



# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## Growing Up Includes Emergencies

THE Charlotte First Aid and Life Saving Crew remain a voluntary organization for very long?

Can this vital, dedicated group, which has amassed a shining record, continue to function amid burgeoning responsibilities, amid a booming population?

The thought here, in looking toward the future, is that it will be increasingly more difficult to function on such an informal basis.

The matter was thrust into the spotlight again when the life saving crew again made known its needs for a centrally located headquarters from which to function. It would save time in rounding up equipment, in training its men and in being able to answer calls—now averaging almost one a day—more efficiently.

But is this the answer, or just another temporary measure?

One official body, the Social Planning Council, has been and is still vitally concerned with the need for emergency services. It has recommended, in sum, that (1) the need for a service such as the life saving crew is vital; (2) that it be supported by funds from taxes; and (3) that it be a county-wide operation (perhaps from the city's fire department as a central location).

In studying other metropolitan areas the size Charlotte is rapidly approaching, the planning council discovered that emergency needs soon outstripped services which a volunteer group could offer.

Paid personnel, in constant attendance came as the only solution to the problem. Able to respond in seconds, metropolitan rescue squads have cut time by having emergencies as their primary responsibility.

With public funds available, more and better equipment can be had. Needs can

even be tied in with those of the fire department. For instance, both organizations use respirators and the like.

One problem is money.

A study committee, in reporting to County Commissioners last summer, recommended a volunteer group with financial aid through United Community Services. The committee noted that the establishment of a professional life saving crew would add a cost of about \$10,000 for new equipment, perhaps \$30,000 yearly in salaries for six to eight men. It also concluded that the volunteer group would dissolve once attached to the reins of official government.

It is quite true that this hardy band deserves the plaudits of the community. They have served well, without fail, with little applause and a meager budget. It seeks to retain its identity, and naturally so, as an efficient team.

Right now the lifesaving crew can match records with any life saving volunteer group. But the fear that social planners is that it cannot keep pace with the community's swift growth.

In Atlanta, for example, the volunteers remain as a worthwhile, needed, auxiliary force on call in emergencies. The primary role, by need, has been taken over by professionals.

How far is Charlotte from such a step?

Can the initial cost be overcome? Would the volunteers themselves be willing to become a secondary force? Should the change be made now or later?

Sober thought needs to be expended by the community.

The hard fact is that mushrooming population needs the best in protection for any emergency. It can strike on a personal level at any time.



Maot's Sun Rises

far that American officials who counted on the traditional "Chinese family system" to bind and restrain communism are wondering whether their hope was wholly valid.

MAO'S BIG TEST

Trying to break up the family will be Mao Tse-tung's greatest test, however. If he can get away with that—as he is doing now—he may well succeed in converting China into a nation of atomized, responsive only to the will of the state.

## People's Platform

### Negro Will Outstrip Whites In Progress

THE Negroes make as much progress in the next 100 years as they have in the last century they will be out ahead of the white race.

There are too many of us in the white race who are not concerned with making any progress at all. All the progress that many white people make is that which they are compelled to make.

The Negro on the other hand moves all over the map of America trying to make a living and to educate his family. This travel in itself is a pretty good education.

Let's quit thinking that we are better than the Negro because we have a white skin. The color of the skin does not insure a quality of more intelligence.

—J. W. JEWELL

### Union Wants Control Of City Government

THE reason the union is set on unionizing the Charlotte City Police Department is because it knows all, is the most efficient way to gain control of our city government and, at the same time, enlarge its bank account.

The union wants power and authority and it cannot achieve this without union dues which they use part of, and all as taxpayers' money, to try to force their unwelcome power and money rackets on our government and taxpayers. Through a court tax-paid court of the land, if we keep giving the union ground in government, we might as well go away with our elected heads of government for they will be powerless; and free government will be a thing of the past because the union will be ruling the country.

As for the union, there is no man that can serve a government 100 per cent and also the union 100 per cent because they do not have the same rules and regulations; therefore, it is impossible to be loyal to both. Naturally an employee would be more loyal to the

one that has the power to take his job, which would be the union if they were in the police department.

We should pay the policeman for the overtime that they spend in courts and when a lawyer has a case postponed let him arrange with the court to pay the policeman for the extra time in court. We should not expect these men and women to give us their service and not be paid for it. They should be paid enough to live on without taking extra jobs. Give them the authority to crack down on all unworkable hirelings for the toilers." (To a Communist, non-Communist family would fit such a description.)

