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County Must Have Room To Function

WHEN? For years that has been the most pertinent question about proposed construction of a new county office building.

By the time a determined effort to launch the project was begun last year, a long-standing need for more space had been turned into a pressing necessity.

The County Commission's decision to call a \$2.5 million bond election comes not a moment too soon. It should be followed as quickly as possible by a decision on the site and setting of the election date.

The outside of Mecklenburg's courthouse, of course, belies the need for urgency. The face of county government looks just as serene and majestic as county government may have been when

the courthouse was built in 1928. Charlotte had 80,000 people then, half its present population. The business of the superior courts then was completed in a period of a few days each month.

There are three superior courts operating progressively worse. With courthouse rooms being subdivided to provide more office space, the time clearly had come for action.

The result on the inside of the courthouse is that, in the words of Commission Chairman Sid McEad, "this place has been split up and split up and split up and now there is nothing left to split up."

But it can be used efficiently for these functions only when a new office building makes it possible to lessen the courthouse's resemblance to a sardine can with columns.

School Aid Bill Was Killed With Coyness

FEDERAL aid for school construction has been defeated for the second straight year by an informal conspiracy of coyness.

It's difficult at this point to see which was the more demure—the administration or the House—when the time came to settle the question. By accepting an amendment prohibiting use of federal funds in any segregated school district, the House assured the bill's defeat without taking a clear stand on the principal issue.

By half-hearted statements of support of the bill he had advanced earlier with such apparent conviction, the President encouraged the House action.

To be sure, the President's position in support of the bill has been defended by Indiana's Rep. Charles Halleck as "consistent" and "firm."

of the bill itself. We supported the President's program as an emergency answer to an emergency situation. Some 7,200 North Carolina children are housed in classrooms which accommodate two shifts daily. Another 3,700 youngsters are attending school in temporary quarters not owned by the local board of education and located away from the campus.

As it turned out, neither Congress nor the administration was willing to settle the question of federal aid.

They left it hanging until the next election, along with U. S. school boards trying to chart a way to end the classroom shortage.

The Radio Is Useful And Will Survive

THERE once lived a little girl named Virginia who worried about whether there really was a Santa Claus. Today she is supplanted by the people who worry about what may become of radio.

As television assumes sprout out of every house top there is a genuine and growing concern about what is happening to radio. Will it be relegated to the distant past of silent movies, minstrel shows, the circus big-top, and travelling chauntaus?

Certainly no family today stays glued around the radio as it once did. The family gathering has moved to the Pandora's box of television, no matter what

And the fact remains that in times of real emergency, whether it be a hydrogen bomb attack or flood or forest fire, the radio can fulfill a highly useful service of warning people of the dangers about them. It also brings fast news flashes from anywhere around the world.

And there is another very real use for radio which has not been sufficiently recognized. As great new turnpikes are pushed across the nation, from coast to coast, more and more automobile drivers are going faster and faster along more and more monotonous highways.

The Movies Need Wider Marquees

IT IS ON hot, sticky summer days when one can wonder about important things.

Like Elvis Presley. Or Lawrence Welk. Or Kim Novak. And Hollywood.

Take Hollywood, for instance. This is a good time to curve a spine in a hammock and think about Hollywood.

After three or four minutes, you come up with a discernible trend. The trend: Longer movie titles.

Before that there was the interesting title, PHOTTTT. GIANT was another long one.

But today, swinging here in the hammock, you discover the trend toward longer titles. They hardly fit on the marquees.

Take THE FRENCH THEY ARE A FUNNY RACE, OF LOVE IN THE AFTERNOON, OF SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS, OF WILL SUCCESS SPOIL ROCK HUNTER?

It's just nice to spot a trend.

OUR MOTHER TONGUE

TRAVELERS' reports make it certain that summer motoring in the United Kingdom is pleasant and includes the addition of some language puzzles for the American tourist.

At the end of a danger zone near London, Clyde S. Kilby of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., came upon this sign: "End of Prohibition."

His memory of other days in the U. S. made Mr. Kilby feel for a moment near home. Then he guessed he could "resume safe speed."

