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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1949

N. C. SCHOOL PICTURE

D. R. CLYDE A. ERWIN painted an exciting picture when he spoke to the opening meeting of the Institute of School Planning in Raleigh this week.
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction predicted that the State's \$50 million school building fund will be matched by another \$50 million...

There was one omission from Dr. Erwin's talk. At least we assume it was an omission for the liberal Raleigh News & Observer would certainly have taken special note had it been mentioned. That was the failure of Dr. Erwin to hammer away again at the need for devoting proportionally more money to Negro schools than we have in the past.

The State, which does not discriminate between races in its part of the education job, has no direct authority over the spending of local funds for school buildings. But because the Board must approve all school projects, it exercises considerable indirect authority.

Dr. Erwin has made it clear on former occasions that the State is using all of its latent power to encourage a more fair distribution of the new money so as to bring our woefully inadequate Negro school buildings up to the level of white school buildings. That's fine.

But the real impetus should come at the local level, where the discrimination has been practiced in the past. And leaders of Dr. Erwin's stature should take advantage of every opportunity to remind school officials of this great responsibility.

ETHICS VS. THE LAW

THE Federal Government's civil action against the publisher and officers of the Cleveland, Ohio, Journal brings up some interesting legal points.
The Government charges that the Journal refused to accept advertising from firms which also advertised in the Sunday News, a weekly paper, or over a radio station in nearby Elyria. It also charges that the Journal induced the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram not to circulate.

The Government, in a hearing which opened yesterday, is seeking both a temporary and permanent restraining order against the Sherman Trust to force a change in the newspaper's advertising policy which, it claims, is seeking to establish a monopoly in the dissemination of news and information.
The broad question involved is whether a newspaper can be forced by any authority to publish anything, news or advertising. Courts have held repeatedly that the newspaper publisher is answerable to no one so long as he does not violate a law by publishing unprivileged matter. Most newspapers share that view.

EDUCATIONAL INGREDIENT

FROM time to time, well-meaning patriots have argued in North Carolina and elsewhere that state universities should not accept out-of-state students, but should strive to fill their enrollment with state residents.

The contention stems from the obvious fact that a good deal of state tax money goes into the building and maintenance of state universities, and that sons of the taxpayers ought to have exclusive priority on the facilities.

Certainly, young Tar Heels should be given first priority at all State educational institutions. The priority should not, however, be exclusive.

The presence of the campus of young people from various sections of the country is a very important ingredient in the learning process of education. Without

But when this power is used, as the Government charges in the Ohio case to give both sides of the newly minted money a business and establish a monopoly, it is a different matter. It may be legal, but it is certainly unprincipled and is a violation of the moral and unwritten rules of journalistic ethics.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has intervened in the Lorain case because it sees a definite threat to freedom of the press if the Federal Government gains the power to require newspapers to publish advertising or news matter which the publisher prefers to reject. But a careful perusal of the ANPA brief reveals that it is concerned only with the fundamental issue. Nowhere is there any endorsement or sympathy for the monopolistic practices of the Journal publishers.

We believe that most honest newspapers are scornful of any unethical abuse of constitutional freedom of the press. Their concern in this case is for the Brothers Horvitz but for the freedom of the entire profession.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY

ONCE again medicine has announced a discovery which promises to relieve the pain of thousands of persons. And once again the public will need emphatic warnings lest they expect too much, too soon of the discovery.

This time three doctors at Duke University made the announcement a drug which promises to relieve the pain of persons suffering from peptic ulcer.

The drug is Bantnine and it is not yet available to the public. It may not be available for some time. Announcing the new treatment at the Clinician's meeting of the Southern Medical Association, the doctors pointed out that Bantnine is still scarce even for research purposes.

Bantnine can be produced in large quantities by complicated chemical processes, but large pharmaceutical laboratories are only now stepping up production.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal

SENATOR GEORGE ON TAXES

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S intimation that the only chance to balance the Federal budget lies in the imposition of new taxes next year got him a number of helpful suggestions from congressional sources. The suggestions were for cutting spending and more economy generally.

Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee, Georgia Democrat, has known of the practical consequences of taxations, proposed elimination of certain taxes that are burdensome and restrictive on business. What he had in mind are the taxes on travel, telephone and telegraph messages, the excise tax on the sale of admission to various sorts of entertainment, and the like. Business agrees

Here is how Bantnine works: Excessive stomach secretions are reduced by more than half, particularly during the night when ulcers are most painful; free acid is eliminated; gastric contractions are relaxed; emptying of gastric content is delayed. These effects are approximately the same as those achieved through such surgical procedures.

It is also pointed out by the Duke doctors—Dr. Keith S. Grimsom, Frank H. Longino and C. Keith Lyons—that the drug is not a cure, but it may delay a few gastrointestinal disorders other than ulcers.

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with Sen. George most heartily, and there is every reason to think the point of view is correct.

Experience in times past has shown that the removal of the excise taxes—they really amount to a Federal sales tax—are an incentive to business all up and down the country. The loss of the excise taxes has been made up and substantial gains have been secured in the total revenues of the Government.

The British Sun Bathing Association is expecting a big boom in English nudism next Summer. Ah, austerity!

'Guess Maybe You Don't Know Who I Am, Bud'



No Idle Warning

majority of a once-independent press could thus be brought to heel makes an interesting and alarming study.

