TEAM OF THE WEEK

Coach Feathers used psychology to condition the State Wolfpack for its victory over Wake Forest in the State's big grid game Saturday. Furman Bisher tells the story in a special article in the sports section.

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TRUMAN CONTROL PLANS SEEM DOOMED

Lower Consumer Prices Predicted From Tariff Cuts

Terms Of 23-Nation Geneva Pact Made Public

U. S. Cuts Duty On 3,500 Items

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Government hoped today its wholesale tariff slashes set for Jan. 1 will save Americans money without arousing a storm among industries left with less protection against foreign competition.

Under terms of the Geneva trade and tariff agreement made public last night, this country will make more than 3,500 cuts in import duties as part of a 23-nation pact affecting half the world's commerce.

"The general effect should be to ease the burden on the consumer—we hope for a substantial benefit," said one State Department official commenting on prospects for lower prices.

CHEAPER WHISKY

At least one such result—a drop of 36 cents a "fifth" bottle in the retail price of Scotch and Canadian whisky—was forecast by the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers.

But officials said that, in general, the effect on prices and on volume of imports will be slow to come, since few foreign countries are producing enough goods to ship them overseas.

Also, many of the thousands of foreign tariff cuts, which should widen the door for American exports, will be nullified for a time by other types of control, such as exchange "currency" restrictions and restrictive import quotas.

Many European and other nations will continue the quotas officials said, in order to keep out unessential goods and conserve their dwindling supplies of dollars for essential food, fuel and reconstruction materials.

The Administration braced itself, meanwhile, for complaints from several industries against the tariff reductions. It was recalled that wool producers were demanding that Congress write tariff relief into the Geneva conference was negotiating the cuts last Summer. Congress first voted a permissive increase, but when this ran into a Presidential veto the lawmakers revived the Government's price support program for two production years.

The U. S. wool duty, now 34 cents a pound on fine raw wool, will drop to 25 1/2 cents on Jan. 1, as a result of the Geneva pact. The duty on woolen and worsted fabrics also will be 25 per cent lower.

Cuts of 50 per cent—the limit allowed by Congress—will take effect on all softwood lumber, gasoline, Portland cement, wheat and wheat flour, lime, bentonite (aluminum ore), burlap, photo film, higher-priced furs, and numerous other items.

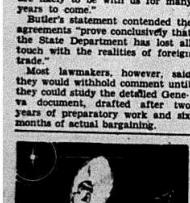
Such cuts are permissible without Congressional approval under the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1934.

However, a general outcry from industry could threaten the whole Administration policy if the opposition spread to Congress. The trade agreements act expires in June. If Congress were to refuse to extend it, the new rates would continue for the three-year life of the Geneva agreement. But then the rate structure could be dismantled.

Already there was some criticism on Capitol Hill. Senator Butler (R-Neb.) declared the cuts "may seriously injure many vital domestic industries" and their "evil results are likely to be with us for many years to come."

Butler's statement contended the agreements "prove conclusively that the State Department has lost all touch with the realities of foreign trade."

Most lawmakers, however, said they would withhold comment until they could study the detailed Geneva document, drafted after two years of preparatory work and six months of actual bargaining.



30 SHOPPING DAYS TO CHRISTMAS

Half Century Of History

Morrison Learned Politics In Rough & Tumble School

(First of a series of articles on the life and times of Cameron Morrison.)

By BURKE DAVIS
Charlotte News Special Writer

IN the shadowed quiet of the library at Morrocroft a custom-made portrait of Thomas Jefferson looks down on the soft walls of Norway pine and stares blandly across the room at the long rows of fine books, old and new, resting on the shelves behind expensive leather bindings. Often the plain face on the canvas watches the sturdy figure of a white-haired old gentleman moving about, poring over the books, napping in a deep leather chair, or bending over the big desk.

Jefferson wears an interested look, and he should; in Cameron Morrison, is a good deal of the history of modern North Carolina, and he is himself the author of much of it. At 78 his talk of the making of a progressive state is as lively as it was when he was urging the new day upon an awed populace.

Cam Morrison likes the Jefferson portrait. He speaks of it with a touch of the old campaign oratory which made him famous—and just about invincible.

