

W. C. DOWD, JR.
J. E. DOWD
BURKE DAVIS, Associate Editor

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Gone Again

Doggett: It's again that Great Day May 20th has slipped up on us in the night, unnoticed until the bank doors wouldn't open.

We gotta do something, we men of Mecklenburg, about May 20th. Some factor other than the war has served to obscure the historical importance of the occasion and reduce its anniversary to the status of a third-rate holiday which only the banks observe, and that by law since 1931, and let no one say that there is a good reason for this, certainly about the date of the law than of the Declaration!

It doesn't do the authenticity of the occasion any good to keep talking about it, but the fact seems reasonably well established that in the month of May 1775, a full year before the Spirit of '76 got into the picture, a band of influential Mecklenburgers met and drew up a set of resolutions renouncing allegiance to the Crown, and setting up a provisional government.

But, shucks, we used to observe the anniversary with great fanfare back a few years, and nothing has happened subsequently to detract from it. Or has it?

England, for one thing, has changed, at least in its relations with this country. It's mighty hard to keep celebrating a break with a country which has become our best friend, comrade of two wars, and King George VI is so much more of a gentleman than his predecessor that it's hard to see more of a drug on the market than there used to be, because a good deal of history has been played out in the interim and some of its holidays—like Armistice Day and Labor Day—mean something more to the generation who are most prominent in their observance.

But what more than anything else, we think, obfuscated the glory of May 20th was our national Democratic Administrations in a row. We had been used to regarding the doctory manner in which our national leaders had taken their freedom, and then the Northern Democrats came along and raised the questions (1) did we have it? and (2) was it worth it?

Down To Business

There is a joke among members of the state Hospital Board's executive committee that all of them have good teeth, excepting Charlotte's Mrs. Andrew Blair. But there has been no one yet to suggest that the committee's bark is worse than its bite. Instead, there is every sign of a new group of members who have the best Hospital Board we have yet seen, and that it will set our hospital system on the right track—or else.

It is a lay board, and that is important. It has the help of a large and excellent medical advisory committee, but it makes its own decisions, on an intelligent and business-like basis—and only after thorough investigation. There is no new board already known more about the hospitals and their operations than any of its predecessors. There are concrete examples:

1. It quickly went after a general superintendent for four hospitals, leaving five prominent men to inspect the system.

2. It attacked the source of friction between business management and medical staff at its source. It found, for example, that the loss of some employees because of refusal to raise salaries was due to the superintendents themselves—and that the business office in Raleigh knew nothing of the cases.

3. It has already made plans for a

four-acre recreation area at Dix Hill with facilities for all sports. Other superintendents have asked for the same thing at their hospitals.

4. It has been pushing Washington for the use of mobile installations which are soon to be abandoned. The object is to place senile patients who need only custodial care in new Army camp temporarily, relieving congestion in the hospitals for patients in dire need.

5. It has investigated (for the first time, we believe) the old system of perquisites for executives at the hospitals, long a source of trouble. For example: A superintendent might receive \$6,000 or \$7,000 in salary, a fine home, free food, lights, heat, water, telephone, maid service. Some members want to do away with that system, pay a flat salary, and give executives to live where they wish.

It is an able board, strong-minded and aggressive. Its members are not psychiatrists, but most of them are successful business men. They will see the State Hospitals muddle cleared up one and for all. There is promise that they will do the job.

A Little Joke

In a San Francisco conference, Anthony Eden complained that the arrest of eleven British leaders in Moscow was holding up settlement of the vexing Polish issue.

There arose an Indian, one Anup Singh, editor of The Voice of India, who asked a question:

"If that is true, Mr. Minister, it is really true that the arrest of eleven British leaders in Moscow is holding up settlement of the vexing Polish question?"

Mr. Eden made no reply, but joined in the general laughter. Everyone laughed. There must've been something funny in the way Mr. Singh asked his question.

Race Breeding

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, North Carolina's health officer, wants to introduce scientific breeding to Tar Heels. His outline of a planned parenthood, including sterilization of all physically and mentally unfit, is going to sound like a good deal like the eugenics law passed to most folks, we suspect, but we'll have to take him seriously, he knows what he's talking about.

North Carolina has sterilization laws on the books, but they are skimpy, and seldom used. As a result, our mental institutions are overflowing and mental deficiency spreads at an alarming rate through the state (and through the country at large, for that matter). More than half our hospital beds are filled with mental patients. Mental deficiency is a great toll of young men examined for the draft, and rejected. And a good deal of this could be prevented by planned parenthood and sterilization.