A similar uncertainty delayed the traveler when he read a sign saying "Dual Carriageway." This time more alert, he guessed "Divided Highway."

ist frustrated when he saw just ahead the sign "Bends for One-Half Mile." Yes, it meant curves and "Double Bend" means an S-curve.

A "No Waiting" sign on a city street seemed at first encouraging, but it turned out to be the American "No-Parking" translated into what Britishers and Americans call their Mother Tongue.

A suicide left a note reading, "I am killing myself because life is boring." It could be that he will find death rather monotonous after several hundred centuries.—JACKSON (Miss.), STATE TIMES.

But versatile guesswork the tour-

Humphrey Leaves Enemy Erritor With Real Regret

WASHINGTON (AP)—With high prosperity and virtually full employment throughout the nation, George M. Humphrey is retiring as secretary of the Treasury to return to the steel business.

There are critics who question the validity of this prosperity and others who take a jaundiced view of "light money" and the rising spiral of prices. They believe that Humphrey's successor, Robert B. Anderson, is inheriting a task calculated to frighten the most stock-hearted champion of the Humphrey policies.

But the secretary is leaving with all flags flying. For four and a half years he has been the most influential figure in President Eisenhower's inner circle. While he picked his own successor he intends to stay away from even the

remotest suggestion of influence on Anderson. His last days in the Treasury have been spent saying no to literally hundreds of requests to write articles, make speeches and give interviews.

FACING THE PAST Humphrey felt he owed it to the National Steel Corp. to take over its direction, having overlaid his time in government as he had originally fixed it, by two-and-a-half-years. What is more he has long been telling the President that the old men in his cabinet should make way for younger men. Otherwise, as Humphrey said again and again, the administration will end up looking worn out and tired, facing the future rather than the past.

As the retiring secretary sees it, he has a big job to do and he

will concentrate on it. His only public appearances in the coming year will be two or three speeches at Republican fundraising dinners and they will be straight party line stuff. Nevertheless, for one who was reluctant to enter government, regarding it as alien and even enemy territory, Humphrey is leaving with real regret.

WARM PERSONALITY Many attempts have been made to pin him down in the political target area. For a variety of reasons these have largely failed. One reason is his warm, expansive personality. Another is the kindness of the press toward this business administration.

Humphrey has been more or less immune even as the fiscal policies of the administration have come under increasing fire. Eco-

nomist analysts out of the Roosevelt-Truman era, such as Leon Keyserling and Robert Nathan, are saying that the overall figures on prosperity conceal what is really a selective prosperity and a selective deflation with the rate of growth of production falling far short of the growth in the working force. They point to price rises for capital goods at 20 per cent for iron and steel before the latest 50 a ton increase—far in excess of wage increases and their character to show that capacity to produce is more and more outrunning the ability of the consumer to buy.

DIRECT ATTACK The most direct attack came in an investigation by the Senate Finance Committee with Sen. Hubert H. Kerr in his most flamboyant Oklahoma style firing away at the secretary. Humphrey was not happy under that fire in the middle of it came a report by a subcommittee, headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, of the Senate's economic committee, recognizing the "light money" policy as a weapon against inflation.

The balance in the general fund of the Treasury on Jan. 28, 1952, when Humphrey came in was \$4.6 billion. His predecessor, John Sprague, with whom he worked closely in the transition period, had left the administration plenty of burning room. Five months later the deficit of \$9 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30 pushed the national debt close to the ceiling fixed by Congress.

Humphrey steps out with \$4 in the general fund and two balanced budgets behind him. He takes satisfaction that Anderson will have no major financing to do until December. These are impressive facts as the command changes. If Humphrey has been hurt by the charges that his own policy has increased the general property and that members of his family profited from his position and has weighed in the balance of America's position in the world. But as for the man himself, general, urbane, eminently practical, he is unchanged.

'Hey! I Thought Us Cats Were Gonna Stick Together'



He's Social Enough

The Man Who Does Nothing

By ROBERT C. RUARK

WE JUST decanted five guests named Trumbull, and three named Shelby, and while they're just old friends to me, I'll bet you a pretty that "What's My Line?" couldn't nail 'em by occupation.

