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The Critic

Senator Bushfield, North Dakota Republican and purveyor of the new spirit of isolation, is the first to cast a stone in the Senate. The United Nations Charter, he says, is a miserable failure, for six specific reasons. Four of the reasons are really ones: We are giving up to the Security Council powers which belong to the Congress. The other two reasons are really one: We are trading our Hemisphere policy for open dealing with 49 other nations, on a broad basis of working for peace.

But even the Senator, who lashes at the Charter like this, says he intends to vote for it anyhow. He couldn't face his soldier son unless he did something to stop this grisly business of war. So the Senator won't carry through on his objections. He admits, in effect, that his objections don't amount to much; he's just objecting.

Change these six little details, he says, and the Charter will be okay. It won't hurt it at all, nor hamper the San Francisco plan. All we have to do to suit the Senator is withdraw our offer to delegate authority to the Security Council to declare war against aggressors, to turn all American business which arises in this field over to Congress, and let it handle them. In addition, we must also retain the American Doctrine and hang on to the Pan-American Union—and stick in the world organization, too.

We've no idea how the Senator expects that these little items might be attended to, or how our allies might look upon this curious withdrawal. But we're not unduly concerned. Senator Bushfield is going to be very hony-moon, pecking away at the Charter with a little handful of never-see-it isolationists. And in the end there may be no votes at all against the Charter.

Honeymoon's End

President Truman has been hony-mooning longer than he could be expected, on that dark twelfth day of April. As a non-elected President, he was not due the degree of tolerance and a spirit of acceptance usually accorded a duly elected President. He does not after all, carry the approval of the people in the polls. His hony-moon with the people is still on, and Congress is still with him. It is only now, almost three months after taking oath, that he faces a challenge from Republican opposition.

This week Robert Brownell, chairman of the Republican National Committee, told a group of leaders in Chicago that the Truman Administration had taken over the "discredited regime" of the New Deal, and that the GOP is now fighting the Truman New Deal as if it once fought the Roosevelt New Deal. He said that, since the Administration had rejected Republican ideas on food control, the Party would make food control an issue in next year's Congressional elections. It sounds like a new opening of a pitched battle.

In Congress, the Republicans have given support to the United Nations Charter and to the Bretton Woods agreements, but they have already been snatched. The GOP struggled valiantly to limit the extension of the reciprocal tariff power, and to hamstringing OPA. Congress as a whole, including many Democrats, has backed the President's New Deal, as declared with the Truman recommendations on governmental reorganization, and the Senate is not likely to follow the lead of the House in following the President's suggestion that the Speaker of the House be placed in the Presidential line of successions.

Statesmen At Work

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record.)

THE SENATE was debating Presidential re-election and Sen. Paul H. Rankin was speaking in support of full term.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Rankin is talking and I am listening. I have a right to my equal amount of air. The Senator has a right to that. I myself made a speech in the past a few days and the answers have been the same question. There is no doubt that there are the answers that give the highest respect to our American Government.

Let us assume that a "covered question" called for me to speak at this moment ago. I tried to speak the question which we would answer. The President of the United States has asked for a re-election. I would like to know if the Senator would like to see the President re-elected within 60 days of the present date, or if the Senator would prefer to see the President re-elected within 90 days of the present date, or if the Senator would like to see the President re-elected within 120 days of the present date, or if the Senator would like to see the President re-elected within 150 days of the present date, or if the Senator would like to see the President re-elected within 180 days of the present date.

The President with the New Deal and his house will crumble. And at the moment the GOP chances of success seem remote indeed.

John's Trap

It appears that Representative John Rankin, the Mississippi wild man, has double-crossed himself. It was John who ambushed the House in January by proposing that the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities be made a permanent committee. Many Congressmen of liberal mind were all set to fight any attempt to prolong the life of the special committee, but Rankin's move to make it permanent caught them unprepared. With a little help, he pushed through his motion, and the successor to the Dies Committee embarked on a new career.

Now that Chairman Hart of New Jersey has resigned because of bad health Rankin is his natural successor. But it happens that, because this Un-American board is a permanent committee, the Congressman from Mississippi is ineligible for the chairmanship. He already is head of the World War Veterans Committee—and by House rules cannot hold two such assignments. He is now waiting at the vagaries of fate, for he would be waiting longer than it is to ride herd on a number of witch hunts while holding the important Veterans' job.

So John has only himself to blame. If he'd been satisfied to have his fate in the hands of shorter lease on life in January, he could be dashing off in all directions after un-Americanists today. He has spared us something.

