THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

60th Anniversary Year

THOMAS L. ROBINSON.....Publisher
J. E. DOWD.....General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH.....Executive Editor

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1948

Season's Best Catch

World Council Of Churches

LAST SATURDAY as delegates left the International Congress for Mental Health in England, delegates were arriving in The Netherlands to attend the World Council of Churches; the two gatherings had similar goals. What social and medical experts sought to achieve in England with science, theologians from every continent of the world are trying to achieve through spiritual means in Amsterdam.

The scientists sought world mental health to avert war; the theologians seek world spiritual health to avert war.

The Council of Churches began sessions Monday. It, like the mental health congress, had two strikes against it as a peace-making group: Russia was not represented. This reluctance on the part of the Soviet to join with the other nations in cultural, social and spiritual conferences makes the task of the Council more difficult — but also more necessary.

There were, however, representatives from several countries in the Russian sphere. Thus, John Foster Dulles, a layman active in affairs of the church and foreign adviser for Thomas Dewey, spoke to the East as well as to the West when he told the Council earlier this week that "it is impossible to create at once a universal organization of peace through law."

Events in the past three years seem to justify Mr. Dulles' prophecy. There can be no world organization for peace until adherence to laws of reason and to laws of morals makes it evident to man that this is not a world of nations or a world of peoples but a world of persons. We need not be citizens of a world state to realize our citizenship in the world, and the brotherhood of man.

Dominating the echoes of World War battles not yet forgotten is another echo—from the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." This, more than any other time, is a time for peacemakers.

It is unfortunately indicative, however, of our times that these peacemakers in Amsterdam can have little or no effect on negotiations between Russia and the United States. For the governments of nations, and, indeed, the people of nations have developed an unhealthy attitude of dualism where religion is concerned. We have come to regard the secular and the religious aspects of life as parallel and independent provinces, when they are in reality inseparable.

Have we turned so far from the wisdom of Christ that we can regard politics and the institutions of society as indifferent to religion? The core of the Christian philosophy is the dominance of moral principles over all others—political or economic.

Perhaps the Council of Churches will help us to realize the brotherhood of man, our citizenship in the world. Spiritual union of the churches will serve to confirm this brotherhood and war will then be war against our brother and our guilt the guilt of Cain.

Tugwell Takes A Walk

DOWN at the Armory-Auditorium some months ago, the formidable Dorothy Thompson brought laughs from a Town Hall audience when she shook her finger under Senator Glen Taylor's nose and asked: "Where are the New Deal liberals? Where is Leon Henderson . . . Harold Ickes . . . Raymond Moley . . . Chester Bowles?" And Dottie reeled off a list of a dozen or so of the Roosevelt brain-trusters. "Are they behind the Third Party? Of course not. No one is left but the old faithful, Rex Tugwell," she thundered and turned away in derision.

Taylor, who had spent most of the evening denying the Progressive Party was the Communist Party with the New Look, couldn't answer that one. And now it seems as if Old Faithful himself is beginning to have doubts about Mr. Wallace's friends.

Interviewed by the Baltimore Sun, Mr. Tugwell, who served as platform committee chairman of the Progressive convention, said he is no longer "officially" connected with the Progressive Party after the big convention row over control of the party. "I am an uneasy member of the Progressive Party," he said, adding he feared "the wrong people" will get control.. "Do you mean the Communists?" he was asked. And he replied: "Who can say whether they are or not? I certainly don't know whether they are Communists, but they act as though they are."

Tugwell's close friendship with Wallace dates back to the early New Deal days when he was Undersecretary of Agriculture. He was tagged then as a radical, a label which stuck with him through his subsequent Washington service and his socialistic administration as Governor of Puerto Rico. It was not unnatural that he would join the Wallace band.

But, as he says, that was before the convention. At Philadelphia Tugwell engaged in a bitter tug of war with the Commies, and lost. His anger was obvious then, and Mr. Wallace apparently has done nothing since then either to mollify him or to allay his fears.

The Progressive Party has smelled too much of Communism to suit us all along. If the odor is too strong for a fellow like Rex Tugwell, it must be bad indeed.

'There Goes The Bunny'

"There goes the Bunny,
"There goes my Money."

The first line comes out of the loud speaker. The second line could well be added by the vast majority of those assembled.

These are the dog races, run nightly at Morehead City. The bunny is the little mechanical rabbit which is chased by the dumb greyhounds. The money is what you give to the men behind the pari-mutuel windows. Everything goes, and incredibly fast.

There are many citizens who do not know that in North Carolina we have dog races with legalized pari-mutuel betting. But it's a fact, although only at Morehead City. The State Legislature, either during an amazingly tolerant and liberal mood, or while pleasantly dozing, passed the bill which gave this popular resort this unique privilege.

