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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1957

They Walk The Streets In Defiance

TOTALLY delinquent and incorrigible (Negro girls) are walking the streets of Charlotte because I cannot get them in a training school.

Judge Willard R. Galling's frank disclosure yesterday gave shocking emphasis to the inadequacy of facilities for maladjusted juveniles in North Carolina.

The whole of society is affected by these shortcomings. Society permits conditions to exist that produce such outbreaks and society is in turn victimized by these same individuals.

How do delinquents react to this condition? They defy the courts because they know we can't do anything with them," said Judge Galling.

The situation is even worse with boys than it is with girls. In some cases with Negro boys, it means a wait of from seven to eight months before an offender can be admitted to Morrison Training School at Hoffman.

Charlotte and Mecklenburg County are attempting to supply storage remedies by providing juvenile detention quarters to meet emergency situations. But this

is impossible to tell, at this point, if many perimeter residents are being converted to the cause. The success of the city's evangelism will be measured at a much later date.

What is more important today is the fact that an earnest effort is being made to inform the citizenry, face to face, about the whys and wherefores of annexation.

Residents of the perimeter are being given a remarkable opportunity to have their questions answered firmly and authoritatively. It personalizes the problem and, in a significant way, personalizes the municipal government's relationship to potential citizens of Charlotte.

This is a project about which Mayor Phil Van Every and City Manager Henry Yancey were less than enthusiastic. In fact, many top officials of the city approached these meetings with grave misgivings.

They have nevertheless done everything in their power to make the town hall meetings informative and effective. They have something to sell — a better future for the metropolitan community — and they are selling it with adroitness and candor.

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U.S. To Test 'World's Most Terrible Weapon' In 1957

By STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — An intercontinental ballistic missile, known as "the ultimate weapon," will be tested this year, according to present Air Force plans. The test may come in the late summer or early fall, but in any case, unless Air Force schedules go awry, the terrible weapon will be tested before 1957 ends.

The first test of the intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM, will be comparable in significance to the first test of the atomic bomb. For like the atomic bomb, the ICBM will in time basically transform the nature of warfare and thus the whole world situation.

The missile to be tested is known unofficially as "Atlas" (it's official Air Force designation is WS-107A-1), and the Convair Company has been principally responsible for its development. Another form of the ICBM, known as "Titan" is thought to be about a year behind Atlas in its development cycle.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT — The near prospect of a test of Atlas represents a very great technical achievement. Until rather recently, forward estimates put the first test of an ICBM in 1959, or later. The test, however, for better or for worse, is nearer the age of the ultimate weapons than the world ever has recently had hoped or feared.

The ICBM is called the ultimate weapon for a simple reason: it cannot be intercepted by any means now known. Details are secret, but the general characteristics of Atlas are well known. It is a staged missile, weighing on the launching site about 15 tons. At maximum acceleration it will reach a speed on the order of 30 times the speed of sound. It will reach a maximum altitude on the order of 650 miles. Its range will be 5,000 miles or more. Thus, when it is developed as an operational weapon, it will be capable of speed from launching targets half a world away within a matter of minutes.

These characteristics suggest why no means of intercepting the missile are now known. The problem of interception is comparable, in very simple terms, to intercepting a bullet in mid-air before it reaches a soldier who is being aimed. The difference is that the target is not a single soldier, but a whole city which can be blasted off the face of the earth by the missile's hydrogen warhead. A city, unlike a soldier, cannot hide in a foxhole or behind armor. To be sure, the scientists have some ideas about how the job of intercepting or deflecting the missile might be done. But these ideas are for the present wholly theoretical.

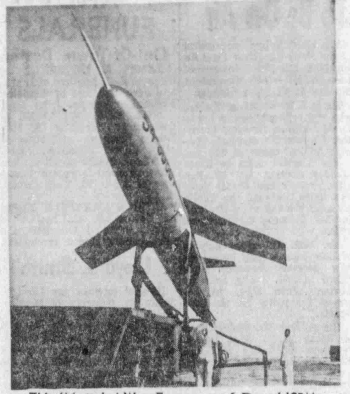
Although the immediate prospect of a test of Atlas reflects a very great technical achievement, it should not be taken to mean that the United States will be armed with these decisive weapons in the near future. Like almost all new weapons, the missile to be tested is a prototype, rather than a weapon which could be used in war, and there is a very long gap between the test-

ing of a prototype and the creation of an operational weapons system.

