

## CHARLOTTEAN ASKS NEW UNIVERSITY

### SEES NEED FOR ANOTHER STATE SCHOOL

One afternoon last month, Charles B. Douglas of Charlotte, N. C. was mowing his lawn. Every time he cut a path across the front yard, Mr. Douglas got a little madder. He was probably thinking about roads. Roads effect Mr. Douglas like the atom bomb did Hiroshima. They set into motion a chain reaction that begins twenty-nine years ago.

In 1919, young Charles Douglas, fresh out of the Army, settled in Charlotte where he helped open the first wholesale plumbing supply house in North Carolina. North Carolina was a boom state during that post-war period. Realizing that the automobile was a permanent fixture, she attracted national attention by setting up a fund of \$50 million to be used in the construction of roads. Soon highway engineers were coming from all over the country to witness North Carolina's program of road building.

It is when Mr. Douglas compares his states advancement in the field of education with that of her highways that he really got hot under the collar. This is another link in the chain. The fact that North Carolina is fifth from the bottom among the states in educational standing finally made Mr. Douglas so angry that he left his lawn mower to chat with a next door neighbor.

"I'm going to run for the North Carolina House of Representatives and if I'm elected, I'll produce a bill for the establishment of a university in the western part of this state," Mr. Douglas announced.

"Good," said his neighbor, who was trimming a shrub, "I'll vote for you."

Feeling that voters were interested in the project, the Charlotte businessman entered his name as a Republican candidate for the state legislature.

Mr. Douglas envisions North Carolina as once again a post-war boom state, this time in education. As he talked about the potentialities of state education last Sunday in his home, he leaned over the arm of his easy chair, and his face lit up with enthusiasm.

"I think this state owes it to its tax payers to establish a university in Western North Carolina," he asserted. "I don't mean a junior college, but a full fledged university offering degrees in liberal arts, medicine, and engineering. We could call it The University of Western North Carolina. In order to operate more efficiently, it should be separate from the Greater University of North Carolina, and have its own president."

"I've traveled through Northern states, which stand high in education," Mr. Douglas continued, "and I don't see why North Carolina has to be fifth from the bottom in education. This state collects enough taxes to support another university."

Mr. Douglas pointed out that North Carolina might grow even faster industrially if higher learning were made available to more

young men and women. He displayed a compass saw of his own design, which is now being marketed throughout the nation. He explained that it was necessary to have the parts for such a saw manufactured in New England. This condition exists because of the lack of "young blood" in the engineering field in North Carolina. Mr. Douglas stated. He is firmly convinced that an up-to-date engineering school made accessible to more North Carolina students would pave the way for the rise of manufacturing plants.

Charlotte, as the population center of the two Carolinas, would be an excellent location for a western university, Mr. Douglas averred. He did not think other cities in this part of the state would object to the idea.

As Mr. Douglas sees it no time is better than the present for the establishment of The University of Western North Carolina. He revealed the expense involved in constructing a single mile of modern highway. A small part of the funds which the state devotes to other projects would be enough to start a university, he affirmed.

"The youth of this state is our most valuable product," Mr. Douglas declared. "It is the obligation of the state to see that they have more opportunity for education."

### CCUNC BOARD PRESENTS CASE

Appearing before the County Commissioners, Monday, April 12, the CCUNC advisory board requested the appropriation of a \$25,000 fund to help set up a permanent junior college in Charlotte.

Mr. D. E. Henderson, U. S. District Attorney and a CCUNC board member, told the group that "the county must have such a school if it is to build citizenship."

### DEAN'S LIST '47-'48

Chapel Hill announced Friday 16, that the following CCUNC students had made the Dean's List for fall and winter quarters with an average grade of "B" or better.

Fall Quarter: Thomas M. Alexander, Jr., Harold Becker, Justin Burke, Philip E. Burkhalter, Robert O. Byrum, Harold H. Cadoret, Copses, Paul H. Crooke, William B. Davis, Morris L. Gamble, James E. Hinkel, Hal I. Hutchinson, David H. Littlejohn, Walter L. Miller, William L. Mills, Richard P. Murphy, Samuel R. Noble, Johnson C. Olive, Lucille Olive, Jackson S. Rymer, Betty Jean Smith, George M. Stockbridge, Boykin Williams, William J. Williams, Jr., James M. Williams, Charles J. Wylie, Isabel M. Bradford.

Winter Quarter: Thomas M. Alexander, Harold Becker, Joe L. Bookout, Isabel M. Bradford, Justin Burke, Philip E. Burkhalter, Robert O. Byrum, Harold H. Cadoret, Albert F. Clark, Jr., Charles P. Copses, Paul H. Crooke, William B. Davis, Thomas G. Douglas, John H. Faison III, Morris L. Gamble, Robert M. Groome, Hugh S. Gwyn, Kenneth E. Hanke, James E. Hinkel, William D. Hyland, Jr., David H. Littlejohn, Joseph H. Long, William L. Mills, Richard P. Murphey, Hoyt F. Nance, Herman L. Noble, Samuel R. Noble, Johnson C. Olive, Louis W. Otterbourg, Richard S. Porter, Jackson S. Rymer, Annie L. Sawyer, Donald Singletary, Heyward Smith, Richard J. Stilwell, G. W. St. Clair, Jr., George M. Stockbridge, Harvey L. Watson, Goykin Williams, James M. Williams, William J. Williams, Jr., Charles Wylie, Jr.

