Congress And A World Tragedy

DOW, almost two years after the war, there are still 800,000 persons, 150,000 of thom children, cristing in the miserable significant persons ramps of Burope. They are the residue of the millions who were uproteed in the tide of Natl conquest and forced into concentration or slave labor camps. The others have died or gone home again; these cannot be repatristed because the homeiands they left no longer exist. It was to this group that President Truman referred last week when he said; "We are dealing with a human problem, a world

man referred last week when he said: "We see dealing with a human problem, a world tragedy. Let us join in giving (the DPs) a chance at dee n t and self-supporting lines." He was thus recognizing the responsibility for these war victims which the United States shares with the other victorious nations but has thus far sought to erade.

perade.

Despite the fact that their own economies were shattered by the conflict. England, France and Beigium have suspended their usual immigration rules in favor of small groups of these DPs. Only the United States has persisted in closing the gates against them, clinging to her old quotas and refusing even to silow those unfilled during the war years to be employed to tease the crists.

Two bills to Company the conflict of the conflict of the crists.

ease the crisis.

Two bills in Congress—the Stration Elli in the House and a similar measure introduced with bi-partisan backing in the Senate—deal with the DP problem. The Stration Bill would admit 400,000 DPs over the next four years; the Senate measure sten ospecific limit on the number who will be allowed to immigrate but does establish these priorities: 471 war orphans under 21, 43 relatives of American Citizens, 39 persons who fought in the United Zens, (3) persons who fought in the United States armed forces, (4) persons who pos-sess special trades, skills, professions and aptitudes which will best meet the eco-nomic needs of the United States.

The opinion polis indicate that these measures have impressive public support. Yet they also have stubborn and organized opposition—in Congress as well as out of it. The argument has been raised that relaxation of the immigration hans would permit a great influx of communists, and it permits a great influx of communists, and it permits in the face of the fact that these DPs sists in the face of the fact that these DPs are homeless precisely because they refuse to return to countries now under Russian domination. So far the opponents have passively prevented Congressional action, and with adjournment imminent it looks at though they may succeed in postponing any positive immigration program for another year.

other year.

Thus President Truman's appeal to Congress Is ursent. In another year the DP problem will doubtless be considerably reduced, since it is doubtfull if these stubborn uncreastrables can survive another Winter in their primitive cames. If this hances the United States will bear a major share of the blame, and justly so, It was at our insistence that the Ruussians sureed that no displaced person would be forced to return against his will to his homeland; thus we are in the position of granting these helpless people theoretical freedom, while at the same time denying them an opportunity to exercise it.

There is little doubt that the problem could be immediately solved if the United States would reliak her immigration laws; other nations would follow suit and the swarming DP camps would disappear. The issue, as Mr. Truman recognizes, is one of moral leadership, and as such it is of the first practical importance. If the United States does not live up to its obligations it States does not live up to the obligations in comparison of the order o nic and political leadership we not d as essential to our own welfare.

An Experiment For Spastics

THE Parish House of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, converted into a nursery for the purpose, has been the daytime
home of indices Mecklenburg children for
more than a week now. Mentally, these
children are about average. Physically,
however, they are far from normal. All
safter from that faulty co-ordination of
nerves and muscles known as spastic paralysis.

At 8t. Martin's they are being given something they have never had before—patient, expect care by a group of volunteers rallied to the cause by the Carolina Spatic Association, No layman could fail to be impressed by the change only a week has brought—a change in mental attitude on the part of the young patients which is the prelude to successful treatment. The experts are even more impressed; here is an excerpt from a report written by a trained observer:

The question of whether or not these hildren can be helped has been definitely stawered in a week—yes. This observation foes not take into account the rest given he families of these children during the period, although the care they were given was largely outstodial. The benefit from

improvement can be expected.

Unhappilly, the project at St. Martin's is only an experiment, impressive demonstration of community co-operation though it is. It will run for only six weeks. During that period the Spastic Association hopes to attract the attention of nublic scencies, to attract the attention of nublic agencies, civic clubs and private citizens to the plight of these children, and demonstrate that something can be done for them if only the money is forthcoming to provide the expensive, personal care and training they require.

they require.

The only real solution, as the sponsors of the project realize, is a cermanent hospital for spaties. This is will the pool of the little group of crusaders headed by Miss Dorottly Knor. They ask only that persons sensulaely interested in the pilisht of these "forgotter children" come to St. Martin's and see for themselves what can be done, even on an extremely limited as a le, to guarantee them a normal, useful life. They, and we, are confident that the experiment will speak for itself.