### SATURDAY NIGHT

Where communes are far advanced, segregation of husband and wife is aiming at near ab-

## CHAIN GANG EMPIRE—III

# Abolition Of The Family Is Red China's Big Objective

By R. H. SHACKFORD

ABOLITION of the family is an avowed, primary sociological objective of Red China's new commune system—the first serious step in history to put a whole nation on what amounts to a prison chain gang.

Husbands and wives are being separated. Children are being reared in state institutions run by Communist Party functionaries. Grandparents are being herded into "Houses of Happiness" for the aged if they can't work.

The program already is under way on a massive scale. And evidence of resistance is so slight so

### NEW WAY OF LIFE

Segregated barracks for men and women are replacing individual cottages. Nurseries, kindergartens and boarding schools are being built for children. Communal mess halls are taking the place of the family hearth. Primary allegiance is to the commune and to the para-military unit to which each man, woman, and child is assigned—the "new family."

This "new way of life"—the Red slogan for this part of the commune program—is directed at the younger generations which make up the bulk of China's 650 million people. The Reds are capitalizing on natural tendencies of the young to resist family control.

### HARSH DOCTRINE

"Children no longer think about their homes," the Reds claim in discussing well-advanced communes. "It is the Communist ideal to put children under communal education as soon as they can be separated from their mothers. It is part and parcel of our long-range plan to mold children into the new men imbued with Communist ideology."

Of the Red Flag, the Chinese Communist theoretical magazine, puts it:

"Perhaps somebody will ask: Will not the collective life lead to the breaking up of the family?"

"Well, we have broken up those families which were imbued with miserable hierarchies for the toilers." (To a Communist, non-Communist family would fit such a description.)

### SATURDAY NIGHT

Where communes are far advanced, segregation of husband and wife is aiming at near ab-

soluteness. Often, they are assigned to "regiments" in different areas. When "together" in separate barracks, there are reports of an informal "Saturday night" system. All but one of the married women in a female barrack sleep elsewhere so that each week one wife may spend a night alone with her husband. If the barrack has 10, 20 or 30 inmates, the length of time between turns for an evening alone with one's husband would be 10, 20 or 30 weeks.

It will take many years even for Mao to redo all of China's housing — to put everyone into segregated barracks. But the regime already has peasants turning down their old homes and using the bricks and lumber to build large barracks for living and mess halls.

The communal mess hall has

had most attention to date. Hardly a day passes that Peiping's propaganda mill doesn't grind out news about this project. It is aimed at using less food to feed China's 650 million people and freeing most women for manual work in the fields, mines and factories.

Even the Reds are admitting some problems with communal feeding. Newspapers print complaints — one such claiming a mess hall served only sweet potatoes every meal for days on end.

### IT GOES ON

But the campaign goes relentlessly on — to restrict "excess" consumption; to tree the household for state work; to speed up the eating process and leave more time for work (one commune re-

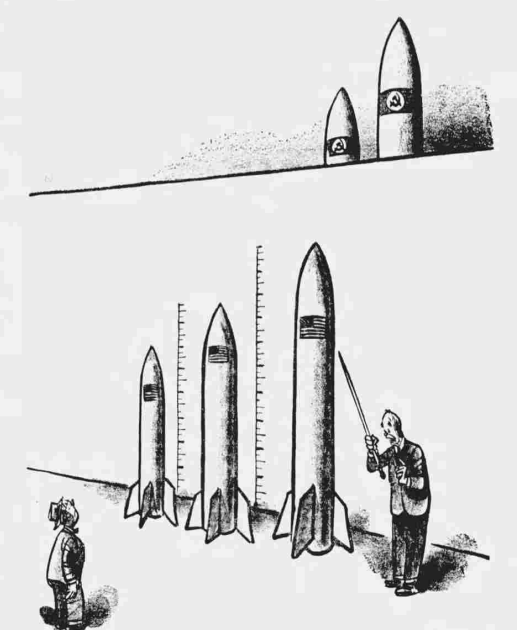
porting three extra working hours a day as a result of communal feeding); to have an entire production unit assembled in one place "to receive instructions and explanations."

The goal is to have all members of each productive unit irrespective of family ties "work, sleep, eat, study and relax with their co-workers." Even when families have a reunion — and schedules allow little time for such nonsense — the meeting will be at a communal meal, in a communal barrack, or at a communal meeting.

The Reds piously proclaim that no one has to eat in a mess hall if he doesn't want to — but soon there will be no other way to eat.

TOMORROW: The bonus and punishment system.

## 'Don't Let Anyone Say We're Not Making Progress'



## A Momentous Switch? Exit Green, Enter Fulbright

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

THE SUDEN switch in the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee from 91-year-old Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island to 35-year-old William Fulbright of Arkansas may well prove to be the most momentous event of the current Congress.

