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Research Promotes The South

ENCOURAGEMENT of new industries in the South will depend to a large degree on the willingness of Southern business leaders to invest larger sums in scientific and technical research. This fact was made indelibly clear in an address by Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company, who spoke before a group of prominent Charlotte men a few evenings ago.

Mr. Martin, who is also chairman of the Southern Research Institute which is located at Birmingham, told the Charlotte group the dramatic story of the service which the Southern Institute is now rendering the entire South.

Starting operations with a director and a single staff member early in 1945, the personnel of the Institute has now reached 95 men and women of whom 65 are scientists. Although the Institute began in only one building, its work is now conducted in four additional structures including a new laboratory costing $600,000 and dedicated last November.

So far the Institute has carried out technical or scientific assignments for more than a hundred corporations, agencies, and individuals in sixteen states, principally in the South.

The Institute is now and has been self-sustaining. It has performed for contract fees in the amount of nearly $800,000 and has in addition substantial sums committed for research in the future. At the present time the Institute has capital funds totaling $1,400,000. This is an impressive beginning, but Mr. Martin rightfully says that the capital funds should be increased to a minimum of $2,500,000 in the near future.

As conditions permit, additional laboratories will be built to accommodate a staff of about 200 scientists. This technical personnel will serve only a small part of the needs of existing and new industries throughout the South. Indeed, no one laboratory, as Mr. Martin points out, is going to change immediately our basic economic situation, but by making its facilities available, the Institute is making its great influence felt and thus research is gaining a wider acceptance among all the industries and people of the South.

The Institute is now looking beyond its present function of conducting applied research toward the launching of long range programs chosen with the needs of the region and the advancement of the welfare of all its citizens in mind. It is contemplated that the Institute will conduct scientific studies to determine what resources may be profitably developed and to engage in experiments to discover new uses and new processes of manufacturing leading to the expansion of industrial activities.

During the past year an extensive investigation of wood waste utilization has shown encouraging progress and several projects covering the utilization of farm and industrial wastes are being carried out by the Institute. New developments in food products from Southern crops are beginning to reach an important stage. New techniques are being developed for extending the food uses of peanuts and work is in progress on pecans and the cooking fats.

A Southern manufacturer of coal by-products is maintaining a successful project and plans are being made as a result of work at the Institute for several new products for the Southern region including a new line of paints and varnishes. Tangible results in the development of cargo handling devices have been achieved by one of the steamship companies. The Institute's hemotherapy program has been greatly expanded and techniques developed for the use of radio-active tracers in the study of leukemia have received recognition throughout the world.

Two Charlotteans, Mr. Edwin L. Jones and Mr. Harry L. Dalton, have been active as trustees and Advisory Council members of the Institute. Many other outstanding citizens of North and South Carolina are following with keen interest the work of the Institute, and it is our hope that this splendid organization will win greater financial support from all of them now that its record of accomplishment is so realistically impressive.

Churchill Fans The Flames

WINSTON CHURCHILL doesn't help the situation at all with his bluster in the new international crisis developing in Berlin, where the Soviests persist in efforts to force the Allied authorities to retire from the German capital. The regular government representatives of the United States and Britain can do enough tough talking on their own accounts without any prompting from Britain's wartime Prime Minister, who has been much too free with his advice on how we should fight the Russians since he was retired from his office by the war-weary British voters.

In his latest blast, delivered on Sunday, Mr. Churchill tries to buck us up with the declaration that it is doubtful a third world war can be prevented. We don't need bucking up and particularly not in that fashion. Neither the American Government nor the American people has any disposition to let the Russians run us out of Berlin. Nor do we intend to be panicked into war by either the Russians or bellicose British statesmen.

If there is any fighting to be done, we know who will have to do it. We are the only people in the Western World who have the resources for military combat with Russia—an affair in which "the most fearful exigencies of destruction yet known to man will be used to the fullest extent," to borrow Mr. Churchill's own colorful expression. His exhortation to Americans to show more spunk will give too many the impression that certain British conservative interests are pushing us into a scrap for them, and that will not raise our morale.

Mr. Churchill's assertion that a war crisis exists is very poor strategy as well as very poor psychology. His statement confuses the real situation and tends to excite us unnecessarily. His alarm lends force to the Soviet bluff, which must be met with cool resolution by both our leaders and the public. The Russians don't want a war with the United States unless we are foolish enough to force ourselves to placed in the position of aggressor. Anyone who prods us into premature belligerent action is playing the Soviet's game. If we take the first step into war, we will have lost the battle for both Europe and democracy.