Mr. Truman Just Keeps Rolling

WHEN you plot a curve on President
Truman's popularity rating, as asertained by the doorbell-ringing brigade,
it shows a steady downward trend from
July, 1945, to October, 1946, then a sharp
upward trend from that point to March,
1947, then a very gentile decline to the
present day.

This, we would say, demonstrates all over

present cay.

Curlously enough, the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill, which most observers insisted would have a profound bearing on his political future, one way or another, seems to have had no marked effect on his popularity. He is still running far enough above the 50 per cent level to keep Republican Chairman Reece awake nights.

The most remarkable thing about this is that the two groups which should have had opposite but equally violent reactions to the Taft-Hartley Bill veto have accepted it with complete calm. With organized labor, according to Dr. Galluy's latest soundings, Mr. Truman picked up only two

the same person.

This, we would say, demonstrates all over again the disparity between the thinking of politicians and publiciats and the people as a whole. The issues that drive editorial writers and speech-makers into paroxyms are apparently of only minor concern to the people who cast the ballots. They continue to make up their minds by a process the people who cast the ballots. They con-tinue to make up their minds by a process in which Mr. Truman's warm smile and old-shoe manner probably counts more than his record in office.

This, of course, is the biggest hazard the Republicans face as they warm up for their great effort in 1988. It's terribly difficult to discredit a President at a moment when the voters are fully occupied with the ques-tion of who made the saucers fly.

Another Voice

Willie And John Paul Jones

THE WASHINGTON POST, editorially conceding the fame of John Paul Jones, says that he "acquired his Weish cognomen somewhat mysteriously in the course of his dashing life."

course or nis dashing life."

The only mystery about it is why The Fost didn't know the answer, and this may be explained, if not excused, by the fact that an article which emanated from Washington our the life of the naval hero and which was released to the press falled to mention the fact that John Paul made his home at the "Grove Blouse" of Willie (pronounced Wiley) Jones at Halifax from 1778 to 1778 during which time he added Jones to his name.

There is abundant eridence that John ut lived with Willie Jones at his home of there is no reason to doubt that grati-do on his part and friendship on that of a benefactor prompted the addition of

who inspired his men with his own courage rather than with the cat-o'-nine-tails. His sayings which have come down to us prove that. "I have not yet begun to fight." "Boldness, not caution, win." "Men mean more than guns in the rating of ships." "I sam not calculating the risks but estimating the chances of success." The words have a Mapoleoutic ring to them. He was the sort of changes in the course of the course of the the end.

in sec. s. non ruin, so that now nothing is left to show where it stood except a marker. Its existence even might be denied except for the fact that its timbers were saved by the Halifax chapter of the DAR. Patriotic and historical societies of North Carollina which might have preserved the home in the beginning should, if the project is at all practicable, restore it now. Greenstore Daily Ness.

'Sh! After A While They'll Go Away'



People's Platform .

A Dishonest Plan?

Editors. Ter News:

CAPPORD

Editors. Ter News:

I LIKE posting better than a lively argument and a Lam thoroughly happy that my statement in which I labeled Social Security as being such with the security lopped off has drawn fire. Of course the course of the great part of the course of the course of the Readers Digg. Tel. to have a, look at the dishonesty in the Federal old-age persion plan. The original proposed to lay a tax of two per cent of the wages a year beginning large persion plan. The original proposed to lay a tax of two per cent of the wages a year beginning large persion plan. The original proposed to lay a tax of two per cent of the wages a year beginning large persion plan. The original proposed to lay a tax of two per cent of the wages a year beginning large persion plan. The original proposed to lay a tax of two per cent of the wages a year beginning large persion plan. The original proposed to lay a tax of two per cent in 180 four per cent i

positientiary." I relierate that Congress should immediately divorce the Society Security Board from all connection with the Pederal Treasury and make this board go into the open market and buy its securities just as any other fluciary is required to do. As now operated all the security behind the program is the open the security behind the program is the open than the security behind the program is the open than the security behind the program is the open than the security behind the program is the program in the security behind the program is the program in the security behind the program is the program in the security behind the program is the program in the security behind the program is the program in the program is the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program is the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the program in the program in the program is the program in the progra

Writeup

Editors. The News

Wilsh to take this opportunity of expressing our
appreciation for the fine writing about
processing the state of the state of the state of the state
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that the state of the state of

See Here, Mr. B.