WARHEAD PROBLEM — When an operational weapon is produced, it will be enormously costly, and large numbers of weapons, and large numbers of expensive launching sites as well, must be created before there will be a truly operational ICBM weapons system. The Air Force estimate is that such a system will come into existence sometime between 1963 and 1967.

AREA WEAPON — In the meantime, the capability of inflicting "massive retaliation" by other means — especially nuclear aircraft — will still be required.

As these facts suggest, the era of the ultimate weapon, like the era of the atomic bomb, will usher in, in endless, entirely new problems for the defense planners, and some of these problems will be considered in a forthcoming report. In any case, the test of the world's first intercontinental ballistic missile, which is to occur



This 'Matador' Was Forerunner of Dread ICBM

ing out smaller targets — an aircraft or a key factory — will still be required.

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The Ins Give The Outs The Word

WITH honesty and skill, municipal officials are taking the case for city limits extension to the very centers of public skepticism about the move. Two town hall meetings have already been held; others are planned for next week.

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Wild Political Cross-Currents Make Policy-Shaping Difficult

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON — The hideous difficulties of conducting foreign policy under our system of divided powers and with a people so passionately and immediately concerned with the quarrels that rent the world are once again reflected in the headlines.

The atmosphere is more and more reminiscent of the last year and a half of Dean Acheson's tenure as secretary of state. Then Republicans, along with a few Democrats, were trying to unload on Acheson all the blame for America's troubles in the Far East. The Acheson personality had become a strong irritant, as the personality of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has today.

The visit of King Saud of Saudi Arabia illustrates the domestic cross-currents which a foreign policy decision can stir. The king is at the highest level of government, including the National Security Council, and his visit could improve relations with the Arab states and help to solidify the position of America in the Middle East.

KING'S ULTIMATUM — So the invitation was issued and certain complications immediately arose. According to a report which diplomats here credit word came back from the king that he would expect President Eisenhower to greet him as he arrived at Washington's National Airport. If this were not done, it would be an affront which the king could not suffer.

All heads of state, including King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece, have been received on the White House porch. But the concession was made for Saud and it means, incidentally, that from here on out the President

will have to greet every other head of state at the airport.

But the visit and the courtesies being shown the Arabian king do not mean that the government of the United States approves everything he does. This is a basic concept that the king must understand. The way of decisions taken in America is not so simple.

PRIMITIVE LAND — Despite the recent flow of oil wealth, Saudi Arabia remains a primitive country where slavery of a kind exists and where the heads and hands of criminal offenders are summarily chopped off. These practices are deeply repugnant to Americans and they are in no way condoned by the king's visit.

It was, after all, an American, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who first visited feudal Japan and invited a Japanese delegation to come to the United States. The American interest as a tradition, it was considered important to open up a country that had been heretofore sealed away by the fierce rule of the Samurai.

One criticism of Dulles is that he has glossed policy decisions and a realistic appraisal of America's own interest with self-righteousness, thereby creating resentment both at home and abroad. Against the background of the remarkably friendly reception he had in Congress during his first four years he will be tempted, now that a barrage of criticism has begun, to assume the cloak of martyrdom.

Secretaries of state have traditionally been forced to fall back on the more-sinned-against-than-sinners role.

FACTIONALISM — Thanks to the behind-the-scenes work of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, the House has unanimous support for a survey of policy in the Middle East over the past 11 years. This should take it out of the arena of factionalism, and it is just possible that the end which Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) sought will be achieved. That was to find out the error which had led to the present state of extreme and urgent peril in an area where the West has a vital stake.

Obviously those errors did not have anything to do with the long way back and they have their origin in the very complexities that make the formulation of a realistic foreign policy so difficult.

Any investigation or survey that goes beyond pot-smoking—beyond the attempt of the party to blacken the kettle and vice versa — will have to examine those complexities. And that may be, by its very definition, an impossible assignment.

"By Ginger! We Might Even Try Negotiating With The Oil Potentates Of Texas"



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.

Possum Walk Lives In Charlotte's Shadow — Charlotte, N.C. Betty Johnson has put Possum Walk on the map. But is there such a town? Do they have any business buildings? Do they have a post office? Or does Betty get her mail by RFD from Charlotte?

If so, wouldn't you say that she is from Charlotte? It's been some years since I was out in that section, but I remember it as a little dirt road meandering along past a few farm houses. I'm all for Betty though. At least she doesn't have a swelled head.

