THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

60th Anniversary Year

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1948

United States World Policy

ACROSS the length and breadth of the United States rival candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency were criss-crossing each other's paths, shouting denunciations and criticisms, arguing over issues, deriding, mocking, scolding. Public address systems blared, radios chattered, newspapers pulled out their big headline type. The Campaign was on, and the American voters were under siege from every direction. Labor and farm prices and inflation and all the multiple problems of our domestic economy were taken apart and put back together again a hundred different ways, but on one topic—foreign policy—the candidates held their tongues.

Urgent problems, yes, but not so urgent as those which furrowed the high brow of Secretary of State George C. Marshall as he rose before the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. He spoke with a big voice, for he spoke in behalf of the American people and all their political candidates except Henry Wallace, and his words carried 'round the world, outsounding, even, the contentious clamor in his homeland.

What George Marshall set out to do, an exposition of the U. S. foreign policy, needed doing, especially before the UN audience and the world. For our policy has been misrepresented and belittled by Soviet Russia and her satellites so grossly that the peoples of the world are troubled by doubt and confusion, as Soviet Russia intended they should be.

George Marshall set forth the "elementary requirement" for co-operation between nations: "That international obligations be respected and that relations among states be based on mutual confidence, respect and tolerance"; and he promised that the U. S. would do everything in its power to reach "a constructive, peaceful settlement to political controversies which contribute to the present tension and uncertainty."

Then George Marshall got down to details.

Berlin: The United States "is prepared to seek in every possible way, in any appropriate forum, a constructive and peaceful settlement." Yet, "It would be a tragic error if, because of misunderstanding, the patience of others should be mistaken for weakness."

Germany and Japan: Early peace settlements so that those nations "may exist as Democratic and peaceful nations subject to safeguards against the revival of military or economic means of aggression and so they may, in due course, demonstrate their qualification for admission to membership in the United Nations."

Austria: "Our aim is restoration of its political and economic freedom within its 1937 frontiers and its immediate admission as a member of the United Nations."

Trans-Jordan: Admission to UN membership.

Palestine: "A Palestine free from strife . . . with both Jews and Arabs assured of peaceful development"; early demobilization of troops; repatriation of refugees; economic aid to Jews and Arabs.

Korea: A unified, independent Korea, with membership in the United Nations.

Greece: That "Greece be made secure from aggressive and unlawful interference from without."

East India: "A negotiated settlement without further bloodshed in Indonesia."

Atomic Energy: International system of control.

Armaments: A progressive reduction "under an adequate and dependable guaranty against violation."

If these world problems are solved, Marshall said, "new hope would arise among men and new confidence among the nations of the world." Such a foreign policy, he said, can not be held "to be seeking war, or imperialist expansion, or disorder and strife."

Then he topped his speech with an indirect reference to the refusal of the Soviet-bloc nations to take part in the work of the UN and its commissions: "This persistent refusal of a small minority to contribute to the accomplishments of our agreed purposes is a matter of profound concern." Yet he assured them that there was "no plot among members of this organization to keep any nation or group of nations in a minority. The minority is self-imposed."

There were a few notable omissions in his survey such as the Hyderabad invasion, and the Chinese problem. Yet his address was one of the most complete, and succinct, expositions of U. S. foreign policy we have had since the end of World War II.

Reaction from the Soviet bloc was as expected. Poland's Foreign Minister immediately rose to attack savagely the European Reconstruction Program and Western efforts to unite their zones of occupation in Germany. But the Polish Minister sounded like a broken record.

Still ringing in the halls of the United Nations and in the hearts of the world's peoples were the big words of George Marshall: The United States will not "compromise the essential principles" or "barter away the rights and freedom of other peoples."

There is the precise statement, both in generalities and in detail, of what this country stands for. It supersedes anything that Democratic and Republican platforms may have to say on the subject, and it vitiates the platform of appeasement of Russia on which Wallace is offering peace in our time.