This does not mean that the State has gone to the dogs. The Legislature might go the whole hog and legalize the same at other resorts which cared for it, and North Carolina probably would be less righteous. Many states have pari-mutuel betting, and have had for a long time, and these are states with good people of high character.

Everything seems to be going well at Morehead, certainly going, especially the bunny and the money. There may be some argument as to whether the greyhounds, chasing the bunny they'll never catch night after night, or the citizens who lose their money on them, are the dumbest, but that's beside the point.

From The Norfolk-Virginian Pilot

Common Sense Rule For Wallaceites

THE determination of Henry Wallace not to make his Presidential campaign speech in Norfolk on August 29, in an auditorium where "segregation" is practiced, and the existence of Virginia's segregation statute with its plain meaning, place the law enforcement authorities of the city squarely on the horns of a difficult dilemma. If they permit the Progressives to hold their meeting in a non-segregated public hall, they lay themselves open to the criticism that the law has been flouted in their presence. If they revoke the permit for the meeting that has already been granted, or if they enforce the segregation law strictly, they will be playing directly into the hands of the Wallaceites. The Progressives would not hesitate to cite Norfolk as a "citadel of intolerance and Jim Crowism", or to say that here they were denied their constitutional right of free speech and assembly by the revocation of the permit for their meeting.

Mr. Wallace spoke in Norfolk last November 23. At that time the police (later complimented by Mr. Wallace for being "most co-operative in every way") received what amounted to a platform challenge to enforce the segregation law. A certain amount of mixed seating had taken place in the Norfolk Auditorium despite the director's warning to members of the local Wallace committee that the segregation law applied to the gathering and would be enforced. The cool-headed members of the Police Department present did not accept the challenge and move in to make arrests.

The *Virginian-Pilot* thought the Norfolk police pursued a wise course at the November meeting, and said so. The authorities will be wise now, we think, if they refuse to accept the challenge of the Wallaceites to martyrize their meeting here. The local committee of the Progressive Party that is making arrangements for the meeting is issuing invitations and actually seeking to give the affair the appearance of a private gathering. This may be helpful to the authorities in reaching their decision on the issue that has been so carefully posed, or it may not be of any assistance to them, since under any circumstances the Norfolk Auditorium is a "public place." But we suggest that the on-the-spot rule of common sense that was applied before, may work again.

After his Southern tour of last November, Mr. Wallace wrote in the *New Republic* (of which he was then editor) that in only two Southern cities, Macon and Norfolk, were efforts made to prevent "unsegregated meetings". He expressed the opinion that "most people believe the segregation laws and regulations unconstitutional and that every effort is made to carry them out as quietly as possible so that there can be no test case."

We quote this passage from Mr. Wallace's writings again, because it so clearly expresses his intention. He does not want quietude. He wants belligerency and public clamor—a "test case". We suggest that the course of tolerance which was followed before will frustrate these tactics, and with credit to Norfolk.

A Major Problem For The Candidates

Keeping Voters In Line Big Job

By ELMO ROPER

NEW YORK

EVERYBODY expects each of the Presidential candidates to spend the next two months attempting to win over voters who now lean to one of his opponents or have not yet made up their minds how they will vote. But far less publicized—though certainly equally important—will be the efforts of all the parties to hold on to the vote they feel they already have.

Despite the trumpetings of party unity and the glowing words of praise for the candidates from their supporters, there are areas of lukewarmness, if not actual divisions, within each party. Though he was an early winner at the Republican Convention, Dewey was far from the enthusiastic choice of all Republicans. Similarly, Truman became this party's standard-bearer in the wake of bitter disappointment among several wings of the Democratic Party.

Both Truman and Dewey have spent a good deal of time since the conventions trying to instill harmony among the divergent forces within their own parties.

Scars of the pre-convention battle in Republican ranks still show today. Recently, after the two major party conventions, "Fortune" asked a cross-section of Republican voters:

So far as you're concerned, do you think Dewey is the best man the Republicans could have nominated for President, or would you have preferred some other man as the Republican candidate?

	Dewey Best Man	Pre-ferred Another	Express No Opinion
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Total Republican voters	60.5	32.5	7.0
Republican voters by region:			
Northeast	62.5	32.4	6.1
Midwest	52.4	40.7	6.9
South	67.1	23.0	9.7
Far West	69.2	23.8	7.0

Although a majority of Republicans seem pleased with their party's choice, almost one-third would have preferred some one else. Middle Western Republicans are especially lukewarm about their present candidate. This region, of course, was the stronghold of Stassen and Taft supporters. And despite the fact that both Stassen and Taft have pledged full support to Dewey in the campaign, there is still a lingering wish among their supporters that they could vote for some Republican other than Gov. Dewey.

MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATS DIDN'T WANT TRUMAN

Yet rumblings among Republicans over Dewey are not nearly as great as the lack of enthusiasm in Democratic ranks for Truman. "Fortune" asked a cross-section of Democratic voters:

Do you think President Truman is the best man the Democrats could have nominated for President, or would you be preferred some other man as the Democratic candidate?

	Truman Best Man	Pre-ferred Another	Express No Opinion
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Total Democratic voters	46.0	47.1	6.9
Democratic voters by region:			
Northeast	52.9	40.6	6.5
Midwest	52.5	38.9	8.6
South	36.8	56.4	6.8
Far West	50.3	45.3	4.4

A slim majority of Democrats, in the Northeast, the Midwest and the Far West say they are satisfied with Truman as their candidate. In the South, however, anti-Truman feeling still runs deep. In the land of the Dixiecrats, more than 50 per cent of the Democratic voters say they would have preferred some one else.

These results, of course, are not an indication of how the final vote will turn out in November, because people often vote for candidates they are lukewarm about. But they do point up the size of the job that both Truman and Dewey have in holding their own supporters in line.

Part of the job of keeping harmony in party ranks is always given to the Vice-Presidential candidates. They usually tour many of the so-called "safe" areas to make sure that solid Republican or Democratic voters will turn out at the polls on election day.

On the Republican side, Gov. Earl Warren seems to be extremely well suited to this role. As Vice-Presidential nominee, he receives a higher vote of confidence from Republicans than does Presidential candidate Dewey. "Fortune" asked:

How about the Vice-Presidents? So far as you're concerned, do you think Warren is the best man the Republicans could have nominated for Vice-President, or would you have preferred some other man on the Republican ticket?

	Total Republicans
	Pct.
Warren best man	74.1
Preferred another	10.6
Express no opinion	15.3

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee will help Dewey especially in the Far West and in the Midwest.

BARKLEY STRONGER THAN TRUMAN

The role of Senator Barkley on the Democratic ticket is like that of Governor Warren for the Republicans. "Fortune" found that the Democrats are more strongly for Barkley as their Vice-Presidential nominee than they are for Truman as their Presidential candidate:

Do you think Senator Barkley is the best man the Democrats could have nominated for Vice-President, or would you have preferred some other man on the Democratic ticket?

	Total Democrats
	Pct.
Barkley best man	59.2
Preferred another	16.8
Express no opinion	24.0

Though Barkley does not seem quite as popular among Democrats as Warren is among Republicans, he might actually be of more value to Truman as the campaign progresses. For Barkley is better liked in the South—where he is not known—than he is anywhere else in the country. And it is probable that he will be able to bring a good many rebel Democrats below the Mason-Dixon line back into the Democratic fold before Nov. 2.

While the Republicans have something of a problem to keep a number of lukewarm Dewey supporters in line, the Democrats have an even greater one in trying to win back into their ranks the "regulars" who have become Dixiecrats.

Marquis Childs

New Deal Concept

Marquis Childs, Washington correspondent, is exploring the great new empire of the West. He is analyzing first-hand the relationship between this vast new development and the rest of the country, and observing just how politics in this election year will fit into the picture.

BONNEVILLE, Oregon

ACROSS the turbulent Columbia River is the great concrete structure of Bonneville Dam. And high above the dam are the power lines that carry the harnessed energy of the river throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Bonneville is a creation of the now much maligned New Deal. It would not have existed, with all that it has done for the phenomenal development of this region, if it had not been for the concept that Franklin Roosevelt labeled New Deal.

With so many angry words being thrown about, it might be well to consider that concept and what it meant for America and particularly for the Northwest.

SCREWBALL FRINGE

The New Deal idea attracted, inevitably perhaps, a screwball fringe. They talked in a large way about remaking America. Some were committed to collectivism and the Communism of Russia which they saw through rose-colored glasses.

This lunatic fringe is now being pushed into the headlines by sensation-seeking "investigations." But these men and women were not the real architects of the New Deal nor was their naive collectivism the philosophy of those who shaped policy.

The basic concept was that the Government, in a period of depression, should spend money to create employment on projects for the public welfare. The goal was to restore employment and enable private industry once more to find a market for its goods.

I don't propose to argue here the merits or demerits of this idea, as applied under the New Deal; it did NOT restore prosperity and end mass unemployment. Some ascribe this to the fact that the dose of medicine was too small to effect a cure.