The Big Money

North Carolina's income for the past year, though it reached the unprecedented total of almost \$117,000,000, shows a leveling-off tendency on the State budget. This year's income is only about 10 percent above that of the previous year, and more than twice those of 1941, the last "normal" pre-war year.

That means, we suppose, that the contingent raises passed out by the General Assembly, especially to school teachers, will get through. The revenue is sufficient to bear them, and more besides. There is another fat surplus on hand in the General Fund. It is estimated at around \$26,000,000... and that's enough to start talking about capital improvements in services and institutions.

The State Hospital system, for example, is in need of at least two new institutions. The four we have at present are overcrowded to the danger point, and their operations are such that they should be, as a new mental institution, somewhere in the central part of the state, was recommended many years ago. And the building program, approved in general by the Assembly, will require about \$10,000,000 on a long-term program. While revenues are hitting their peak, we might be thinking of that program again.

The fact that the increase in revenues is correspondingly less than that has been predicted for the year ending, however, brings pause to those who plan vast expansion of State services. There is still little reason to believe that income will forever remain at this level. Indeed, it may well drop to the level of 1941 in the past year of the war. With that in mind it was forgotten last Winter when some groups campaigned for reducing corporate and individual income taxes; we must regard the future cautiously, and prepare to attack the most obvious and fundamental needs.

The Hospital system, to our notion, stands foremost among these needs.

Seeing eye to eye, at long last, the U. S. Supreme Court has got together, 9 to 0, on a three-months recess.

One can hardly wait till wonderful radar is offered the general public, with the inevitable sales slogan—and remember, when spelled backward, radar is radar!

In the year 1944, says a statistic, "105 million knives, forks and spoons were manufactured in this country." Why?

Congressional election. It is well to serve that length of time, he might as well be in the office for a full term.

Mr. WHITE, (MAINE), Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SPEAKING OFFICER, The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE, What is before the Senate at this time?

Mr. LUCAS, Only a few Senators, does the Senate wish to make a point of order against this bill?

Mr. WHITE, I understand that the temporary absence of the majority leader, I wonder if he can tell us the progress of the bill.

Mr. LUCAS, As soon as I have finished speaking, I shall move that the Senate take up the bill on July 6.

Mr. WHITE, It is a very bad habit to contract.

Mr. LUCAS, It may be, but many Senators seem to have contracted it, (laughter).

The Merry-Co-Round

By Drew Pearson

A SIGNIFICANT off-the-record meeting took place between Secretary of War Henry H. H. Arnold and candidate for governor of New York, and Democratic Governor Herbert Lehman, five times governor of New York, now head of UNRRA.

Lehman has been greatly troubled about the danger of a quiet starvation in Europe next winter, and fears the United States will get the blame. Actually, there is food in Europe, but it is unevenly distributed and difficult to transport to cities. Meanwhile, Europe is all loaded with German troops. Ex-Governor Lehman, therefore, went to see Spurgeon in point out that the Army had 600,000 trucks in Europe, and he wanted to borrow 50,000 of them for food distribution.



Brass Hats In Trouble

The same subject, plus other important matters, was debated in a secret meeting last week. Present were representatives of UNRRA, the State Department, War Department, Foreign Economic Administration, Treasury and Maritime Commission. All got in hot water during the three-hour closed-door meeting except the Maritime Commission and UNRRA.

Somervell admitted under questioning that the Army has at least 50,000 surplus trucks in Europe. New York's hard-working Senator Mead then asked Governor Lehman if he had been able to pick up any of these trucks for relief work.

Nazi Weapons For China?

It was John's turn to look over the questions. General, you're planning to arm thousands of Chi-

nese troops. They've been trained by German officers. Why don't we use captured German equipment to arm them? You must have heard of the looting of German arms.

"I felt the same way about it at first, Senator," Somervell replied. "But it would only ball up our transport and create a lot of time-wasting headaches. In the long run it will be cheaper and faster to send new supplies from here. Besides, we've already had our equipment, and teach them to use German weapons."

"Well, let's see," said Secretary of War H. H. Arnold. "The Commission, asked him how the Russians were able to transport war materiel on American Liberty ships from Europe without being attacked by Jap subs and aircraft."

Several Senators then asked why our GI Joes were taking such a beating in France because of the unfavorable exchange rate of the dollar over on that one.

"I don't want to mislead this committee," Lehman replied. "Presently it's producing nothing, perhaps two or three per cent of our total production. However, we asked for 17,000 tons of food to feed Europe's starving people. We're getting only 60,000. Now some people are complaining because we've given them machinery to grow their own food."