I heard her one time when she was on Arthur Godfrey's show. She told Godfrey about Grady Cole and said that we called her the Arthur Godfrey of the South. — MRS. M. E. SOMES

News Is Saluted — Raleigh, N.C. I wish to express my thanks to you for the unbiased way you have handled the tax issue in this state. By your news coverage of the issue, you have dem-

onstrated a sincere interest in behalf of all the people of North Carolina. — J. W. HOLDER Executive Secretary-Treasurer N.C. State AFL-CIO

City's Mayor Enjoys Opportunity To Serve — Charlotte, N.C. I love my job being mayor and serving the fine citizens of this community. I hope that I have served them well. — PHIL VAN EVERY

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Deliberate Timing — Sourwine started the New York Times probe on his own, without any vote by the Internal Security Committee. Not even Sourwine would have taken this initiative without consulting other committee members. The probe was hastily before Sourwine ran for the Senate in Nevada, and some senators felt that the timing was deliberate in order to help Sourwine's Senate ambitions.

Badly Beaten — Sourwine left the Committee last year to run for the Senate in Nevada, where he was severely trounced in the Demo-



KING SAUD An Afloat Avowed

MR. DOWNY

DOWNY Woodpecker is his accepted name, though here and there he is called Tommy Woodpecker, Black and White Driller, Little Guinea Woodpecker, even Little Sapsucker. This last name is in error, for the Downy is not a sapsucker, but all the others are quite in order, even that of Little Downy, for the Downy's black-and-white feather pattern has some resemblance to the coloring of a domestic guinea fowl such as used to be common on many farms.

By any name the Downy is a shy but friendly bird common to most wooded areas and often seen at or near the bird feeder at the window sill or in the back yard. When he comes to the feeder, however, it is for suet rather than for seeds. Three out of every four mouthfuls of the Downy's food consist of insects, worms, larva or, if he can find it, suet.

The Downy is a small bird, just a bit larger than most warblers, just a bit smaller than a bluebird. In winter he usually looks even bigger, because he fluffs his feathers to keep warm. But if he looks as big as a blue jay he isn't a Downy. He's a Hairy Woodpecker. The

Hairy and the Downy are full cousins, marked except the same even to the scarlet red-capped hoods they wear. They even have the same cheery, chirpy voice, though the big Hairy is more of a baritone.

Mr. Downy has about him something of the cheerful air of the chickadee, though with a diffidence quite alien to Mr. Chick. He is more self-sufficient, perhaps, and a little less truculent. He is just about the perfect winter guest, one whose swooping flight is a melody of motion and whose tapping on a dead limb is very close to song.

Some weeks after receiving \$800 compensation for the loss of her jewelry an elderly woman informed her insurance representative that the missing property had turned up in a cupboard. "I didn't think it would be fair to keep both the jewels and the money, so I thought I would be pleased to know that I have saved the \$800," she said. "Cross," she wrote. — WALL STREET JOURNAL

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

FEW people even inside the Senate saw what happened, but Sen. Joe McCarthy boycotted President Eisenhower when he came up for lunch with the Senate GOP Policy Committee this week.

All Republican senators were invited to the Appropriations Committee room where the luncheon was held, to say hello to their leader. A Secret Service man had a list of all senators permitted to enter. One was missing by the name of Joe McCarthy. But Joe did not come.

Carefully, he stayed on the Senate floor, then rather ostentatiously took two young girls from Wisconsin around Senate corridors, stopped in front of the room where the luncheon was being held, posed for photographers, and went on.

Dag's 'Too Neutral' — Diplomats who worry over the sometimes narrow pro-Nasser operations of

Joe McCarthy Boycotts Ike's Luncheon

UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold recall the remark made by that venerable crusader for peace, Trygve Lie, when he retired as secretary general of the U. N. "You see, I am Mrs. Morse."

The old Norwegian lion, who had taken firm sides against the Communists in the Korean war, shook his head as if preferring not to comment. Then he said: "He is too Swedish and too neutral for me."

Sad Departure — After ex-Secretary of Interior Doug McKay was defeated by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) in a bitter Senate race, McKay gave up his job and went to their Washington apartment in the Greenbriar. About that time, a woman named the Greenbriar Apartments, asking if they had a vacancy.

"We will have a lovely apartment available next month," promised the Greenbriar manager. "Secretary and Mrs.

least she doesn't have a swelled head. I heard her one time when she was on Arthur Godfrey's show. She told Godfrey about Grady Cole and said that we called her the Arthur Godfrey of the South. — MRS. M. E. SOMES

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