We are now engaged in spending more and more time and money to provide custodial care for mental patients. We almost never resort to sterilizing them, and as a consequence we continue to produce weak-minded and insane children. If we had sterilization laws, we could improve the health and virility of the race. It is high time we considered a broad plan of sterilization.

As Dr. Reynolds points out, sterilization and planned parenthood would save a great many lives and prevent the scheme of penning thousands of people behind bars. And it would be more humane. We can continue to allow syphilis, alcoholism and mental deficiency and defect to ruin families and produce handicapped children—or we can use the weapon of sterilization in the name of humanity.

We don't expect immediate and favorable public reaction to Dr. Reynolds' plan. It is not a subject that is not publicly understood and discussion of it has been slurred. We do expect the country to come to its senses one day, and begin to apply to human beings the same scientific methods it uses on plants and animals.

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Statesmen At Work

SKETCH OF REPEALERS' COMMITTEE

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The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON
SENATOR GEORGE OF Georgia certainly got his colleague Congressman "Muley" Bob Doughton, blasted by popping off about lowering taxes before the Pacific war is over.

Senator Doughton, who rides a white mule through his farm in Western North Carolina and can be seen as the animal from which he derives his nickname, is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which initiates tax legislation. George, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has written the first draft of the tax law.

George is definitely opposed to lowering taxes until the entire war is over. But what really made him mad was that the Senator George plan, other members of the two tax committees were scheduled to meet at 7 P. M. one day last week to decide what the Congressional policy should be.

And on his way to this meeting, without waiting to see what the others thought, Senator George announced to the press that taxes should be lowered. You can write it down that they won't be lowered at this session if Muley Bob Doughton has anything to do with it.

Capital Chaff

Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton, the big "talker" breaker, has become one of the most hard-hitting advocates of a tough peace for Germany. He was a little shaky about it before. . . . One of Steve Early's last acts as White House press aide was to stop publication of President Truman's directive for a tough peace for Germany. . . . The State Department wanted it published so did other government agencies, and Truman himself gave orders that it be given to the press next week ago. But Early said publication at that time might be embarrassing to Gen. Eisenhower.

Ray Murphy, head of the State Department general, has hired Ben Mandel, a former Communist once employed by the Dies Committee. Mandel is credited with having Westbrook Pegler the list of telephonic calls between Mrs. Roosevelt and the CIO's Political Action Committee, etc. after the Dies Committee had subpoenaed them from the telephone company. . . . Anastasia Madame Diamantopoulou, wife of the Greek Ambassador, committed the unpardonable San Francisco sin when she arrived for the United Nations Conference. She told San Franciscans that she had come west because she wanted to visit Los Angeles. . . . When she arrived in New York some years ago, she had announced that she didn't plan to learn English because "all the worthwhile people in Washington speak French". . . . Los Angeles was the United Nations Conference being in rival San Francisco by saying: "After all nobody heard of Yalta either until they held a conference there."

Labor of Frisco

To those who watched Asio Ed Stettinius operate behind closed doors at San Francisco the other day, it looked as if he had just come from a political lesson from Boss Hague of Jersey City or Boss Hamegan of St. Louis. He certainly used strong-arm political tactics in the area, and he certainly used strong-arm political tactics in the area.

It all started when Stettinius and Senator Vandenberg learned that the conference's social and economic commission had voted 70 to 6 to invite the World Trade Union Congress to the conference as permanent observers—along with the International Labor Office, the Hot Springs Food Conference, UNRRA, and other "World Trade Union Conference" representatives. . . . Stettinius also frantically phoned Anthony Eden, asked him to appear at the steering committee in person and vote to reverse the earlier action of the British delegation which had favored admitting the trade union. . . . Stettinius also phoned Canada's Prime Minister Mackenzie King, demanded that he support the U. S. position. Stettinius even called up Wellington Koo, acting head of the Chinese delegation and tried to get him to go along.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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Labor Fireworks

The meeting that followed was one of the hottest so far held by the steering committee. Secretary General Hiss opened by calling up not the first point on the agenda, but the second point, namely, the admission of the trade union to the United Nations as observers. Immediately up sprang French Foreign Minister Bidault. "Why does the Secretary General propose that point two be taken up first?" asked Bidault. "Because we put it on the agenda," replied Hiss. "But why should point two be taken up before point one?" Bidault persisted. "Because it was taken up first," Stettinius replied brusquely.