Myrtle Beach Deserves Air Service

STRETCHED out along some 50 miles of South Carolina's seaboard lies one of the finest strands of the entire Atlantic. There the shoreline curves gently in a great arc, and the slope to the depths is so slow and gradual that the receding tide leaves vast expanses of hard-packed sand for frolicking sunbathers. No reefs or sandbars impede the long, smooth breakers or cause them to boil and bubble, and the venturesome swimmer has to move far out before he gets into deep water.

The magnificence of the strand and the excellence of the Summer weather have been key factors in bringing about the steady and rapid development of the area, until today the stretch from Pawley's Island to Cherry Grove, and encompassing Myrtle, Crescent, Windy Hill, and Ocean Drive Beaches, lures many thousands of visitors annually from every part of the United States.

But the area offers more. Its Winter climate is so mild that year-round living is a distinct pleasure, and all of the beaches now enjoy a sizeable permanent population in addition to the big Summer influx.

Biggest of them all is Myrtle Beach, a bustling, aggressive city with a strong civic consciousness and a firm confidence in its continued growth and prosperity. But Myrtle Beach, like other U. S. cities which depend on roads and highways for their existence, is beginning to feel the need for additional transportation. Latest move to underwrite its future is a campaign to obtain regularly scheduled air mail and passenger service.

The campaign has two objectives: (1) a shuttle service between Charlotte and Myrtle Beach with stops along the way, tying together cities with a strong bond of community interest; and (2) trunk line connections with the seaboard to the north and south of Myrtle Beach, which would offer residents of the Atlantic shoreline speedy transportation to and from the South Carolina resort. (One of the main reasons for the success of Miami Beach is that New Yorkers can get there in a few hours by air.)

The Civil Aeronautics Board has agreed to hear Myrtle Beach's request, and the city's success in obtaining title to the Army Air Base there will add strength to its presentation. Piedmont Aviation has expressed great interest in establishing the shuttle service to Charlotte, and Eastern and National Air Lines will doubtless be anxious to get permission to stop at Myrtle Beach instead of flying over it.

It is important to the resort area, and to the Carolinas in general, that Myrtle Beach succeed in its newest venture, and the leaders of that city deserve the fullest support and co-operation in their efforts.

From The Shelby Daily Star

Sharp Words For New England

THE New England folks were in quite a dither the other day when it was announced that Textron Inc. was closing its Nashua mills and sharply curtailing other New England operations.

But if they are in their right mind they will be concerned more by the reasons given by Royal Little, president of Textron Inc. for closing this plant.

He said that his company had made detailed cost comparisons between its Northern and Southern units and has come up with this result:

"While take-home pay of Northern workers was 10 per cent more than in the South, our Carolina employees produced from 25 per cent to 100 per cent more yards and more pounds per hour than many of our people in the North."

With that situation existing you can hardly blame industrial companies from moving South.

And this doesn't mean, either, we think, that they are trying to exploit anybody. What they are searching for is a good day's work for a day's pay. Such is the only basis for a sound economy.

We would think that the word of warning issued by President Little to the New England workers to the general effect that they must equal the productivity of those in other areas if they would keep their own region from losing its textile industry would have a telling effect.

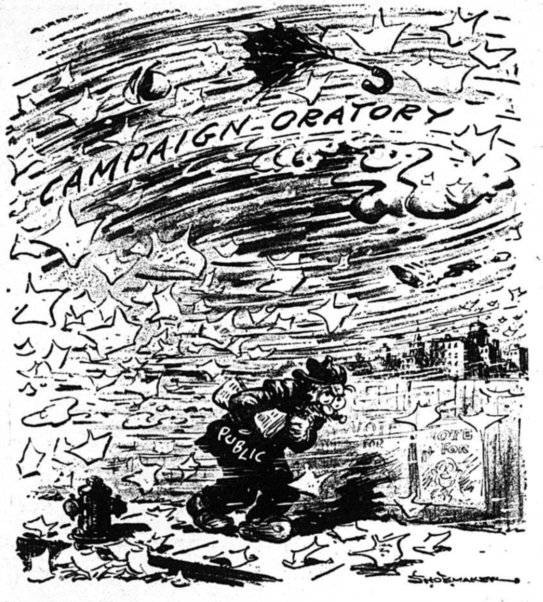
Productivity is what counts after all.