The point I mean to make is that Bonneville Dam with its far flung transmission system is an example of constructive spending under the New Deal concept. So is Grand Coulee Dam 300 miles upstream and twice as big as Bonneville.

Bonneville cost about $100,000,000. At today's prices it would cost nearly twice as much. This fact is important, but it is not nearly as important as some of the other values that adhere to the hydroelectric projects on the mighty Columbia.

Without low cost power — the lowest in the country the claim is — from Bonneville and Grand Coulee, new industry would not have been located here. Those new industries helped to win the war.

After the war thousands of workers who had come from other parts of the country, and with them many ex-GI's, decided to stay in this rich and beautiful country. They could not have found jobs if it had not been for the new water power.

REVEALING REWARDS

It should be said here, too, that the early record is full of statements from private utility executives that new power was not needed. Bonneville and Coulee would be white elephants, it was predicted.

The other day, at a hearing in Washington, private utility executives testified that the acute power shortage in the Northwest would last until 1951 or 1952. The Bonneville Power Administration, of which Paul J. Raver is head, has had to refuse applicants for at least a fourth more power than can be produced at present.

In his report for the fiscal year 1947, Raver pointed out that more than 7,000 workers were employed in new plants served directly by Bonneville. The increase since then has been substantial, and indirect employment is far greater than direct.

Besides the big aluminum plants manufacturing aluminum ingots, 85 new aluminum fabricators have started plants in Oregon and Washington. Such satellite industries are bound to grow up.

There is an intense competition for the new power which complicates Raver's job since, under the act creating the Bonneville Administration, he has certain powers of discretion. At present roughly one-third of the power goes to large industrial users, one-third to private utility companies for distribution and one-third to public utility districts where farmers have voted to take over private distribution system.

It is just here, in this last classification, that politics — and high caliber politics — comes in. The private interests originally defeated in the fight for public power, are marshalling their forces for a new kind of attack designed to ride the present tide of reaction.

Joseph & Stewart Alsop

A New 'Democracy'

WASHINGTON

BEHIND the Berlin crisis, there is one all-important fact. The Soviets are now known to be planning to establish a separate satellite state for the eastern zone of Germany, whenever the time is ripe.

The creation of this new "German peoples' democracy" was originally scheduled for this Summer. However, when a German state was proposed by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at the Warsaw meeting of satellite Foreign Ministers in June, the Poles, seconded by the Czechs, violently objected. Their objections sprang largely from fear that the Russians might eventually favor eastern Germany over Poland, and might court German favor by forcing the return of that part of Germany now incorporated into Poland.

Thus it was decided in Moscow to use the Berlin blockade to try to force the West either to abandon Berlin or to abandon plans for a west German state. Now as everyone has now failed. And bar the miracle of an East-West agreement on all Germany, the Soviets are expected to go ahead with their plans for a satellite state in east Germany, despite the bitter opposition of the Poles, and despite the continued presence of the Western powers in Berlin.

Indeed, the proposed constitution for such a state, which would of course claim to be the legal government of all Germany, has already been drafted, on Soviet instructions, but the Communist-run German Peoples' Council, Polish and Czech fears of a west German state are entirely understandable. For the constitution has been promoted in the Russian-licensed press wholly on the basis of a revived German nationalism. It has been hailed, for example, as a "major contribution to the idea of German unity and the creation by Germans of a German future."

Moreover, it can hardly have escaped the attention of the Eastern satellites that one originally clause in the original draft was deleted by order of the Soviet Military Administration. This clause was one forbidding German citizens to accept service under a foreign flag.

The constitution is designed, of course, to permit total control of the new state by the German Communists. "Mass organizations," which means the German state women's groups under Communist control are to participate in elections to the "Peoples' Chamber," and Parliament of Deputies. These organizations is made severely punishable.

Thus, under the guise of creating a German state, the Soviet-Communist grip on eastern Germany will be ruthlessly tightened. That the Russians are prepared to do this despite bitter Polish opposition, and despite the fact that the British Communist Party has been split right down the middle largely on this issue, is highly significant. For it is a measure of the exceedingly serious difficulties which the Soviets are now known to be experiencing in their own zone of Germany.

GREEDY POLICY

Partly as a result of their greedy policies, and partly as a result of the Western counter-blockade on east Germany, the economic and political situation in the Soviet zone has deteriorated far worse than is generally realized. For three years, the Russians have been plundering the eastern zone, taking as much as 90 per cent of current production. The plunder has been taken as well as economic skill of over 100,000 Germans — some intelligence reports place the figure at more than 150,000—have been sent to the Soviet union mines in Saxony and elsewhere. At least 20,000 Germans were imprisoned in Buchenwald and other Nazi concentration camps, and then sent east to Russia.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

War Goods Go To Iron Curtain Countries

(Ed. Note—While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by his old partner, Robert S. Allen.)

