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Survivor
Takes tricks

Whitewash?

The State Board of Elections, which has been yielding a busy business for more than a year, is not satisfied with what happened in Lexington this week. It has said nothing, but it intends to go into session immediately to discuss election fraud in North Carolina. Recently the Davidson County case is far from hot one extant. It will come in for careful consideration. It should.

That case, you remember, bobbed up last year when the Board heard charges of fraud and made a preliminary investigation. It found sufficient evidence to call for action by the State Bureau of Investigation. Fraud, forgery and corruption were alleged. After many months, SBI made an exhaustive report which is yet to be made public. It said that it fully supported the original findings of the Board. In short, something was rotten in Davidson elections.

The County Solicitor announced that he must move slowly, so that he could check into the report thoroughly. It took him more than a month. Recently, prompted by a call from Governor Cherry, he took "action." He used the unique method of handing the report to a Grand Jury, without recommendation—and merely advised the jurors that witnesses were present if they were needed. The Solicitor took over a month to check; the Grand Jury took a few hours, announced that there was no evidence of fraud. It looked like a whitewash job, pure and simple. It still does.

We suppose that there was little surprise at the result. It is thought that when the SBI moved in at the behest of the Elections Board that the matter would be removed from local politics, and so might be publicly and fairly settled. But no such thing happened. The Solicitor took over a month to check; the Grand Jury took a few hours, announced that there was no evidence of fraud. It looked like a whitewash job, pure and simple. It still does.

The building which are not to be used for the subject, would offer a perfect opportunity to house some of the army of North Carolina's feeble-minded children who are unable to get into overcrowded institutions. The long waiting lists at Caswell, the unknown number of feeble-minded in the schools, and the growing numbers of identified cases all call for immediate action.

Camp Sutton's buildings would provide temporary relief at best, for though there is a possibility of the State gaining permanent possession of the area, the buildings are not suitable for permanent installation. Even so, this is the opportunity to remove heavy burdens from hundreds of North Carolina families, and to begin an intelligent assault on our great problem of feeble-mindedness.

The move would be inexpensive, and far more satisfactory than the still-talked plan of enlarging Caswell Training School. Experts have long been warning that Caswell should not be enlarged, and that a residential school be built in the Western half of the state. Camp Sutton's unused buildings of the hospital area seem to us to offer the ideal opportunity to solve that pressing problem. We commend the plan to the Board of Control.

The case came to trial, we must say, without delay. The jury was committed Sunday night, and four days later the trial had been concluded and sentence passed. The defendant drew 14 to 15 years, rather than the death sentence he would have drawn if convicted on the original charges.

It seems, therefore, that the white man's law works for this case about as it would for any other citizen. There is but one question on our minds: was the evidence so poorly collected or presented that the State itself was at fault? Were the witnesses so poorly raised in testimony of medical experts and witnesses so broad that they could not have been answered by 11, more efficient police work or 2, more vigorous prosecution?

Sweet Talker

Sir Oliver Litterton certainly knows the score. The former head of Britain's Board of Trade—and a Conservative, to boot—stood up in open meeting and told the Commons how to get along with that old money-bags, Uncle Sam. Perhaps he erred in making the secret public, but his technique is surely above criticism.

The U. S. is the only place Britain will find "sympathetic help" and financial aid in "these present" days. And England will be in sore straits if she can't get plenty of that help. He knew exactly how to do that, and he

Statesmen At Work

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

SEN. TOLSON (R. H.) was speaking of the question of postponing the social security stabilization fund of Boston Woods. Now on this matter of postponement, here we stand in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee where lengthy hearings were held. Who came out for postponement of the fund? I will tell the Senate. Out of twelve Federal Reserve banks in this country only one voted for postponement of the fund. That was the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, represented by its president, Mr. Spruell. The other Federal Reserve banks were in favor of putting the fund into operation now.

Some of the Philadelphia banks at a unit and ask that operation of the fund begin now.

Some of the Independent Bankers' Association and that the fund begin operations now.

Some of the Board of the First National Bank of Chicago, who gives a strong illustration of how the fund will be its consequences if we do not operate it.

passed out advice for free, as a sort of patriotic duty.

"You must be careful," he said, "about the nasty things you say about private enterprise." If you don't sweet-talk these here rich Yankees, we won't get a taxpayer. You can lord it over anybody else you like, now that we've gone left and got us a Socialist Government.