Hiss then called on Anthony Eden who made a dull three-minute speech asking the steering committee to reverse the vote of the social and economic commission and not seat the World Trade Union as observers. Mackenzie King spoke next, echoing Eden's words. He was followed by a Belgian delegate who said the same thing in different words.

China Backfires

For two hours the debate raged. Wellington Koo surprised Stettinius by speaking in favor of letting labor in as an observer. Koo was supported by Soviet Ambassador Gromyko. Then Bidault asked that French labor be backing the new organization and that the action of the U. S. delegation was most unusual. Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand shared the French view.

Finally, Stettinius rapped the gavel, called for a vote on the Belgian resolution to reserve the social and economic commission and refuse labor an observer's seat in the new United Nations organization. He called up the Belgian resolution though three other resolutions taking the opposite view had been introduced first. Even Wellington Koo's resolution to refer the matter back to the original committee was brushed aside.

As usual most of the Latin Americans came to Stettinius' support and he won. The vote was 62 to 12. But among those voting against the U. S. A. were China, the three Russian delegates, France, Australia, New Zealand, Greece, Yugoslavia, Mexico and Czechoslovakia.

Hastily Stettinius adjourned the meeting, ducked out of the room without calling up the other point on the agenda.

Nazism Yet Lives

By Dorothy Thompson

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA
MICROSCOPES is what we do not come to terms with the Soviets regarding their belongings, they are being pulled them in carts, or pluck them occasionally in horse-drawn wagons. They are in the clothes, the men often stripped to the waist, but scrutiny of household goods reveals the spell and brown shills amongst the bedding and linen.

In villages where Germans from bombed areas have pushed indigenous inhabitants from their homes or crowded them into back rooms it is difficult to get a partial word from the local people. They still are under the spell and domination of the Germans, many of the latter being young men of the Hitler youth who are still in fear, but respect the Americans.

In Salzburg's streets there are few Austrians who seem neither to fear nor respect the Americans. The streets are full of the young men of the Hitler youth who are still in fear, but respect the Americans. The streets are full of the young men of the Hitler youth who are still in fear, but respect the Americans.

Hitler managed a most complete merging of Germany and Austria that was possible elsewhere. There was a powerful Austrian Nazi movement with its stronghold in the Western territories. Hitler managed a most complete merging of Germany and Austria that was possible elsewhere. There was a powerful Austrian Nazi movement with its stronghold in the Western territories.

Peace And War

By Samuel Grafon

NEW YORK
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Discovered At Last—Perpetual Motion



The Allies Drift Apart

By Marquis Childs

FOR many weeks the State Department has been trying to obtain permission from the Russians for an American newspaper man to go into the Balkans. The State Department has been trying to obtain permission from the Russians for an American newspaper man to go into the Balkans.

It has been a struggle even to get diplomatic representatives into the closed capitals of Sofia, Bucharest and Budapest. Weeks of negotiation were necessary before the Russians finally granted permission to the United States to send small staffs into Bulgaria and Rumania.

After a long wait in Italy, a similar staff has finally been allowed to enter Hungary. Efforts to get American army officers to visit Budapest after his fall were repeatedly balked. The Russian refusal was quite enough, but nevertheless it was a refusal.

The evidence is piling up that the Soviet Union intends to make the Balkans a sphere of influence in the narrowest meaning of that phrase. Regardless of the form it takes, the Balkans are to be a sphere of influence in the narrowest meaning of that phrase.

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Western Allies are at odds. The Russians have taken approximately 6,000 prisoners of Rumania. These were for the most part Rumanian citizens.

The State Department has pointed out that no plan in the world makes it possible for the U. S. and the Soviet Union authorized such action. Our representatives in Rumania have been able to find out very little about what has happened to these people.

The Rumanian Government was required to furnish lists of persons of German descent. For the most part these were residents of Transylvania, which has been part of Hungary before the last war. Many of these families, of Saxon origin, had settled there as long ago as the fifteenth century.

The Russians requested the names of men between the ages of twenty and forty-five and women between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Many of these families, of Saxon origin, had settled there as long ago as the fifteenth century.

It was up to the Provisional Government in Rumania to fill the quotas requested by the Russian military mission. These able-bodied men and women were needed, and the hand and taken over by the Soviet forces. What happened to them is apparently unknown.

The Poor Indians
The Indians who call Manhattan Island to Peter Minuit in 1624 for some 24 cents a piece of trinkets were small boys from the mountains of the Andes. They were from the mountains of the Andes. They were from the mountains of the Andes.

An Omen
President Truman has released a statement to advise the nation.