"Artistically, of course, it's a monstrosity. But it's what I wanted most." He throws back his head and looks up at it. "We took the head from the Stuart portrait, made when he was young and used the body pose of the library portrait, made when he was an old man. He's been my patron saint, I suppose . . . It's a gift from my wife."

He doesn't speak of the picture casually, as you might expect of a man become rich and accustomed to acquiring assorted treasures. It's a friend of his, and he obviously likes to think about Jefferson. It isn't a come-lately notion, either; in fact, there are a good many deeds in Cam Morrison's career which would have pleased Jefferson.

On the same wall is another picture, this one out of the Morrison past. It is a rather grim photograph of Marshal Foch, warmly autographed, dating back to the Foch visit to this state when Mr. Cam was Governor. He will smile at the old picture and remember: "He was a grand old fellow. I remember he was making a speech and I had my little girl Angelia with me — she was about twelve, then—and he kissed her on both cheeks. She said she wouldn't wash her face for a month, and people got to laughing, and the Marshal asked an interpreter what was so funny, and

MR. MORRISON . . . A photograph made after his retirement as Governor.

See MORRISON on page 3-A

French Face Industrial Paralysis

Miners, Auto Workers Strike

By LOUIS NEVIN

PARIS — (AP) — A broad section of France's nationalized industry faced paralysis today as all 114,000 coal miners and the workers of three automobile plants voted to strike for pay raises.

Tie-up of all the nation's harbors also was threatened, in sympathy with a Marseille walkout, even as the center political parties negotiated for the formation of a strong government to meet the labor crisis.

A vote by 35,000 coal miners to join those already on strike made the mine stoppage complete. The Citroen and Panhard automobile plant workers voted to follow the lead of the 25,000 employees in the nationalized Renault company, who stopped work a short time before.

SEAMEN DEBATE STRIKE

Union locals of the nationalized merchant marine debated calling their second strike in a month. The federation of all unions in the Paris region threatened a general strike. The civil servants union decided to strike Friday if their demands are not met.

All have demanded 25 per cent salary advances pending negotiations for raises.

TRIES TO FORM CABINET

Meanwhile, the political, front, former Premier Paul Reynaud continued the conversations he began yesterday with various political leaders in an effort to set up a working majority in the National Assembly which would permit formation of a strong government to succeed the Socialist led Cabinet of Premier Paul Ramadier.

The apparent alternatives, should he fail, were appointment of Socialist Leon Blum or the broadening of the present Cabinet to include both Reynaud and Blum as members.

In any event, political observers believed that Reynaud would emerge from the political maneuvering—designed to strengthen the Government's front against the Communists with powers that would make him practically the economic chief of France.

Informed sources said that Reynaud had assured Blum of his willingness to serve in a Cabinet headed by the veteran rightwing Socialist in the event he himself is unable to enlist the necessary backing.

Reynaud's reputation as a financial expert apparently was responsible for his being thrust into the foreground in the present political situation, which is complicated by growing economic, financial and labor difficulties that have given both the Communists and the Gaullist RPF (French People's Party) of Gen. Charles De Gaulle an opportunity to snipe at the Government.

Leftwing elements among the Socialists were reported, however, to be opposed to making Reynaud Premier on the ground his economic policies are too far to the right of their direct economy program.

While the 69-year-old Reynaud—an independent Republican—continued his round of conferences and negotiations — Premier Ramadier was to go before the National Assembly for debate on the crisis last week in Marseille, where more than 50,000 waterfront, transportation and other workers are still on strike.

On another front, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault rejected a Soviet Embassy protest against a French police raid last Friday on a Russian repatriation center at Camp Beauregard. Bidault advised Soviet Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov that the camp would be placed under exclusive French control on Dec. 1.

Hit Arkansas Mountain

Six Army Fliers Killed In Crash

HAVANA, Ark. —(AP)— Six unidentified Army fliers were killed last night when an Army bomber crashed into towering Mt. Magazine near here, exploded and burned during a rainstorm last night.

Five bodies, three of them badly charred, were found soon after the crash and later Arkansas State Police reported finding a sixth.

Papers in a billfold carried by one of the men indicated that two of the fliers were officers.

Sheriff Earl Ladd of Yell County said the plane was a B-25, and headquarters at Barksdale Field, Ala., reported that an unconfirmed report had been received there that the plane was a B-25 enroute to the field from Chicago.

Wreckage was strewn over a radius of 75 yards.