In Berlin, the Russians have set up a blockade on traffic carrying supplies to the sectors of Berlin occupied by Allied forces. Their game is to face some two million Germans in our sectors with the threat of starvation. Are we to let the Germans starve? Have the Russians gone crazy? Don't be silly. They know the Germans will turn against the Russians themselves if they carry out this threat, but they think the scare alone will fan German agitation for an Allied retirement from Berlin, or make us want to withdraw, or force us into some wild mis-step.

In other words, Stalin's trusty trouble-makers are trying to set us crazy and they're having considerable success in higher British conservative circles. Mr. Churchill now seems to have forgotten entirely that his get-tougher tactic was supposed to keep us out of war rather than pitch us into one.

Revolt Confounds Dixiecrats

WHAT EVER became of the Southern Democratic revolt against President Truman? With the Democratic national convention only two weeks away, indications grow that the opposition to Truman's nomination is weakening all along the line and the Dixiecrats particularly are beating a hasty retreat. And why may, as all the evidence is that they have worked themselves into an exceedingly awkward position.

Counting the score at this stage, the main effect of this party uprising over Truman's civil rights program has been to hasten the day when such legislation will be enacted—under a Republican Administration.

Some Dixiecrat holdouts may be encouraged by the 1948 Republican plank on civil rights, which leaves room for thinking that the Federal program to abolish Jim Crow may be stalled in the next Congress by the same parliamentary tactics that buried anti-poll tax, anti-lynch, and anti-discrimination measures in the last session. It is notable that the 1948 GOP plank on civil liberties is not as strong or as explicit as the 1944 GOP declaration on the same subject which yielded nothing for the reformers.

However, the Dixiecrats should be able to get but slight comfort from this plank with a loophole in view of the situation created by Thomas E. Dewey's nomination for President on the Republican ticket. As Governor of New York, Dewey introduced a State Fair Employment Practices Commission which has done much to encourage agitation for a Federal FEPC. That civil rights item is the most objectionable one of all to Southerners who have opposed Federal anti-discrimination laws as interference with states' rights.

The South can count on a civil rights program from the Republicans under a Dewey administration, writes Ralph McGill in the *Atlanta Constitution*, "Dewey's State FEPC likely will be the model of the national FEPC we will get . . . Let all know here and now that Dewey and Warren mean civil rights legislation and some form of FEPC."

Meanwhile, the party of Dewey still is counting on more assistance this year from the Dixiecrats and it is not unlikely that some of the Southerners will accommodate them. Even if they don't go on with their show they already have made a large contribution to a Republican victory in '48. Their attacks on Truman have lowered the popularity of the man who seems certain to be the Democratic nominee and added much to the party's defeatist mood.

Their action looks more and more like the prize bonehead political play of the century from the standpoint of its effect on the states' rights cause. It's either that or a deliberate effort on the part of certain conservative Democrats to build up the Republican Party in the South.

Squeeze Play In Berlin

ABC Of The German Crisis

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON

HERE IS an explanation of what is happening in Berlin where the Russians have shut off food supplies for 2,000,000 Germans.

Since the war the four great powers—United States, Britain, Russia and France—have had troops in Germany, and they run the country. Each of the four has its own zone and each of the four has troops in Berlin. The Russians run one part of the city and the others the rest.

These four wartime allies have been unable to reach an agreement on setting up a single government in Germany. Because of the way in which the occupation of Germany was worked out the Russian troops really surround Berlin.

If all four nations got out of Germany tomorrow and the Germans had a government of their own, it would be to the interest of the Russians to try somehow over a period of time to see that the new Germany eventually became Communist. All the countries between Germany and Russia now are Communist controlled. And a communized Germany would be the grand prize for the men in Moscow since Germany is the heart of Europe.

The future of Europe is bound up with the future of Germany. A prosperous Germany is necessary for any generally prosperous Europe. But, as noted, the problem for the four allies has been how to set up some single government for Germany upon which all four would agree.

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THE Marshall Plan, created by this country and 16 Western European nations, figures on helping those sections of Germany which the Western powers occupy. The Russians and their communist-controlled neighbors not only want no part of the Marshall Plan but openly seek to wreck it.

Earlier this month the United States, England and France agreed on a plan for setting up a German government in their part of Germany.

That, in effect splits Germany in two.

These three countries' attitude on this can be expressed as follows:

Since we can't get together with Russia on setting up a single government for all Germany, we'll go ahead and do it our way.

The Russians now have stopped all shipment of food from their zone into that part of Berlin controlled by the United States, Britain and France.

This by itself would not starve the 2,000,000 Germans living in the non-Russian part of the city because the other three nations could have pumped food in to make up for the food shut off by the Russians. But—Russian troops, as pointed out above, surround the city and the Russians previously had shut off any freight shipments into that part of Berlin occupied by the Communists' former allies.

The food supply in that part of Berlin occupied by the western powers reportedly is enough to last for about twenty-five days.

Then what?