And we are mighty proud that we seem to have a mind to that end in the South.

There must be an atom splitter on the Bibb County Board of Commissioners. The Board, in allocating the County tax levy, set aside 13.579393123 mills for County purposes and 12.420606877 mills for educational purposes. — *Tifton (Ga.) Gazette.*

Said the cynic: Why ask the politician to speak intelligently? Suppose he did? Look what a small part of the people would understand him. — *Norton (Va.) Coalfield Progress.*

Equinoctial Winds



People's Platform

Harmony In The United States

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

IN my humble attempt to promote a little harmony between the North and South Mr. Thomas E. Johnson of Clover, S. C., says I have caused some surprising comment.

The letter was prompted not only by my own experience but of many I know. The last two, after reading the editorials mentioned in my first letter, was first an old lady born and reared in Rochester, N. Y., who has spent 40 years of her life caring for the sick down here, said, in all her life she had never heard any of her relatives or friends say anything depreciating about the South or Southerners. The second was a fine young man in his late twenties, who had been transferred by his business firm from the North, his father was German born, his mother Austrian. He asked me "What's the matter with the people down here, what's wrong with being a Yankee?"

Mr. Johnson wants to know if I will admit the Yankee cussing is caused by the civil rights issue. (I think he means the cussing of Yankees). Unfortunately I do admit it, and that is what has fanned into flame the bitterness that has been smoldering so long. I quite understand the original cause for bitterness, but what good does it do to cuss all folks not born in the South for the antics of politicians of all parties, who will use anything for propaganda.

I also want to admit how shocked I was when I first saw the conditions under which so many of the Negroes were living and how little they were paid for their labor. Today much of the Negro population finds the pendulum swinging so much in their favor that they are losing their heads, they need to launch their own attack upon themselves morally and otherwise. It's going to take some time and education for that.

Mr. Johnson accuses me of giving dreamy descriptions of New England. There could never be anything dreamy describing America either North or South. It's all too vividly real.

He also accuses me of condescending. That is something I am not able to do, since conditions are such that at the eventide of life I am living in meek subjection to my infirmities. My life has been quite cosmopolitan, having come in contact with all kinds and classes. I realize what a nonentity I am and how inadequate was my attempt at trying to promote harmony.

No. I did not mention the race question in my last letter. It's a very explosive topic. I did mention Henry Wallace and the eggs. Some readers did realize the thought I was trying to convey.

My thoughts are sorely troubled wondering if, when the angel Gabriel blows his horn and God's children of all colors, black, brown, red, yellow, and white are called, will He say all whites come this way first and reign supreme? Will there be segregation in Heaven?

I am not trying to be facetious when I say, how can any professing Christian believe such?

I am reminded of something I once read on a bulletin board of a small community church up North which read thus, "He who tries to divide group from group in this nation strikes at her very heart." No one will regret this more than myself if my letter is misunderstood again.

—MRS. THOMAS CROWE.

No Disarmament Now

WILMINGTON

Editors, THE NEWS:

IN February, 1946, commenting on the reactionary attitude of Russian delegates in blocking the road to peace, this writer used the following words:

"Is there another 'Peace of Munich' under way? Shall we cede this and grant that and yield the other until we reach the final deadline where we must either turn over the balance, lock, stock and barrel, or make a desperate last-minute stand for the rights due to every human being?"

This final deadline seems rapidly approaching. The actions of the Soviets make it increasingly clear that they intend to dominate the world, which means that liberty-loving peoples must either passively submit to becoming the slaves of cruel tyrants or else make a united stand for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all peoples.

The "strong delusion to believe a lie" foretold in Scripture, must now be upon the world. Despite the brutal and cruel nature of Communism which robs human life of everything that gives it value, despite the abundant proof of distress and misery that it has caused and is still causing the world over, there are those who blindly embrace its fatal teachings and are aiding in deceiving others likewise.

The conduct of the Russians in Berlin alone is a strong argument against disarmament. If they act in this manner with the balance of power against them, how would they act if the world was disarmed? As long as they preach and practice revolution and bloodshed, how can the world afford to disarm?