Havana is about 75 miles northwest of Little Rock and 50 miles southeast of Fort Smith, Ark. Mt. Magazine is Arkansas' tallest mountain.

Residents of this sparsely populated Yell County area recalled that another plane crashed about twenty yards from the site of last night's accident about two years ago, killing two men.

Lee Apple, who lives on Mt. Magazine, said the plane circled over his home about 8 P. M. (CST) as if the pilot were lost and then crashed into the south side of the mountain.

At Firm's Expense

$10,000 Spent On Meyers Apartment

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Blegiot H. Lamarre told Senate investigators today that Aviation Electric Co. paid Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers $17,972.14 in "salary" and "padding" from expense accounts in 1941 and footed a $10,000 bill for decorating the General's apartment.

Meyers was wartime deputy chief of Air Force procurement (purchasing) and the Senators are investigating his relations with companies which received war contracts.

The Senate group recessed until later this afternoon without clearing up the question of whether there was any over-lapping in the various amounts Lamarre testified were paid to the general.

IDENTIFIES CHECKS

Under committee questioning, Lamarre identified three series of checks which he said went to the general:

1. A group aggregating $30,482.72, paid in 1940-41. Lamarre said this was repayment of $38,310.24 which the general advanced the concern plus $1,172.48 of interest.

2. A series amounting to $17,972.14. Lamarre said this was salary at $1,000 a month to the general less social security taxes plus $6,000 listed as travel and entertainment costs. He agreed when Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) described the entertainment as "padding."

3. A $10,000 series to Neta Davis, in 1941 a Washington interior decorator. Lamarre said this was for decorating the general's Washington apartment and was listed on the company's books as "selling expense."

But later, Lamarre said both the travel-entertainment costs and "selling expenses" were listed as part of his salary when auditors protested they could not be justified.

The chubby, balding Meyers has followed the practice of giving to reporters his reply to testimony immediately upon a committee recess.

This time he acknowledged that Aviation Electric paid for decorating and furnishing his Washington apartment.

"Mr. Lamarre paid for this decorating as a gift to me," he said.

Such a gift, he added, was presumably made out of gratitude for loans he advanced to Mr. and Mrs. Lamarre and for other aid in setting up the company.

Lamarre repeated again today his claim that Meyers was the actual owner of the company which received subcontracts of $1,053,000 during the war.

Meyers told reporters also that some of the $17,972.14 which Lamarre said was paid to him was "money paid back to me that I had

See $10,000 SPENT on page 10-A

GOP Opens Attack On Wage-Price Proposals

Sen. Taft Leads Bitter Assault

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Angry Republicans today marked for almost certain death in Congress President Truman's plea for standby power to invoke limited price-wage controls and rationing.

Led by Senator Taft of Ohio, an avowed Presidential aspirant, and House Speaker Martin of Massachusetts, GOP legislators launched such a bitter attack on these two of the President's ten cost of living proposals that they appeared certain to become top issues in the 1948 political campaign.

Taft, replying to the President by radio eight and one-half hours after Mr. Truman addressed a joint session of Congress yesterday, sounded this Republican battle cry:

"This is the police state condemned by the President himself only a month ago. This is the end of economic freedom."

The White House, however, said public reaction to Mr. Truman's proposals were "favorable." Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said 47 of 50 telegrams received overnight were favorable to the President's program.

Mr. Truman's message to Congress on the long-range, self-help recovery plan for Europe will follow his proposals on emergency European aid and domestic inflation control, within ten days or two weeks, Ross told reporters.

In his message to the lawmakers, Mr. Truman recommended back his special session to vote aid for Europe and try to check rising prices. He asked that the President asked for immediate authority to allocate scarce commodities, control exports, install consumer credit and impose other inflation curbs.

Back of these he asked for power to clamp down with "selective" price and wage controls, together with rationing, if he found such steps necessary to keep essential living costs in check.

(At a news conference Oct. 16, Mr. Truman told reporters in response to questions that controls, including those over rents, represent police state methods even in wartime.

He added that such methods sometimes must be used in an emergency and that in this country they are approved by the will of the people rather than that of one man.)

Taft said there "will never be a time when an emergency 'cannot be summoned up" and demanded to know whether this country should abandon its philosophy of freedom "for the police state methods which have brought the rest of the world as seekers for charity at our door."

