratic power of the breadth of the idea of the equal brotherhood of all people, and (3) the organic development of a more adequate United Nations are all needed for the spiritual transformation of the nature of man, the democratization of society and the cooperation of nations for the use of science, technology and the humane studies for a fairer and more creative life for all people.

WAYS TO PEACE In competitive coexistence and in widening the power of cooperation of nations for health, education, technical assistance, economic development, reciprocal trade, cultural exchange, progressive and enforceable disarmament, and the humane uses of atomic power, will be the ways through which the universal yearning of the people for peace shall transcend the high potentials of the world war into the cooperation of nations for freedom, justice, compassion and peace on earth.

In the love of God and man which transcend all races, colors, creeds, boundaries and curtains, and with a sense of brotherhood with all people whether across the narrow streets, across the hard tracks or across the wide seas, we would, in spite of all illusions, frustrations and fears, pray with faith and work with patience in the long and difficult pilgrimage of the people for peace and freedom in the eternal adventure toward the Kingdom of God "who made of one blood all the nations of man to dwell on the face of the earth."

People's Platform

Holy Bible Teaches Religion, Not Science

EDITORS' NOTE: A WRITERS' pull attempt to the use of the Bible in People's Platform July 12 prompts me to present to your readers a few points to lesson the effects of such attacks on the Book that many of us hold sacred.

The Bible has given to teach religion, not science, yet Dana, in his "Manual of Geology," summarizes his understanding of the Messianic account of the creation in complete accordance with the Bible.

It is sufficient to say that we Christians accept all the teachings of the Bible by faith. The Bible, in the most simple form, teaches that it can be accepted in no other way. In John 3:29 Jesus said: "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." The Bible also teaches that those who accept it will be saved.

But the Bible goes further still. It tells us why others cannot understand the Bible; in 2 Corinthians 4:3-4: "If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost. In whom the God of this world has blinded their eyes, that they believe not." The truth of this statement repeats itself over and over, every time an unbeliever attempts to interpret the scriptures.

He seems to have his wares crossed in his statement, "combating armored legions with weapons of straw." Science is a wonderful thing, but we all must

admit that science is also a "growing thing" and it is by no means full grown yet. The Bible is. The authority it has maintained for over 4,000 years is proof enough, among else, absolutely not to be made a claim for. For science to contradict the scripture is like a 7-year-old boy having the audacity to tell a grown man how to grow up. And to add to this, check the books of science on the library shelves against the books that have been taken out of circulation because they don't "agree" any longer.

I am of the opinion that science could advance itself hundreds of years if it would try to accept the authority of the Bible instead of disprove them.

— J. A. MARTIN

'Many Compliments' For News Pictures

CHARLOTTE EDITORS' NOTE: I am gratified to contribute you and Mr. Edinger on the excellence of the photographs appearing in The Charlotte News. I have heard many compliments on the beauty of the pictures.

—AL SMITH

Quote, Unquote

"Jim" said a friend, "what's the idea of driving 22 miles when there is only two cents difference in the price of beer?" "I drive over there," explained Jim, "and then I just drink until I show a profit." —Memphis Press-Scimitar.



"Isn't that just like the Russians to go on a peace offensive when we get the Civil Defense Program all worked out . . ."

Drew Pearson's Wire-Tapping Spies Swarm In Geneva

SWITZERLAND today is the base for the greatest concentration of spies in recent European history. It always was a haven for spies, and it was here that Allen Dulles, now somewhat exalted the "chief spyhead of the U.S.A.," operated as head of the European O.S.S.

Now the Geneva conference is in full blast, secret agents have invaded this usually somber city. The agents operating here are the most sophisticated collection of wire-tapping devices ever assembled in any one place.

Beat Anything They beat anything Sen. McCarthy ever dreamed of. These long, date-listening devices are such that they can be placed near the Russian delegation, and will occupy by Eves, however, and thus agents can listen in on personal conversations by either face-to-face or by means of a device which will be his opposite number. One device is so fantastic that it can pick up sound 200 yards off. The agents operating these devices are both Russian and American, and it will be a miracle if either Eisenhower or Bulganin goes into

a conference with each other without knowing in advance exactly what the other man is thinking about.

Geneva-Go-Round After this conference ends, the peacemakers of the world will hold a meeting here in Geneva. The meeting, Nikita Khrushchev's official Soviet biography says he became like a shipwrecked man on the frozen sea. The top Russian delegates into a swank villa on the lake and a large coterie of Russian experts with the help of several austere bodyguards bustling around the middle . . . The Russians brought their own press to the Geneva-Go-Round. They are efficient and courteous, with many of them speaking English. Intermixed are hundreds of Swiss courier-expionage agents guarding the bodyguards who guard the dignitaries.

No Accidents The Swiss are very thorough people and they want no accidents to mar this conference. . . Even so, they are polite. Photographers were given this invitation to submit their cameras to the police to see if any saw-ed-off machine guns were inside. "All camera men

to take pictures at the Palace Des Nations are invited to present their cameras to the success of the Big Four's negotiations.

Meeting Nixed President Eisenhower has abandoned the idea of a dramatic meeting with Pope Pius at his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo near Rome.

Eisenhower advisers had discussed the idea as a move to dramatize America's almost search for an end to the cold war, and Eisenhower, though not anxious to prolong his visit to Europe, was willing to go.

However, Secretary Dulles has poured cold water on the idea. He pointed out that if Eisenhower went to Rome he would of necessity be forced to call on new Italian Premier Segni. And Dulles does not want to begin Segni's practice.

Dulles is still wedded to ex-President Segni and feels that the new government is a bit too much left of center.