What is the meaning and explanation of the Iron Curtain? It is clearly stated by the Son of God in the following words: "Men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved."

Communists are the avowed enemies of God, and consequently, of the Cross of Christ. They have discarded the Ten Commandments and every teaching contained in the Sermon on the Mount. Therefore they are headed for a terrible rebuke and overthrow at the hands of a righteous God. The Bible tells us that Satan was cast out of Heaven for his rebellion against Divine authority, and it is only a matter of time before Communism and all it represents will be cast out of the earth.

The events which God in his great wisdom and mighty power will bring to pass are so sure and certain that they are regarded by Him as having already taken place. And while clouds look darker than ever before in human history, God sees all His enemies destroyed and His righteous kingdom established forevermore. After the "great tribulation" has swept the earth, pitiful hands will be raised in glad and joyful welcome at the radiant return of the Prince of Peace. Whose righteous reign will bring in a glorious era that will be absolutely free from wars and rumors of wars and from every form of oppression and tyranny.

—F. H. WILLARD.

Marquis Childs

Tough Challenge

WASHINGTON

IN the challenging speech with which he opened his campaign Gov. Thomas E. Dewey outlined in broad sentences the pledges he presumably will develop in specific terms in coming days. We must, he said, protect our enterprise system from monopoly, while encouraging free and fuller production for the benefit of all our citizens.

If candidate Dewey spells that out in terms of actually curbing monopoly, he is likely to find himself, if elected President, faced with one of the toughest challenges ever encountered by an occupant of the White House.

Powerful forces are determined to nullify restrictions recently raised against monopoly. They are looking to the 81st Congress and a Republican Administration for the kind of laws they want.

The Supreme Court last April upheld the Federal Trade Commission and outlawed the uniform pricing system used by the cement industry, which the court found was designed to suppress competition. This sent a shiver through many industries that have traditionally employed such pricing systems.

The big steel companies promptly announced they would no longer absorb freight charges for their customers under the basing-point system. At about the same time steel prices were raised, and the two things were somehow related as cause and effect. Against this background there has been a continuing propaganda aimed at the court's decision and the trade commission.

A Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana seems definitely set to recommend that price systems such as are used in key industries be declared legal. This would enable the big producers to continue their domination, and there are many informed persons who believe it would freeze, once and for all, a pattern of monopoly in this country.

Thus Dewey's challenge is made at a time when a fateful decision must be taken. If Congress legalizes uniform pricing systems, based on geographical location — the Pittsburgh-plus system in steel, for example — then it is hard to see how politicians can continue to give even lip service to anti-trust laws.

It would certainly be convenient for many industries if they were no longer harrassed by anti-trust prosecution, and many industrial leaders feel sincerely that what is good for their industry must therefore be good for the country. But, besides the long-range benefit, there is an immediate stake that could spur the drive to nullify anti-trust laws.

In the wartime excess-profits tax law, definitions of excess profits were loosely drawn. The right of appeal was granted to corporations that could show that their profits were not excess in comparison to a base period from 1936 to 1939. Thus far appeals for refunds of $5,500,000,000 have been filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and before the 1950 deadline it is expected that at least $8,000,000,000 in refunds will be sought.

To handle these appeals the Bureau of Internal Revenue has named an excess-profits tax council, made up of five tax specialists from the bureau and ten from outside. The aim of the corporations that have appealed is to show that their profits in the 1936-39 period were as high as possible, so the comparison with the wartime years will be in their favor and the "excess profits" shown in those years will be small.

The tax council is drawing up general regulations. One of those regulations is to the effect that profits made through violations of anti-trust laws will not be allowed in computing the 1936-39 profit level.

In certain industries charged with violating anti-monopoly laws this could be an important factor. Although the revenue bureau feels it will be negligible in terms of the vast amounts involved, it could make the difference in some cases between a large tax refund and a small tax refund.

The long-range effects are, of course, far more important. There are those who say: "Well, why not do away with the anti-trust laws or, at any rate, pare them down so big industry will not be bothered? Isn't big industry efficient in mass production?