OTHERS CRITICAL

Even before Taft, who heads the Senate Republican Policy Committee as well as the Senate-House Economic Committee, tore into the President's proposals, other GOP leaders voiced their own sharp criticisms.

Martin told reporters Mr. Truman was asking for "a more colossal OPA" and added the economic program has little chance for enactment during the special session.

House Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana said the President had asked Congress "to grant him, dictatorial powers."

Even Democratic Senators Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Byrd of Virginia said the program spells "regimentation."

Taft charged that "political strategy" was involved in Mr. Truman's speech. Declaring that the President's proposals represent a "final surrender to the left wing," the Ohio Senator added:

"We stand at the crossroads today between a free American and a planned economy. This is the last stand of the planners who think they know how to run the people's affairs better than the people can know themselves."

Taft rejected what he said were proposals by many of his party colleagues that the Republican controlled Congress enact the President's program in order to gain political benefit from the "confusion and chaos" he said would result.

Instead of the President's program, Taft said the way to control the cost of living is to slash Government expenses, cut taxes, curtail private credit, control exports and modify the cost of the long-range Marshall Plan for economic recovery of Europe.

FAVORS STOP-GAP AID

The Ohio Senator said there is no serious Congressional objection to the $597,000,000 stop-gap propo-

See CONTROL on page 10-A

Canada Cuts U.S. Imports

OTTAWA—(AP)—Canada embarked today upon a program of austerity in an effort to check the swift outward flow of United States dollars.

A series of decrees announced late last night and made effective at midnight directed restrictions and prohibitions on imports ranging from fruit to motor cars, curtailment of pleasure travel and heavy cuts in the quantity of goods made from materials shipped in from the United States.

The program mainly seeks to narrow the gap between approximately $2,000,000,000 worth of imports annually from the United States and exports to that country of half that amount. Finance Minister Douglas Abbott disclosed that as of Nov. 13, Canada's supply of gold and U. S. dollars by which Canada's economy is closely linked, had fallen to $500,000,000, a drop of $745,000,000 in less than 11 months.

Abbott said depreciation of Canadian currency had been discussed as a course of action, but was rejected.

Abbott disclosed that the Export-Import Bank in Washington had granted Canada a credit of $300,000,000 and that a bonus of $7 per ounce for increased gold production was being offered.

Foreign Aid

Senate Body Asks U. S. Food Survey

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Senate Appropriations Committee called today for an inventory of American food supplies before Congress acts on President Truman's request for $597,000,000 emergency aid to France, Italy and Austria.

Chairman Bridges (R-NH) told a news conference the committee had decided unanimously to make an exhaustive inquiry into domestic food supplies to learn how much can be spared for export.

Complaining that the Administration is demanding speedy action on a stop-gap program without laying down detailed estimates Bridges said:

CHARGES STAMPEDE EFFORT

"There is an effort here to stampede the country and our committee into action without the proper background of information. We are not going to be stampeded into action without knowing what is available in this country. We don't want to deliberately short change the American people."

The New Hampshire Senator said the committee's action should not be considered as indicating opposition to the emergency aid proposal. He said the Senate group simply wants to know all of the facts before it acts.

He said Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will be asked at hearings beginning Thursday to bring in all information available on crop prospects.

Secretary of Commerce Harriman and Secretary of Interior Krug will be asked later to supply information on supplies of other commodities such as coal, petroleum and fertilizer, he said.

Before hearings are concluded, Bridges said, the committee will hear from representatives of farm organizations and grain marketers from Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and Sioux City, and from major grain users.

Senator Reed (R-Kans.), a committee member, told reporters that it has become obvious that the

See GROUP URGES on page 10-A

Yanks Aid Greek Army

ATHENS —(AP)— Dwight P. Griswold, head of the U. S. air mission to Greece, told a news conference today that in the future American Army officers will "be observers and advisors on all military matters with the Greek Army."

The officers will be part of an AMAG army group which up to the present has been able only to procure and advise on the subject of equipment.

"The officers," Griswold said, "will have advisory functions and no command functions."

Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay, head of the U. S. military mission in Greece, said this meant that American officers "inevitably but incidentally" would get into combat areas while fighting was going on.