For the fall quarter, 28 of 304 students made the dean's list. The winter list increased to 43 of 285.

## "IKE" WINS POLL; WALLACE SLUMPS

### MANY VETERANS STUDY ABROAD

The number of World War II veterans studying abroad under the GI Bill has increased almost 350 percent during the past year, Veterans Administration said.

At the beginning of the current year, 6,055 ex-servicemen and women were studying in 422 schools and colleges in 44 countries. At the same time last year, the total enrollment abroad was 1,307.

Almost half or 2,741, of present veteran-students are enrolled in educational institutions in the Philippine Islands. VA said the large enrollment there comprises mostly Filipinos who served in the U. S. armed forces during the war.

The next largest student group is in Canada where 893 veterans are enrolled. France ranks third with 635, followed by Mexico with 461, Switzerland with 427, and Great Britain with 356.

France recorded the largest increase during the year, with enrollment jumping from 3 to 635. Other countries recording major increases are Italy, from 2 to 116; Switzerland, from 32 to 427; Sweden, from 3 to 69; Great Britain, from 52 to 356; Mexico, from 63 to 461; Canada, from 330 to 883, and the Philippines, from 705 to 2,741.

Another 186 veterans living in foreign countries are taking correspondence courses under the GI Bill from schools in the United States.

Veterans are eligible for overseas study under the GI Bill on the same basis as in the United States.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York held second place in the poll with twenty-seven votes. An unsuccessful GOP Presidential nominee in 1944. Governor Dewey is noted for his victorious second attempts.

Harold E. Stassen, ex-Governor of Minnesota, was third with twelve votes. After beating other contenders in Wisconsin Republican primaries by a wide margin, Stassen was elevated to the position of "hard man to beat" among GOP circles.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, acclaimed for his bipartisan policies in the field of foreign affairs culled ten votes to capture fourth place in the poll. Vandenberg has been a Republican representative of his state in the Senate since 1929.

President Harry Truman placed fifth with nine votes. He was followed by Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, who received four.

### Wallace Loses

Most surprising development in the poll was the appearance of Henry A. Wallace, third party candidate, in the seventh position with a total of three votes. Wallace's backslide was unexpected because the former Vice-president had regularly attained second place behind Eisenhower in national polls. This may be an indication that the Iowan's popularity among college students is declining.

Robert A. Taft, astute GOP Senator from Ohio, and General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, tied for eighth with two votes each.

Governor Earl Warren of California and Secretary of State George C. Marshall were last with one ballot apiece.

### Eisenhower Factions Undaunted

In spite of General Eisenhower's announcement that he was unavailable as a candidate for President, the retired Army officer is still looked upon by many as the best man to guide the United States through the next four years. "Draft Eisenhower" organizations are prevalent throughout the nation.

Stating his position last January 23 in a letter to Leonard V. Finder, publisher of The Manchester (N.H.) Evening Leader, Eisenhower definitely asserted that he would offer himself as a candidate in the GOP Presidential race. The General inferred that his decision also applied to Democratic circles when he recently told reporters:

"I made up my mind to say nothing more. I wrote a letter and meant every word of it.

"I told my aides they could do the talking from now on. I'm not talking any more. I find it doesn't do any good."

## STUDENTS OK. UMT. DRAFT

A revival of the draft to meet any emergency in the near future and the institution of Universal Military Training that the United States might never be caught unprepared in the event of an international crisis. This was the sentiment of CCUNC students as reflected in the recent CCUNC News Opinion Poll. Eighty-eight of the hundred and thirty-eight ballots casts favored the enactment of these two measures.

Only sixteen votes were against both UMT and the draft while others saw a necessity in establishing just one of either of the two programs.

Twenty-four slips indicated a desire for UMT, but saw no need for a revival of the draft. Six thought UMT inadequate, calling for a draft law. Others remained undecided.

**Truman Requests UMT, Draft**  
Appearing before Congress on March 17, the President delivered a special preparedness speech in which he asked for a temporary draft and Universal Military

Training. Nine days ago the Administration presented a program for draft and UMT in answer to President Truman's message. This plan proposed to join the draft and UMT into a single package bill.

### Draft Program

The Congressional draft program called for the conscription of men 19 through 25 to provide 300,000 more for the armed forces, and registration of all men between 18 and 45.

In putting forth a draft plan, Congress has made it apparent that veterans would not be called up unless the country's position in sary. However, veterans with less than ninety days service might be subject to call.

When he asked Congress for a draft law, President Truman probably regarded that measure as the quickest means of strengthening the nation's armed forces. In its swell the ranks of the Army to present state, UMT would not any great extent. Armed conflict abroad would require an immediate increase in our under-sized

armed forces if United States interests are to be protected.

### Universal Military Training

The UMT set-up as it now is would mean a years military training for all youths of 18. This program is to be augmented by a proposed financing of \$3.37 billion added to the \$11 billion defense item in the 1949 budget.

While not inflating the armed forces greatly, UMT would guarantee a steady flow of manpower for national defense. After completing their years training, men released from UMT would constitute a large reserve of experienced manpower which would stand ready in the case of emergency.

Whether or not UMT and the draft are put into force depends upon Congressional action. However, their seems to be a definite desire for such defense programs among the general public. Veterans compose one of the largest blocks in favor of UMT and the draft.