But don't let slip anything about this bloody free-wheeling capitalism they practice in America.

Loose talk will sink the pound sterling—and all of us along with it. We know what side of the Atlantic can butter our bread, so let's have none of this down-the-nose stuff; we may be left in more ways than one. Let us be realistic, fellow Britons. Sam has the money, and we haven't. He may be an incorrigible upstart, bleating about his private enterprise and his new-age culture, but stomach him we must.

Let us take the cash, and the credit, too, and let it rise up. Let us hide away our pride in some obscure place, and play this game. Let us hold our tongues, Britons. If we cannot, all is lost.

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Hospital Room

Within the hospital area at abandoned Camp Sutton, which the State Hospitals Board of Control has taken over to provide a temporary home for senile patients there are a number of buildings which will not be used. There are dormitories of considerable size, adequate water and sewage facilities are at hand, and a good deal of space is at hand to be utilized as we see fit.

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The Gamblers

The Legion ball games, where sport and sportsmanship are often at their best, have long attracted gamblers. Members of the so-called "fraternity," we suppose, see nothing incongruous in making bets on the youngsters. Likely they'd stoutly defend this position, saying that this circulation of currency was no more immoral than playing the ponies.

But there's a difference, somehow. A man can see with all his eye that the youngsters are out there playing with all the heart that's in 'em, and playing as surely for the love of play and the home town as for the sake of the big money counts. The very ceremony opening the games, in which the boys line up and recite the Legion's code of sportsmanship, might be enough to make timid gamblers blush.

So what, Chief Anderson's detectives gather in the stands at Griffith Park next week to keep watch on gamblers at the Junior World Series they'll have public sentiment on their side. We're persuaded that no forger could ever be sufficient to cheat humanity from gambling, and even in this case the gamblers won't be able to halt betting.

At least, however, they'll drive it underground and out of sight, and there won't be the promiscuous passing of bucks on each play of each inning. It won't look so bad, anyway.

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Some representatives of the Federated Women's Clubs, the National League of University Women, and other organizations were present.

When Mr. Spruell, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, appeared before the committee I asked him: Question. Do you know Oliver Sprague?

Answer. Oh, he is an eminent authority.

Question. All right, sir. You advocate postponement, Mr. Spruell. Listen to Oliver Sprague.

The Merry-Go-Round

By Darryl Zanuck

(Note—Drew Pearson is on vacation. Darryl Zanuck, famed head of 20th Century-Fox, contributes as guest writer today's column on post-war Germany.)

To my mind, the most disturbing and sinister fact about Germany today is that it is a nation without a conscience.

Not long ago, I visited Germany and other sections of Europe at the invitation of the Psychological Warfare Section of the War Department. I went along as one of a group of film executives. We were sent to study at first what war was, as it is fought today, does to men and what it does to the people.

In the course of that tour, we talked to many people. Among them were military leaders and diplomats, high-ranking representatives of various governments, men of religion and men of low estate, men and women who had lived through the terror, some scarred and some unscathed.

But shocking as it may seem, we failed to find in Germany even one person with the slightest sense of shame over what they had done. They have no conscience or enormity of their crime against mankind. They have no compunction. They have become, it seems to me, a people without a soul.

Rev. Niemoller

Two men whom I met in Germany and talked to at length—two men of totally different antecedents and backgrounds—both of them for me the German frame of mind today. One was Pastor Martin Niemoller, the famous U-boat commander of World War I, who defied the Nazis from pulpits and spent eight years in a concentration camp. The other was Max Schmeling, for a brief time the world's heavyweight champion who is now a tavern keeper in Hamburg.

I ran across Niemoller in Frankfurt. He speaks excellent English. He had intended going with his wife to a tea last afternoon but gave that up when he learned that we were in the city. As one of Germany's foremost anti-Nazis, we were naturally eager to talk to him. For his part, he was obviously just as eager to talk to us.

We wasted little time in preliminaries. He had spent two years in solitary confinement after his arrest, when Germany planned into war, he offered his services and his life to the Nazis as a U-boat skipper. We explained that it was difficult for us to understand this about-face. His answer was measured and calm.

"I don't expect you to understand. I expect few people to understand. It's difficult for anyone to understand my state of mind unless they, too, have spent time in solitary confinement.

"I had two confessions. On one side I asked myself: 'How can he support a State that is controlled by these horrible beasts?' On the other: 'How can I turn down my country, my Germanys?'"