CHARLOTTE
Editors. THE News:

READ the "eye opening" article by Mr. P. C. Burkholder, and was tempted to write this.

Joseph & Stewart Alsop

Dragons Are Obsolete

PARTICLES RELEASED

PARTICLES RELEASE

As every one knows, the explation
of every one knows, the explation
and every one knows, the explation
special cloud or radio-active particles, which mushroom upward
into the stratosphere. Here, in the
calmer upper all: the radio-active
it is gradually dissipated or predipitated. It will be recalled how that
hamogordo cloud was by chance
partly precipitated in Mid-Watern
photographic negatives whose base
was made from the corrasalia.
Before precipitation can occur
however, the cloud actually circle
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bomb anywhere on the earth's sur-ference of the radio-sur-tern presence of the radio-sur-tern presence of the radio-sur-cine of the radio of the radio of course, by the newly familiar Origer counter, which measures adio-activity. The heavy hand of radio-activity. The heavy hand of the Government scientists who no doubt traced the course of the an-magordo. Hiroshima, Naguashi and counter the course of the discounter of the course of the presence of the counter of the course of the same hand of the course of the counter of the counter of the counter of the whole the course of the counter of the whole the counter of the counte

THE great flying disc sears is continuous commentary on the carbon commentary on the continuous commentary on the continuous commentary on the carbon continuous carbon commentary on the carbon commentary of the carbon continuous carbon commentary of the carbon commentary

Samuel Grafton

Viva Marshall Plan!

NEW YORK
THE MARSHALL PIN BASE AND ASSESSED TO THE MARSHALL PIN BASE AND ASSESSED THE MARSHALL PIN BASE ASSESSED THE MARSHALL PIN BASE AND ASSESSED THE MARSHALL PART ASSESSED THE MARSHALL PIN BASE AND ASSESSED THE MARSHALL PIN

Drew Pearson's : President Joins In Laugh On Missouri

THE nation's top county agents—dilligent promoters of bigger American crops—came away from the White House
perfect host, but also had a sense of numor—especially when
it came to the subject of Missouri.

"You fellows are in pretty much the same position
that I am." Truman told sisten eleders of the National
Association of County Agricultural Agents. "The people in
farm states look to the county agent for help on every conceivable problem affecting their welfare, and he's got to
produce."

produce."

Truman added that none of the county agent he knew
('I put the first one to work in Jackson County, Missouri,
years ago'' had shirted his responsibility.

'I think all of you are to be compratulated on the swell
job you are doing in helping to feed the country," said the
President.

President.
One of his visitors remarked that he understood the
President worked "farmer's hours" himself.
"That's not far wrong," smiled Truman. "I'm on the
job from 5 o'clock in the morning until midnight most

cays.— The subject of Missouri and its mules was injected into the discussion when the President was syminating about some of his experiences at county fairs. He was always a great devotee of county fairs, he observed jointyl, until he witnessed an unfortunate spectacle at one several years before the war.

Wall St. Teams Up With Lewis

WHEN Harry Truman and Cabinet colleagues first that J. P. Morgan's U. S. Steel Corp. and the M controlled Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co. had he John L. Lawis a 45-cents-an-hour wage increase, plus there fund, plus almost escrything else he saked for,

Lewis the greatest contract in labor instory. By now they think they know the solution—politics, and Devery-politics at the state of a here is a contract of the Interior Krug string Lewis an increase of its 12 cents—the return Krug string Lewis an increase of its 12 cents—the return of the string the state of the interior Krug string Lewis an increase of its 12 cents—the unions. The Government, according to the walls of the operators, was surredering all their profits to John L. And six months later. President Truman threw everything he had into the bottle against John L. Incheding an interior of the nation thought was an unfair demand by Lewis to renege on his contract.

Reversing all this. Ben Pairless of U. S. Steel and George Humphrey of Pithsburght Gonzeldsteel Goal have now given him more than he ever dreamed he could get.

As usual, Lewis had-deathed out by putting his demanda high. If he had followed previous patterns, he would have not to be a new to be good and steel companies willing to jeid, he increased his demands and even teached on provisions multipring the Thirl-Hartly Labor Act. His victory makes every other labor leader green with enry.

Lewis Loves Dewey

Merry-Go-Round