It's probably part of the Russian game to force the Germans—faced with starvation if United States, Britain and France continue to stay in Berlin—to turn toward the Russians for help and away from the three western powers. In short, the effect might be to force the Germans to ask the western powers please to get out.

The Americans have said they won't get out. The British say they won't either.

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THIS move by the Russians has put pressure on her wartime allies to reach some kind of agreement with her.

Last week the foreign ministers of Russia and seven eastern European nations met in Warsaw. They called for an agreement between Russia and the three western powers on setting up a single government for all Germany instead of the one being set up by United States, Britain and France in the western part.

They also said all occupation troops should be withdrawn from Germany.

France reportedly is willing to talk with the Russians about a settlement on the Berlin crisis but the American military governor, Gen. Lucius Clay, has said, "The Russians cannot drive us out of Berlin by any action short of war."

If the Russians can use this crisis to drive a wedge between this country and France they've already done plenty of damage.

Quote, Unquote

Dr. John W. Corbett, veteran physician of Camden, who tells the world that he will support any Republican candidate other than Governor Dewey of New York, has some ideas on other subjects. He is disturbed by the modern style of political campaigning and would even revive the duel in order to bring order into this business of vote solicitation and office hunting. "We ought to have duels now . . . " he said. "You would not hear of candidates for office calling each other liars. We did not have it years ago. The duel would make gentlemen out of hoosiers."—*Columbia Record*.

"We, the people"—no phrase more concisely and completely expresses the idea back of a democratic form of government than those three words. These words appropriately open the preamble to our Constitution, a starting seed and cornerstone of democratic government. The democratic system is exactly that—"We, the people." If we want the system to work, as individuals we cannot consider the government as "they".

Our growth as individuals in democracy may be measured by our ability to extend our scope of considering the government as "we" from community to town to state and finally to include all the nation in order that "We the people" may make the United States a more perfect Union. Ultimately, if we ever hope for a world government wherein lies the hope for world peace, we must broaden our view so that we are able to consider the people of the world as one "We."—Franklin (N. C.) Press.

Marquis Childs

Isolationists Peeved

PHILADELPHIA

SINCE the nomination of their candidate the highly effective Dewey team has performed exactly on schedule and completely in character. The nature of the coming campaign is already clearly foreshadowed.

I would be willing to place a small bet at this stage that Candidate Dewey never once mentions the name of Harry S. Truman. Or if he does, it will be more in sorrow than in anger.

Above all in the selection of a Vice Presidential candidate the Dewey team revealed its technique and its capacities. The selection of Gov. Earl Warren of California was not merely shrewd politics. An excellent choice, it helps to allay the resentment of those who felt that the tactics of the Dewey team were a bit too arbitrary and high-handed.

WISE CHOICE

The selection of Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana would have been a calamity as Dewey and his managers very well knew. It might seriously have hampered Dewey's election.

Whether anyone besides Halleck himself believed that he had been promised the No. 2 place is beside the point. In his acceptance speech, Dewey was probably speaking the narrowest sort of truth when he said that he had made no promises to anyone. What his teammates may have promised for him is something else again and those promises are likely to be dubious paper in the political bank of tomorrow.

Halleck is a small-gauge Indiana politician. As majority leader of the House he was one of the little gang to block legislation vital to all Americans but particularly to veterans, to farmers and to other groups conscious of their voting strength.

Another name pushed forward as a "compromise" in the overnight conclaves was that of Senator John Bricker of Ohio. Bricker shares many of the nationalist prejudices of Halleck although on the record he has been far less of an obstructionist. In his remarkable speech putting his colleague, Senator Taft, in nomination, Bricker devoted about two and a half minutes to Taft and 12½ minutes to Bricker. He succeeded admirably by airing his mortal fear of the Communists whom he sees under every other bed. And his definition of Communist tends to include anyone slightly to the left of John Bricker.

WESTERN APPEAL

Warren is an entirely different sort of man. In his great and swiftly growing state of California are all the problems—both rural and industrial—of the time. He knows that the world will not stand still to the behest of fear and prejudice. He also knows that progress and change is possible and desirable within the American framework.

His nomination will mean a great deal to the West. It will help to counteract with the Republican platform of 1948 the work of the Washington, Malone of Nevada, Dworshak of Idaho—have almost always voted against the best interests of the great western empire which supposedly they represent.

The nomination of Warren is a reminder that the Republican Party includes progressives such as Wayne Morse of Oregon as well as the Capehart and the Malones. Significantly it was Governor Warren who threw him in nomination. Warren's interest in reclamation and power development is well known.