The venerable Sen. Green, personally one of the best-known and best-liked senators in Washington, made a sacrifice in giving up his chairmanship which probably cannot be appreciated outside of this power-hungry town. Always noted for his liveliness and zest, it was not easy for Sen. Green to give up such power and prestige in the face of impaired hearing and eyesight.

### A Great Man But Little Appreciated

Editors The News: Asheville

ORCHIDS to you for your splendid editorial on Lamar Stringfield. ("The Lonely Man From Cripple Creek," Jan. 27). Having known Mr. Stringfield and some of his difficulties, your editorial touched me deeply. His talents and accomplishments were great, but seemingly little appreciated in his home state of North Carolina.

### SLANTED EDITORIALS

SEN. GREEN announced that he had not resigned because of "slanted editorials." This was in reference to an editorial in one of his state's leading newspapers, the Providence Journal, which had called upon him to resign.

That editorial took courage, too, and it no doubt helped set in motion the events which brought about the resignation.

The importance of the change in command of the Foreign Affairs Committee cannot be overestimated. It comes after an election in which most observers read a new demand for leadership. It comes also in a period in which there are signs of a thaw in the cold war. The Senate has the constitutional obligation to advise

with the President on matters of foreign policy. This is done largely through its Committee on Foreign Affairs. Under an active chairman it is capable of immense influence.

The change in the chairmanship

appear to be no connection between the stepping down of Sen. Green and the overthrow of former Republican Leader Joe Martin in the House. But it was there, the times, if nothing else, are demanding a change in the kind of ancestor worship which has back of the seniority rules of the Congress.

### GRAYBEARDS RULE

Congress has insisted in the laws governing the Civil Service on enforced retirement at 65. Yet very often members of Congress do not attain important and demanding chairmanships until long after that age. Sen. Robertson of Virginia, who now succeeds Fulbright as chairman of the Banking Committee, is 71, for example. His colleague Sen. Byrd, who is chairman of the tax-writing Finance Committee, is also 71. Rep. Howard Smith, chairman of the all-powerful Rules Committee of the House, is 78. None of this trimmery of sensitive Virginians lists his age in the Congressional Directory.

Sen. Hayden of Arizona, at 81, is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, under normal circumstances, the most important committee assignment of the Senate. Sen. Murray of Montana is 82 and chairman of the Interior Committee. In the House, Spencer of Kentucky, at 85, is chairman of Banking and Currency. Cannon of Missouri, chairman of Appropriations, and Vinson of Georgia, chairman of Armed Services, are both over 75.

### SEN. THEODORE GREEN An Editorial Set The Stage

would have been important at any time. Coming now when the fixed pattern of our foreign policy is seemingly at a point at which change, voluntary or forced, are about to be made, the Fulbright ascension cannot be overestimated.

On the face of it, there might

## Germany's Future: A Negotiable Issue

THE detention of a U. S. Army convoy on East Germany's autobahn within sight of Berlin was suspiciously well-timed. It occurred just as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was preparing to fly to Europe to discuss the Berlin question with British, French and West German allies.

The incident in East Germany, the Soviet threats re-affirmed at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow, the chest-thumping yesterday of Russian Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky are undoubtedly maneuvers to draw counter-proposals from the West on Germany. France and West Germany have been arguing against counter-proposals now on the grounds that they might be interpreted as a concession, under pressure, that the West's "fixed position" on Berlin is indeed a negotiable issue.

It is, however, a concession that must be made sooner or later. The sooner the better.

The matter can be discussed without surrendering an ounce of integrity. There is trouble in Berlin and, as a caretaker of this global hotspot, we have an obligation to seek a prompt and rea-

sonable end to the trouble. We can search for appropriate solutions while still insisting that there will be no sell-out of West Berlin or surrender of West Germany to Communist domination. This would not be "yielding to pressure"; rather it would be discharging an international responsibility.

This could very well be the last opportunity the West will have to discuss with Moscow the future of Germany and its relation to Central Europe as a whole. It is hardly any secret that West Germany will soon be receiving nuclear weapons from the United States and that West Germany is rapidly being integrated into NATO's combined defense organization. Both of these actualities promise that a deep freeze on the German question is just around the corner.

Inflexibility has a nice determined ring to it. But if inflexibility means inertia and inertia sets us up for new dangers, then we are wedded to a blind and foolish policy indeed. The time to attempt to break the logjam on Germany is now when some flexibility is possible and when a base for realistic, self-enforcing agreements still exists.

## Rapid Re-Entry Into Positive Ideas

PERHAPS all too often writers who journey upon these pages are apt to fly off into the mind's world of outer space.