"Take the case of La Razon. . . It was a financial success but without considerable reserve capital. The first step in selling this editorial power last year, to give the Government 10 per cent of its paper supply, to pay a Government agency 4 per cent commission on whatever the paper itself buys direct from the manufacturer.

"It was not able to resist ruthless persecution from every possible angle. Its trucks, hurrying to make trains, were stopped at every corner by policemen who took their time checking the driver's license. Its bundles of papers for Mendon, where they were sent to Tucuman and those for Tucuman to Mar del Plata. Municipal inspectors said they would be replaced, the press room ceiling raised and a 30,000- peso press room installed. One day a welfare department inspector decided the ventilation system was inadequate. La Razon took down its fans to avoid for larger fines. Another day a 3,000- peso fine because there were no fans. Finally La Razon gave up. Today it carries no editorial pages.

"La Prensa has been forced to spend many thousands pesos installing automatic steel bars behind every window in the building. Buenos Aires boasts of the world's largest police force and it is undeniable a competent one. But it always lacked the courage to be able to cope with the mob who came by to hurl cobblestones and scrap iron through the windows after being whipped to fury by one of the Peronista spellbinders.

"In March of this year the Government expropriated all stocks of newspapers to stabilize the market and insure publication of all papers. This amounted, in effect to taking La Prensa and La Nacion out of business. The Government now publishes and divides them up among the Government newspapers, none of which has any appreciable supply.

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"That's the formula for killing freedom of the press. It always happens when dictators come into power. The first step in selling editorial power is to control the chain of information.

When political leaders set out to woo the farm vote, consumers can expect a little less in the food basket for the same \$5 bill.—(No. 10) (L.A.) States.

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That however, was three years ago. And for the past year and a half Krug has had a tendency to hang along at the top. The sparks have flown on several occasions. One scathing letter written to the Secretary of the Interior by the President's kind and friendly friend, a Cabinet member unless he wants him to resign.

Krug also had more of his Interior Dept. bills vetoed than other cabinet members in recent history. And when the head of the Cabinet, the President, turns thumbs down to a bill, the President's friends who are under attack, you can expect a resignation.

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Mrs. K.

Is Press Freedom in Danger?

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Marquis Childs Black and White

FRANKFORT, Germany IN THE BARE, brown fields men lounge on the most knowledgeable and perceptive Americans, who are here through the Winter months. The oxen or the milk cows that are being changed to a certain—plod slowly along.

The patient labor of these farm tractors has been accelerated to a thousand years. Their deliberate pace is as if a man himself.

This is one of the strengths of the American nation—the solid base of a peasant economy underpinning the industrial and powerful industrial complex. Certainly, it is one of the reasons Germany has recovered after a brief hiatus with the most rapid recovery.

Democratization, decentralization, and the big and ambitious works hardly seem all the present stage of occupation. The American people, it is indeed, not so much an occupation as a rebirth, a re-education, in the midst of a warlike people who are growing more resentful of the American occupation.

It is in the face of this attitude, not only Americans but Germans who had hoped for a better future. Germany are inclined to take a long view of the future. They frequently add that this is America's failure in the first major step of American occupation.

"I have any conclusions based on such brief observation may have little worth, I shall nevertheless venture to say that the German people seems to me too gloomy. If Germany can integrate into the family of Western European nations, then there is still hope that the integration would be a big if. Integration would necessarily mean the German people or para-military force to be a part of the Western European force.

But above all there is still time to learn, then there are lessons of the utmost importance.

Stewart and Joseph Also Collapsing Communists

WASHINGTON IT is time to point out that the American Communist Party no longer has the same political attention it has been getting in the past few years. It is well on the way to having approximately the same real political influence as the breakers of the Single Taxers.

Even in his heyday, the CPUSA never had the influence of the mass following. Yet it has had real political influence. That influence was derived from its political assets. The first has been the party's very considerable toehold in the labor movement. And the second, in some ways more useful, has been the influence of the kind of fuzzy-minded but articulate left-wing intellectuals who believed that the Communists were only a particularly eager brand of reformer.

As in last year's Wallace election, the Communists are now clearly losing both these precious assets. The first step in selling editorial power is to control the chain of information.

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Mrs. K.

THE other way the textile deal hurt him was that it had cost him \$100,000 from the money he had borrowed in April, 1948. Now he wants one piece of the settlement. He claims that he was the exclusive agent for the sale of the mill. He claims that he had borrowed another \$750,000 to pay off the first loan. However, this was a different loan from that practiced by many businessmen today.

New York Vs. D. C.

NEW YORK City, as however, the deal hurt him in two ways. In the first place, it detracted from the time he spent in Washington. During many weeks he lived in New York City, but he was in Washington on Friday morning for Congress meetings.

Dep. Charles McNair of New York is obviously Krug could not have spent weeks in New York worrying about the fate of the textile deal.

the danger in a recent speech for Mario Marcano in New York's Madison Square Garden. Wallace was there. Let's face it. The issue was splitting the American vote. Wallace's speech implied that the worst case was simply to shove the whole issue to the side. But this simple device is not likely to suffice.

For the Communists have no alternative. They are not "Socialist" and a "running dog of the American Empire." They are not committed to Stalinism. They are not committed to the kind of fuzzy-minded but articulate left-wing intellectuals who believed that the Communists were only a particularly eager brand of reformer.

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Hot In Congress, Too

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