"Germany is guilty of permitting a monster like Hitler to come to power," he said, "but our war guilt ends there. Once Hitler was in control, we were powerless."

Pastor Niemoller remains an anti-Nazi. He is nevertheless a staunch German patriot and proud of his nation as a nation. I do not intend to set myself up as a judge but I wonder if his is not the kind of thinking that makes it possible for a Bismarck, a Kaiser or a Hitler to become a national hero.

Schooling Curious

I met Max Schmeling in Hamburg. He was immaculately tailored and in excellent health. And he wore a white card issued by the military which apparently was a mechanical aptitude test.

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ly exempted him from the curfew and similar military regulations.

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"It's been an awfully dull Summer—the men I've rescued have been of such an age as to cause me to wonder whether it mattered!"

Churchill & Foes

By Dorothy Thompson

ON AUGUST 15th Mr. Churchill, at the House of Commons, but insofar as there was a debate.

Mr. Churchill and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, Mr. Harold Laski—the latter in absence.

Mr. Churchill's remarks about the French Socialist Party, Mr. Laski's speech with great freedom about French, Spanish, and United States affairs.

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Free Enterprise & Machines

By Marquis Childs

Today, there is one mechanical cotton picker. When the machine is in mass production, there will be a least 100,000 of them. The present Agriculture estimates. Multiplying 2,500 by 40 workers you get 100,000 displaced in one state alone.

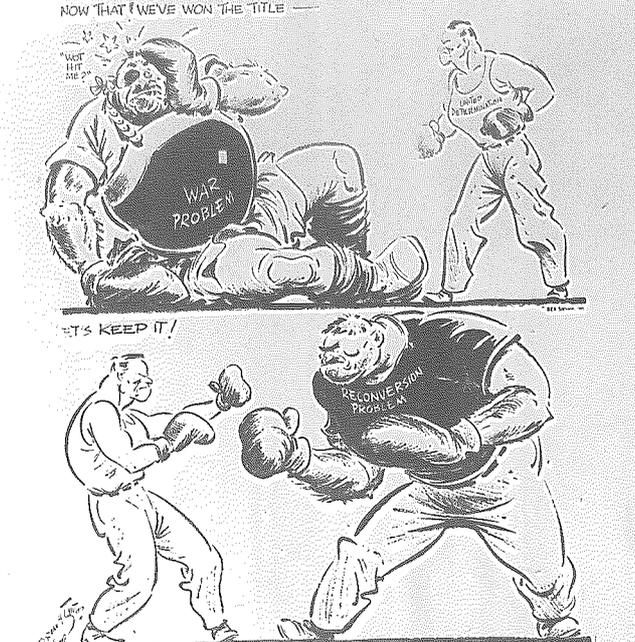
These displaced workers must be taken care of. The big tractor came and took down everything before it, including the cotton picker. The people who picked the cotton never got more than a bare living. But under the share-cropping system they lived on the place. They were anchored, after a fashion, to the land and to stability of a sort.

The Department of Agriculture is circulating a document called "A Conversion Program for the Cotton Belt" which sets out what mechanization is bound to do. The solution it proposes seems a little vague.

The displaced farm workers must find jobs in industry, says the experts, who put the tentative program in a nutshell in the next few weeks. The increase may be as high as one-third by 1950, which means that many fewer workers will be needed.

But industry, thanks partly to technical innovations made during the war, will increase the output per man enormously in the next few weeks. The increase may be as high as one-third by 1950, which means that many fewer workers will be needed.

How long will they believe in the free enterprise system? That is a question the Senate committee had better ask, about the future is too late.



People's Platform

Some Were Left

By MRS. E. RICHLY

Your editorial about the 30th Old Hickory Division was very timely and appreciated. I am sure that the boys in the 30th.

However, there are two things which I would like to make known. The 30th boys did NOT come home. While their commanding officer, Major General, was in the States, the 30th was broken up by other orders into other divisions. Some of the boys scattered all over, and some of them were in the States. They have not even a single other 30th Division man with them; they are scattered all over the States.

Personally, some of us feel that they are getting a rather unfair deal.

Li Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the 11th U. S. Air Force.

The Dutch are naturally democratic. They have been so for centuries. That was one of the reasons they were able to become so united in resistance to the Germans. Who are naturally the opposite.

Dr. E. P. Menon, chairman of the Netherlands Foundation for Reconstruction.

The other point I'd like to clear