WASHINGTON

THE United States is still shipping vital war material to countries behind the Iron Curtain.

And these shipments are still being made with the approval of the Commerce Department's Office of International Trade. This is the agency of which William Remington, leading figure in the Russian "spy" disclosures of the House Un-American Activities Committee was formerly an important figure.

This astounding trade is still going on despite the Administration's announced policy of banning it, despite the warlike aggressions and provocations of Russia, and also despite the world-wide furor over the Congressional revelations and their attending fantastic ramifications.

This column has definitely established the following facts regarding the continued export of war material to Communist-ruled countries:

The OIT has secretly issued a license for the export of a large quantity of ball bearings and steel balls (for the manufacture of bearings) to Czechoslovakia. This license was issued to the Overseas Mercantile Co., N. Y.

Satellite Czechoslovakia is today one of Russia's major munitions producers. The great Skoda plant has been converted entirely to military output.

Further, ball bearings are a key essential in the making of war goods. Two of the most costly Air Force raids into Germany during the recent war were for the purpose of knocking out ball-bearing plants.

An official of the Overseas Mercantile Co. admitted to this column that the ball bearings being shipped to Czechoslovakia could be used in war production.

The concern's export license was signed by both Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Francis McIntyre, acting OIT head. Neither, however, would admit this when questioned about the matter.

Sawyer refused to talk at all. He sent back word through a press aide that information regarding export licenses is "confidential". McIntyre gave the same answer, plus the claim that he "couldn't remember" this particular case.

"Isn't it odd that you can't remember a thing like that?" he was asked.

"Well, I'd have to consult the files and they are not available at this time," McIntyre replied. "It's late in the day and most of our people have gone home. Besides, as I said, those files are confidential."

Miffed

ARGENTINE'S thin-skinned dictator Juan Peron is in a huff at Brazil.

The grand-standing ex-Colonel is so furious that Brazilian newspapers should have dared to criticize him that he has angrily canceled plans to visit beautiful Rio De Janeiro.

The Brazilian Government invited Peron and President Berres of Uruguay to be guests of honor at its gay "Independence Week." Both accepted. But, now, Peron has renegged. He is very wroth at what the free Brazilian press has been saying about him.

The dictatorial Argentinian isn't used to a free press. He has virtually suppressed it in his own country. He is peeved, apparently, because President Dutra hasn't done the same in Brazil.

As a result, Uruguay's President Berres will have the spotlight all to himself in glamorous Rio.

War Echo

FORMER Sen. Bert Wheeler had an unusual experience at a recent dinner in Paris.

One of the guests was Eduard Daladier, Premier of France at the outbreak of the war. He made it a special point to talk to the tall Montanan.

"When the Germans threw me into prison," Daladier said, "they would occasionally let me read magazines. In one of them, an American publication, I read an article by you that gave me the feeling that as far as you were concerned I could remain in prison the rest of my life. Never did I dream that some day I would be breaking bread at the same table with you."

Surprise

HIGH-RANKING officers are in for a surprise when the report of the Advisory Commission on Service Pay is published.

The commission will recommend increases for enlisted men and junior officers, but none for the top grades. In fact, they may recommend a flat 10 per cent recommended elimination of tax deductions and certain allowances.

The commission was set up by Defense Secretary Forrestal to make a comprehensive study of service pay schedules. The body consists of Charles R. Hook, former head of the American Rolling Mills Co., Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, president of the University of Notre Dame, Neils A. McRuth, vice-president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Lawrence E. Whiting, head of the American Furniture Mart Building Co., Chicago.

A previous committee of generals and admirals had recommended pay boosts for all ranks, with the top echelons getting the biggest increases. Forrestal didn't even bother to send that report to Congress. He appointed the civilian commission to make a new report.

One of its recommendations will be the elimination of the temporary system of family allowances for enlisted men. This amounts to $175,000,000 a year. Another recommendation will be a drastic curtailment of allowances for flying and overseas duty.

Truman Supporters

THE executive board of Americans for Democratic Action will plump for President Truman at its forthcoming meeting in Chicago.

The New Dealers are still only lukewarm toward him. They are no more enthusiastic about the President than they were before the Philadelphia convention when they clamored for either Gen. Eisenhower or Supreme Court Justice Douglas. But, now, they have no other place to go. They like Dewey even less than Truman.

So at their meeting, the ADA leaders will go through the motions of endorsing Truman. But in the campaign, they will concentrate their funds and efforts on Congressional and State contests.