As a political operator Warren is far from being an amateur. He refused to accept the Vice Presidential nomination from Dewey in 1944, convinced that the chances for victory with the war still on were slim. The acceptance this time is still another indication of the tide of political change that seems to be flowing so strong.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Republican Party Fails To Look Ahead

(Ed. Note—Drew Pearson's column today takes the form of a letter to his daughter.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
June 29,1948

Mrs. George L. Arnold,
Los Angeles, Calif.
My dear daughter:

LAST week I attended the Republican National Convention. And I could not help but wonder as I watched the parades and the enthusiasm of the delegates whether they realized that what they did at Philadelphia might affect the lives of your son and millions of other youngsters almost as much as the Declaration of Independence which other delegates signed in the same city 30 blocks away a century and a half ago.

It was indeed a respectable convention—no excessive drinking, no under-the-table deals that I could discover except on patronage; not even any rebel yells or that passionate frenzy that makes Democratic conventions more exciting. The pillars of home-town respectability were there, uninspiring perhaps, but determined.

They nominated two good men—among the best in the country. Furthermore they nominated them in free and open competition, the healthiest thing about the Republican race and the exact opposite of the dog-in-manger attitude of certain Democratic Presidents.

Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans have developed some tough, hard-working leaders, and their convention benefited from it.

Politics Forgets Atomic Energy

OF COURSE, the lady who runs our house was disappointed that her candidate, Senator Taft, wasn't nominated. And I have to agree with her that both Taft will go down in history for his spunk and courage and honesty.

But I think Taft forgets one great thing—the thing, incidentally, that was missed by nearly all the speakers and delegates at this convention—namely that we are living in an atomic age—an age that moves so fast we dare not take one false step for fear we will get left behind.

That was what so many speakers seemed to forget at this convention.

Squeezed almost off the front pages by the political news was alarming word from Berlin that the Russians once again were trying to push us out of Berlin. Almost squeezed off the front pages also was news that President Truman had signed the peacetime draft—probably the most momentous legislation in recent history.

In other words we face the prospect of war again within our generation. We face the prospect that that son of yours, and thousands of other sons, may have to march off to another war.

This was the most important thing the Republicans overlooked.

Isolationists Bore From Within

THEY overlooked it partly because they couldn't afford to face it, partly because they were so busy fighting a rear-guard action against the isolationists within their own ranks—the leaders who still think the USA can remain aloof from the world. Your cousin Bertie McCormick put up the chief fight on this point. That was the reason he walked out of the convention at the end rather than vote for Dewey—also why he refused to let the Illinois delegation, over which he remained supreme, support anyone but Taft.

To the bitter end, Cousin Bertie and his Chicago Tribune remained aloof and alone—the way they would like to have the United States.

That is one issue the Democratic Party hasn't had to worry about, and is one reason their leadership on foreign affairs has been much more farsighted.

Though the Republicans at Philadelphia finally defeated the isolationists, they stayed on the move forward. Instead they looked backward. Most of the speakers spent their time lambasting their favorite whipping boys, Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Dangerous New Deal

ONE would have thought, from hearing their orations, that no other problem existed in the world, no Russian squeeze in Berlin, no race to develop atomic energy, no danger of bomb raids over the North Pole—only the deadly danger of the New Deal.

GOP orators talked as if they actually and seriously thought the American people would stand for the repeal of the Securities & Exchanges Commission, the Wage-Hour Act, the AAA, the erosion, the Holding Corporation Act, the Social Security Act, old age pensions, rural electrification, or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

They talked as if they didn't realize that the man whom they nominated to head their ticket had adopted many of these "revolutionary" measures in his own State of New York; or as if they did not know their vice-presidential candidate had adopted many of these same ideas in California.

What they honestly didn't seem to realize is that most of the New Deal is too firmly a part of America ever to be given up. The American people want is forward leadership, not backward regrets.

In the humble opinion of your Dad, what the American people are really looking for is security—of two kinds. The security they want most is security from depression, difficult to get. The security they want at home is easier—if the new leaders of the Republican Party really lead.

That is economic security—security of freedom from inflation, freedom to earn a living wage, freedom to send their children to good schools, freedom from want in old age.

And that security will not be obtained if people in the lower brackets are the ones to pay for the rich man's GOP plan to forgive-the-rich on taxes is continued, or if the real-estate lobby throttles public housing, or if our long cherished public-school system plays second fiddle to tax saving.

Those are some of the things which Republican orators, so busy whipping the New Deal, neglected at Philadelphia.

I am reasonably sure that broad-gauged leaders such as Dewey and Warren will not neglect them. But their greatest handicap may be the dead weight of the reactionaries inside the Republican Party.

That was the most important fact that stood out at Philadelphia, and that is what the American people will have to watch when they go to the polls next November.

Please excuse this long political letter.

Love from
The Old Man.

P.S. On page 118 of Life this week is a picture of Cinder, the kitten you once had at school. You have been away so long that she has now adopted me.