Mr. Trumbull, first name Robert, has a pretty wife named Jean, and three cute daughters aged 17, 15 and 12 who broostat him. They—the daughters, Susie, Joan and Steffi—speak fluent Japanese, and one spent a whole year learning to keep a driver's mind alert and working?

You can't install a television set in a car, without distracting attention from the steering wheel and the road ahead, but you can turn on the car radio, listen to a snatch of music, catch part of a speech, laugh at a few old jokes—and stay awake and alive.

Yes, Virginia, there is still a place for radio.

order to get to New York by way of Spain, but he hasn't worked much in India lately. His biggest kid is entering Radcliffe College this fall.

What does Mr. Trumbull do? MILD AND MEEK If you've quit trying, he's a senior war and Far Eastern correspondent for The New York Times, a paper of some esteem internationally, and a writer of learned books. But he still looks as mild and meek a man as will never be played by Rock Hudson in a trenchcoat as a glamorous foreign correspondent.

My other recent visitor showed up with two gals named Durie, one of which was wife, the other daughter. His name is Tommy Shelby. He could easily be played by an earlier Gary Cooper, because he's long and lean and quiet like Cooper. The senior Durie is blonde and pretty. The junior is blonde and pretty as well.

Tommy has been on eight African safaris and is a great friend to friends of mine such as the dean of them all, Philip Percival in Nairobi, and Harry Selby, John Sutton and Fred Pooleman—all the gang which divides customers from friends.

EASY KNOCK Tommy is very unusual because I never heard anybody knock him in New York, Biarritz, London, Paris, Rome, or Palm Beach.

He also left his best pair of bathing trunks on my front porch, and I have no intention of sending them back.

The answer is nothing really, except some stocks and bonds, and keeping a house in Florida, and going inland and shooting some and traveling a lot, and spreading his easy friendship to the ends of the earth.

But here are a few, a very few people, in the world, who are lucky enough, or talented enough, to do that nothing so much more valuably than a majority of other folks who spend a great deal of time performing nothing that serves of value to the people they touch on.

Banker's Battle Republican banker who doesn't like communism led the battle to pass a school bill on the turbulent floor of the House last week. He is Sam McConnell of Arizona, the fashionable Man Line just outside Philadelphia. He traveled over the U.S. at his own expense studying schools, decided they were vitally needed. This will be Sam's last session of Congress. He is retiring at the age of 62.

The man who outmaneuvered him was another Republican, Congressman "Two-Cadillac" Charles Halleck, who came to Washington a poor country lawyer from northern Indiana. Now he is wealthy. Charley sent his children to private

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.

Palestine Question: A Warrior Withdraws

Editors, The News: Charlotte I capitulate to Henry Kaye of Great Falls, S. C., on the subject of the exclusive Jewish claim to Palestine.

I reckon me and the Jewish scholar Alfred Lillenthal are just plain wrong in thinking the Jews have no more claim to Palestine than other peoples who have inhabited the area since the dawn of recorded history.

I repeat—I capitulate—so please, Mr. Kaye, don't throw me out of your ancient Jewish mythology at me! Verily, it overweighs me. Sir! —J. R. CHERRY JR.

Board Shocked South Carolina

Hartsville, S. C. Editors, The News: IT is shocking to learn through this that three great towns in North Carolina have decided to mix the white and Negro races in the schools starting this September.

Of course this has not been decided by the school boards, but by the people living in the towns but it has been decided by the school boards, and it does not mean the people have not been properly concerned as to who represents them on their school boards. We all know that this is not the will of the people. I pray to God that these good people will wake up and reverse this ruling before it is too late.

People in my section of South Carolina are deeply concerned about our sister state and especially the city of Charlotte. For twenty years a number of South Carolinians have had a close feeling for Charlotte. Many have thought of Charlotte as a South Carolina city. It has been a great distributing point for a large portion of South Carolina, but since Charlotte built its Coliseum and set it up on an integrated basis to help promote the interlocking program, many South Carolinians are disappointed and have refused to attend the interracial meetings at the Coliseum and so have many self-segregating citizens of Charlotte.