MORE AUTHORITY

Griswold said he recommended about ten weeks ago that the authority of the present army group be broadened "to help the success of the mission and to win the war." An American planning staff, he said, will aid in Greek military operations to "win the civil war" against leftist guerrillas.

Livesay said that while the Americans would have no command functions, they would advise on tactics and operations.

"I'm sure," Griswold said, "that the officers, who are coming here at the invitation of the Greek Government, will be of assistance to the Greek armed forces. It is hoped they will build army morale.

"I assume the personnel will know the techniques of guerrilla fighting."

Earlier today a high Greek political source had expressed the opinion that it was "not unlikely" that Griswold would be recalled soon to the United States.

Bulletin

WILMINGTON, Del.—(AP)—A Constellation plane crashed and burned at New Castle airport today and State Police said at least seven persons were killed.

Soldier In Japan Gets Life Term

TOKYO — (AP) — Pfc. Duane F. Cook, nineteen, of Crawford, Miss., has been sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and total forfeiture of pay and allowances for conviction of the rape of a fourteen-year-old Japanese girl.

The case will be reviewed by Maj Gen. William C. Chase, First Cavalry Division Commander.

WEATHER

Cloudy and cool today, tonight and Wednesday; rain beginning this afternoon and continuing through Wednesday.

Temperature at 2 P. M. today	42
High and low last 24 hours	42-37
Sunset today	5:16
Sunrise tomorrow	7:01

More Weather Data on page 10-A

Wants Ban On Exports

Rep. Dirksen Says Soviet Union 'Preparing For Military War'

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill.), saying "the Soviet Union is feverishly preparing for military war," called today for a ban on exports "which strengthen the economic and military power of Communism.

"The cold war can be quickly transformed into a hot war," Dirksen declared in a personal report on more than a month of study in Germany. He said he found that "in many quarters one can secure an even money wager that war is in the offing."

Dirksen headed a combined armed services-appropriations committee group which returned from Europe last month.

In his report he accused Russia of ruthlessly trying to communize Germany and all Europe and said that for the United States "to abandon Europe now is to abandon freedom, not only for them but for ourselves.

POSES QUESTION

The "very simple question" before the nation, he said, is this: "Do we dare gamble the equivalent of one or three months of the cost of a four-year war to win the peace?"

Dirksen said "Germany" is the key to the communization of the entire continent of Europe." Once it falls, he said, "France and Italy will be easy" and Russia then will have bridgeheads on "the rimlands of Europe."

To combat the spread of Communism, Dirksen said, German industry must be revitalized. At the same time France and Poland must be assured "we do not intend to build a level or type of industry which might one day be converted into a war potential."

The Illinois lawmaker also recommended a more vigorous information program in Germany, early settlement of reparations, "definite assurances" against the withdrawal of American troops and more attention to teaching German children the principles of democracy.

If the United States should abandon Germany and other European nations, he said, it would mean that "henceforth Stalin will write the ticket and we shall do business with European countries on his basis."

Dirksen advocated that the United States provide Western Europe with "decent, selective, adequate aid, having due regard for the availability of supplies and the capacity of our own country to produce."

Dirksen called the Communists "enemies of freedom" and said "they must be treated as such both at home and abroad."

Domestic Tragedy

Two Dead, One Near Death After Shooting

BISHOPVILLE, S. C. —(AP)— Mrs. Eva Griggs, 25, died last night from gunshot wounds received in a Sunday triple shooting which claimed the life of her husband and left J. Melvin Marshall, 40, for whom she worked as a housekeeper, gravely wounded.

Mrs. Griggs died at a Hartsville hospital, where Marshall was not expected to live.

Lee County Sheriff Carl Thomas said the shooting occurred at the Marshall home near here as the result of marital difficulties between the Griggses. Mrs. Griggs had taken a job as Marshall's housekeeper after she and her husband had separated and started divorce proceedings, he said.

A reconciliation was effected Saturday, the sheriff continued, and the Griggses with their six-year-old daughter went to the Marshall home to obtain Mrs. Griggs' belongings. There, however, Thomas said Mrs. Griggs changed her mind and sent a note to that effect to her husband, who had waited outside in his automobile.

Griggs then entered the house, Thomas said, and in a burst of pistol fire wounded Mrs. Griggs and Marshall and turned the .32 caliber pistol on himself, dying instantly.

The Griggs child was an only witness to the shooting.