Even if the answer to the second question is yes, there is a grave danger overlooked by those who argue for this viewpoint. If one or two corporations dominate or control in each industry, it will be altogether too easy to transfer control to the state itself and clamor for such control will be louder and louder. That is a real danger that no one can afford to ignore.

James Marlow

Prejudice Dies Hard

WASHINGTON.

A BOOK of 241 pages has been published particularly for the use of teachers, but—

It should be of interest to anyone who wants to see children become good citizens of this country and the world.

It is called "Education for International Understanding in American Schools."

The price is $1 and it can be obtained by writing to the National Educational Association here in Washington. The NEA published it.

The book is the result of two years' work by top American educators who undertook the study for the NEA.

The idea was to find out what part American schools, grammar and high, could play in teaching children to understand the world they live in, to be a part of it, and to want to keep peace in it.

The book as explained, was aimed at teachers everywhere. They don't get it free. They have to buy it. This may be the first time some of them have heard of it, although it was published weeks ago.

Because of the advice the book gives in bringing up children to be world-minded, parents could read it with profit to their offspring and perhaps to themselves.

Why? Because some of the things the book suggests teachers can do to make their students world-minded citizens are things the parents could practice with their children at home.

The book has a long chapter of examples showing how children can be trained to work together, to assume responsibility, to develop understanding of other people's problems and desires, and to learn that people everywhere are brothers.

In addition, it has a long list of books—their names, authors, where you can buy them and how much they cost—that will help people and children to become understanding human beings with a desire for peace.

Roughly, the book points out that there are two problems: one immediate, one long-range.

The immediate one—

World problems happening right now and in the next few years have to be handled by people already grown-up.

The long-range one—

By training children now in world-understanding, they'll be better able to tackle the problems facing them when they grow up.

Right now, the book suggests, teachers should:

1. Do what they can in their community among adults, by contributing whatever knowledge and ability they have to help their fellow-citizens reach intelligent decisions on public problems.

2. Do as much as they can—by instructing their students in international problems and responsibilities—to prepare them to be good citizens of this country and the world.

The book says:

"In the present state of affairs throughout the world, a state of affairs that is likely to prevail for some time, little argument is needed to convince educators that they must accept this responsibility now.

"The need for vigorous action could be no more immediate. It must be emphasized, however, that in spite of the urgent need for educational programs to meet the crisis, we cannot expect to revolutionize our thinking overnight.

"Established habits of thought die hard, national prejudices are usually quite deep-seated, and long-range goals are sometimes difficult to keep in view. Time will be required to develop our ideas, and time will be required to show results."

Merry-Go-Round

Blue And Gray Helping Understanding

WASHINGTON

LAST Summer, when a lot of folks on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line were making faces at each other, this writer, with his usual propensity for sticking his nose into other people's business, suggested that it would be a mighty fine idea if we tried to undertand some of the South's problems, and vice versa. Then perhaps we could all sympathize more and criticize less.

Following this suggestion, the live-wire Blue & Gray Association of Montgomery, Ala., invited a group of Northerners to the seat of the old Confederacy to get better acquainted.

The Northern folks who went down to Montgomery were picked from Rotary, the Lions Clubs, Kiwanis, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Civitan International and the service clubs which do such a good job for their communities and country.

When they got down there things went better than anyone expected. Primary purpose of the Blue & Gray Association is to get the North and South better acquainted through an annual football game, but in this case there was a round-table discussion of health, education, segregation, and Negro opportunities.

Southern leaders laid their cards on the table and Northern visitors asked all sorts of questions. Some of the questions were a little touchy, but the discussion was completely cordial, and perhaps the hottest debate was between two Northerners—Earl O. Shreve of Schenectady, N. Y., president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who opposed Federal aid to education, and Kiwanian Ben Dean of Grand Rapids, Mich., who argued that if we could give Federal aid to highways we could also give it to schools.