We, the people of South Carolina, are fighting with all of our resources to defeat the race mixing and we don't appreciate what the race mixers are doing in Charlotte and the weak resistance they are getting there. Many of us do a lot of our shopping in Charlotte, but unless the merchants and distributors start their voices in opposition to the race mixers, Charlotte is going to lose a lot of business that has been coming from South Carolina. This writer is a salesman who covers about five or six counties in this section and he will certainly use all of his influence to get pressure turned on the merchants and wholesale distributors in Charlotte to wake them up.

—W. G. WARING, President Educators, Inc.

Give Newcomers Friendly Reception

Charlotte, N. C. Editors, The News: THE admission of only five Negroes, leaving an open case for the 35 others, seems to me a cautious, fair, and a wise approach.

Yet what will be the results from students meeting these newcomers in the fall? They do one treat foreign students from India, or Mexico—if we ever were in their place? The same American spirit of friendliness and courteousness (with which we want to impress foreign countries) should be done with the same case here. Parents, teachers, and friends can do much to help improve this situation by discussing the problem with the children calmly, and preparing them better for school this fall, and by setting good examples.

In any case, we want to avoid American activities—insurgencies—as has happened in the Tennessee case. Wouldn't kindly, benign, and amiable treatment contribute toward cooperative results for both groups and assure mature Charlottians?

—MRS. C. R. BROWN

Quote, Unquote

A woman all wrapped up in herself is overpressed.—Chattanooga News-Free Press.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives. They move so fast that experts can hardly keep up with them. In split seconds a motion as savelled down in a couple of seconds, the whispered conversations, the visiting along the aisle is so loud sometimes you can hardly hear the Speaker.

It was during this last-moving westerly that started talking that a pleasant book called "Don't Go Near the Water."

I ran into him constantly in places like Sydney, Australia, Singapore, Tokyo and Hong Kong. The last time I saw him was in Tokyo. He just flew over the Arctic hump and touched Alaska in a minute.

000 and constitutes a New York skyscraper. So public schools aren't important to him.

But to Sam McConnell, wealthy Philadelphia investment banker, they are. During the school debate, another Republican, Bill Ayres of Akron, Ohio, proposed substituting the original Eisenhower school bill for the McConnell-Dixie compromise bill. This distributed federal funds on the basis of need, not on the basis of both party and need. Up jumped "Two-Cadillac" Charley. "Now this is the bill the President really wants," he declared. "I could support this amendment."

Remark Censored Later Halleck had this remark censored from the Congressional Record—for reasons that will become obvious in a minute.

Russia's Schools Ahead Of U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—In some parts of Russia children are required to spend 10 years in school—which means two compulsory years of high school—ahead of some parts of the U.S.

New, modern schoolhouses have been springing all over Russia. Amazing amounts of money have been spent on them. The State University of Kazakh looks as modern as the Supreme Court Building in Washington. The new building of Moscow University cost \$150,000.

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The man who outmaneuvered him was another Republican, Congressman "Two-Cadillac" Charles Halleck, who came to Washington a poor country lawyer from northern Indiana. Now he is wealthy. Charley sent his children to private

schools, the most expensive in Washington. So public schools aren't important to him.

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At this point, northern Democrats came over to Sam McConnell, told him they would throw their full weight behind the Ayres proposal. McConnell was jubilant. He jumped up, started to telephone the White House, confident he could get an immediate message from Eisenhower supporting the bill.

Before he could get a word sent over to Congressman Howard Smith of northern Virginia, leader of the conservative

Dixie-Republican coalition. They knew the tide was going against them; a school bill had just passed. Smith then moved to strike the enacting clause of the original compromise bill.

Move Forestalled Forestalled McConnell's move to the White House and pass the Ayres Republican bill which northern Democrats had accepted.

Charley then voted with the Dixie-GOP coalition to kill the bill and promptly had his own earlier remarks expunged from the Record.

That's how fast things move in the House of Representatives. That's also how hypocritical some Congressmen can be. It's also why children will be going to run-down, cramped, and crowded schoolhouses in many parts of the U. S. this year. Finally, it is why Russia will probably forge ahead of the U.S. in schools within the next couple of years.

Alabama Congressmen were the only southerners who stood up and voted for the school bill. They knew the real issue was not school integration, but better schools. Congressman Carl Elliott of Alabama, who helped draft the school bill, made a credit for influencing all Alabama Congressmen except Boykin and Selden.