UNRRA is now favored to buy considerable machinery in Canada. The Dominion is eager to move in on the post-war European market, Lehman said, but he cautioned that Canadian traders require Canadian payment and that the Canadians are delighted with the chance to move in on our export trade.

The committee tried to find out just what the Government can expect to get back out of the lend-lease we have shipped to Europe. Senator Acheson, Clayton Somervell, the FEA chief answer, "Annual Land said the Maritime Commission would lose nothing, since the U. S. gets title to all ships on lend-lease."

Finally, our Senator asked if there wasn't some special basis which knows all about American property abroad and whether it's surplus or not. But no one was able to answer.



Food And War

By Samuel Grafton

I HAVE BEEN reading about food, and thinking about food; and it seems to me that we have never had a war in which all our attention is paid to food. In the war the food problem was the central issue of the war. We have had to learn how to live on less food, and how to distribute it fairly.

Only the more I get into it, the less all that seems to be true. It's like a cock-eyed world. If we take any normal percentage year, you find figures on food distribution which would be enough to make any man who was a food expert, gasp. This year of 1945.

I find, for example, in a Department of Interior study that in the Summer of 1933, weekly food expenditures in New York City and Chicago varied from \$7.42 in the case of families earning less than \$20 a week to \$23.34 in the case of families earning more than \$100 a week. But families earning \$10 a week had 93 cents per week on beef, 18 cents on butter, and so on.

The year 1933 was a year of low but fairly stable prices, and the distribution of food was not so uneven. In the year 1945, however, the distribution of food has never been equitable in this or any other country. The fact is that the food distribution is a kind of miracle.

People's Platform

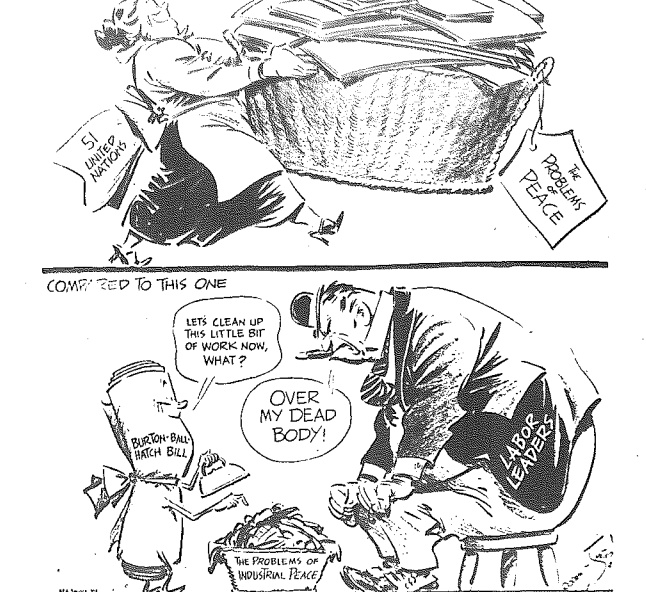
Regarding our editorial of July 4 captioned "Six Customers," suggest you read reports of July 2 and July 3 as both said that Union County had passed both B bond and advance quotas of Seventh War Loan drive and that that was the only county in this district so reported.

I wish especially to express my gratitude for the services of Mr. Dick Young and for those who look after our interests in the public health and prevent the spread of disease.

I have been in business 25 years and these are the smallest margins I have seen in these 25 years. It's a pity, I don't see any prospect of doing no disadvantage to the public's pocket.

It's A Cock-Eyed World

IONING OUT A BIG JOB LIKE THIS IS A SWAP.



The Ambush Of Business Men

By Marquis Childs

A FAMILIAR little drama has been re-enacted over and over again during the war years in Washington. It is the tragedy of a business man who comes to work for the Government and finds himself engulfed in red tape, subsidies, and a host of other things that he has never before or since understood. He is not improved the relations between business and Government. It has made him more and more convinced that there were before on public service and everything connected with it.

There are few individuals who know both Government and business and who, therefore, have a tremendous advantage over their less fortunate fellows. One of these is Robert H. Hinkle, Asst. Dir. of Contract Settlement, Hinkle's job is a highly effective job of settling up billions of dollars in war contracts.

It sounds unimportant. Most people have never heard of it, but there were those who found that if business firms could not terminate Government contracts and get some on credit production without delay, the whole process of reconstruction might be disastrously delayed.

Quote, Unquote

We should always be in a constant state of preparedness for we have never found a way to stop the only course in this district so reported.

Mr. J. J. L. Williams, Secretary of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

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