North Reports On South

THE discussion was frank, forthright and may have started an important exchange in North-South relations. Here are some of the reports written by Northerners after the meeting:

S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia Rotary Club—"The feeling between Negro officials of the State Teachers' College and the white Southerners was most surprising to all of us. Sincere cordiality and respect was evinced by both black and white for each other. It is especially interesting that there is no discrimination between the salaries and benefits to white and Negro school teachers in Alabama.

"Many of us who were privileged to attend this meeting felt that with the proper type of white man, the progressive Negro has as good or better chance of success in the South than in the North."

Richard C. Bell, White Hall, Ill., director Lions International—"Negro education was an eye-opener to us Northerners. True, they had segregation, but it was quite apparent, during our visit, at least, that both races expected it. The two races mingled freely everywhere while on their feet, but immediately upon being seated the segregation rule went into full force and effect."

Charles Donley, Pittsburgh, Pa., past International president of Kiwanis—"As a result of my trip I came to the conclusion that we in the North should end the circulation of partial, ill-considered reports on the South and should tidy up our backyard. . . . Northerners can only promote further discord by sniping criticism. All of us should help find a common ground for understanding."

Shrine To Friendship

MOST important thing about this Blue & Gray Association meeting was the spirit behind it—a spirit which should lead toward many more round-table discussions between other groups in both the North and the South.

The Blue & Gray Association is out to raise a memorial to North-South understanding, to be located in Montgomery, cradle of the Confederacy. Hitherto they have raised money in rather meager amounts through an annual football game, played in December betweeen representative teams of the North and the South.

This game is dedicated to sportsmanship and intersectional fellowship. And this year some of the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and other service clubs which have become interested in North-South understanding are becoming members of the Blue & Gray Association at $1 a throw, in order to raise money for a memorial commemorating the end of a great misunderstanding which divided two peoples, and the beginning of a new attempt to understand those two peoples' problems.

On The Berlin Firing Line

IN THE office of Gen. Lucius Clay, U. S. commander in Germany, are two books. One is called "Missouri Compromise," Tris Coffin's story of the Truman Administration, the other "Lost Illusion" by Freda Utley, a tale of life behind the Iron Curtain. Both books sum up the things that keep Lucius Clay's life a worried one.

First, Clay has considerable difficulty getting the Truman Administration to set a firm policy. Second, Clay has all kinds of trouble getting his opposite number on the Russian side of the diplomatic table, Soviet Marshal Sokolovsky, to keep his word.

Few people know it, but Sokolovsky, though one of Russia's best-known generals, is watched every minute by Soviet secret police agents. In all negotiations a Russian political commissar, personally assigned by the Politburo, sits at Sokolovsky's right. He is the man who makes the real decisions.

Incidentally, Sokolovsky never has had his whole family in Berlin at one time. At least part of his family is kept in Russia—just in case the Soviet commander should develop any funny ideas about switching sides in the "cold war" and desert to the West.

Red Army's Strength

WITHIN 500 miles of Berlin today there are 500,000 first-line Red Army combat soldiers, including scores of tank and heavy artillery divisions mounted on the most modern type of mobile carriers. One thousand new Soviet jet Stormavik fighters are within the same radius of the German capital; also, another 1,000 rather inferior two-engine, old-type Russian medium bombers.

Behind the Russian border itself are another 2,000,000 Red Army troops trained and equipped for almost instant action. There is no evidence that the Russians have bacteriological warfare units close to Berlin. But, not far from Berlin at the Czech-German border, 25,000 German slave laborers are feverishly mining uranium ore for Russian atomic experiments.

Recently the Russian high command turned over direction of all Soviet atomic work to the head of the Russian secret police, Lavrenti Beria, who has begun flying the uranium ore from the Czech border to behind the Ural Mountains in Soviet transport planes. That's how fast the ore is being used. However, Czech scientific sources report the ore Russia is getting is much inferior in quality to that which our own country obtains from Canada and the Belgian Congo.

Despite the warlike preparations which exist in Germany and behind the Iron Curtain there are other indications which comfort American leaders in Germany. For one thing, Moscow has done little to double track the railroad from Russia to Berlin, something that would be a sure sign of impending conflict. Nor have the number of divisions around Germany been increased in the last twelve months, although Russian forces have been rotated.