It is an easy thing to prescribe for the ills of mankind; to offer solutions for this be-muddled world.

The present Ruark can rustle from his hacienda and whip up a beaker full of bubbling gall on American shores. An observing Fleeson can report on the current Social Security status of kingly senators and wonder at their encroaching years. A brother Alsop can worry about the blossoming power of a resurgent Orient.

Here at home, writers flail about their bashing at the wheat-heads of reform in state government—challenging better

times for urban population, a reapportioned state or constitutional changes.

Sometimes, when this happens, when the brain has become crammed to the cortex with noble-steeled thoughts, it's time to descend to street level again.

Take a lunch with citizens from every walk. It brings one back to reality in a hurry.

A conversation in point.

"Man," said one astute observer, "I just wish they'd get Argentine Rocca back in here to wrangle that Bolo. He'd tear that guy's head off along with that mask."

"Boy, he sho' would," came the rejoinder. "And I'd pay big money to see that done."

### Delores Beckman in American Home

## NOT BACK ON THE RANCH

WHEN I read the real estate ads, I can't help feeling a little shabby. Such glowing terms as "prestige homes," "executive type homes" and "exclusive country living" float before my eyes. But the one phrase that really gives me the whammies is "ranch type home."

I don't know why it should bother me so much, unless it's because I live on a ranch, where I have a home. That's as far as the comparison goes!

A "ranch type home" is usually described with eye-catching phrases such as "set on a knoll," "indoor-outdoor living," "terrific view," "home of tomorrow" and "provincial darling." Its interiors are pictured with such captivating descriptions as "built-in butch," "dish-washer," "intercom system throughout" and "pegged floors." "Lowcut roof with overhang" is almost indispensable.

Most of these terms I understand, others, such as "chilet type fireplace" and "sweet bar," really take an awful lot out of me.

"Pegged floors" is another term that intrigues me. Well, we do have pegged floors. They are pegged with holes made by furniture legs and rocks in the soles of shoes, and little boys with high hamers and low bars. There is even one peg where I dropped my steam iron.

One phrase often used is "casual ranch theme." I presume this means a ranch where a person can live casually.

No one lives casually on our ranch, even the gophers have to outfit the cats if they want to survive. The weeds grow with a vigor not even remotely casual, and the wood that burns in our fireplace (red brick type), was not casually chopped.

And what about our "terrific view" from the "knoll" where I sit, I can see right down to the edge of the smog. There are cactus, poison oak, weeds, cars, beans, a battered red truck, a 1948 tractor with collapsible disk, and a lane with 47 chuck holes.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IF YOU analyze carefully Secretary of Defense McElroy's statement that the United States will not attempt to match the production of Russian long-range intercontinental ballistic missile, it amounts to the most depressing, defeatist admission made by a public official since the United States became a world power. In effect it is an official admission that the United States is willing to accept the status of "second-class power."

## Nikita's Horanque

This is especially so when coupled with Nikita Khrushchev's confident harassment before the Communist Party Congress comparing Russia's 8.6 per cent annual increase in industrial production with the American increase of 2 per cent.

These facts may have been new to the men inside the National Defense

## S. Becomes Second-Class Power

Advisory Council, nor to some of the newspapermen who have been accused of being Cassandras, nor to the authors of the book "USA—Second-Class Power?"

A Final Period

For weeks experts in the State Dept. and Pentagon, whose job it is to study what makes Moscow tick, have been warning that the balance of power was shifting. The emergence of Russia as the world's No. 1 missile power now puts a final period after that shift.

Here, in simple language, is what that shift means for the American people and the peace of the world:

Balance of power yesterday was with the United States. For the past 45 years, Russia knew that any aggressive action by it meant the risk of heavy and effective retaliatory action by the United States. It was the power to retaliate and it did not want to risk that retaliation.

## The Big Shift

This brings out from the diplomatic shadows the unpleasant reason why Russia is so tough regarding Berlin, why Mikoyan refused no compromises in the Russian position, Moscow knows that it has the balance of power. It is no longer the United States which has the balance of power. It can afford to sit tight.

This is why columnists like Marquis Childs, Joe Alsop and this writer have been hammering upon American defenses until a lot of readers are tired of it.

## First Test

Now the Kremlin has the balance of power. Will it use that power to move into the neutral countries of Asia and Africa? Will it send three shiploads of Soviet arms on route up the Persian Gulf of Iraq, once a member of the Baghdad Pact, a country from which England gets a large part of its oil. This may be the first test of the new balance of power. This may be the first result of McElroy's admission last week that the United States would not keep up with Russia in building the dread ICBM.