THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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

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W. CAREY DOWD JR.

THOSE of us who were associated with W. Carey Dowd Jr. in the joint enterprise of publishing a daily newspaper will remember him for many things—his executive ability, his friendliness, his fidelity to the ethics of his profession, his courage, his fairness, his humanity. But we will remember him chiefly as a real newspaperman, the kind of newspaperman we would all like to be.

The publishing of a newspaper is an enormously complicated business, requiring an extensive knowledge of the gathering, processing and distributing of news and advertising. It calls for an uncommon amount of business acumen, news judgment and plain common sense.

That Mr. Dowd combined these talents in such generous measure was partly due to a natural aptitude for the profession, partly due to the fact that he had worked his way through the organization from the bottom to the top, handling capably and with finesse each job he tackled.

In the process, he became intimately acquainted with the news department. And though he was forced to spend a proportionately greater amount of time after he became publisher on more detailed business matters, he never got so engrossed that he failed to get a lift from what he considered unusually competent work by the news department or any individual member thereof.

He was its greatest admirer . . . and most alert critic. It was never clear how he found time to read the paper with such microscopic attention. But let the slightest error of typography or fact creep into the news columns and it seemed to catch his eye as if printed in red ink.

He responded to competence just as quickly and with fulsome praise. Many staff members still treasure the memoranda, written by hand on headline copy paper, which came up from "the corner office" after an unusually capable job.

He set a speedy pace for his reporters. Week in and week out the news department got as many tips and suggestions on news stories and pictures from Mr. Dowd as the most active reporter turned in. The ideas were uniformly good, and their execution was in a large measure responsible for the steady improvement in the newspaper's coverage and readability.

But perhaps the thing which most captured the admiration of his employees was Mr. Dowd's large conception of a publisher's responsibility to the public, and his courageous devotion to that ideal. He was completely, and sometimes painfully, aware that a newspaper has to be a successful business before it can continue to exist. But he considered it much more important that a newspaper be an instrument for the public interest. Freedom of the press was not a license for him to publish a newspaper: it was a solemn obligation to justify by deed and action the trust of a democratic people.

Finally, he excelled in that sometimes indefinable area of personal relations. He was the kind of man you work *with*, not *for*. He had a rare talent for building close personal friendships with the people who worked with him, and inspiring in them performance beyond the call of duty. He could do so, and yet maintain the dignity which was his by position and prestige.

If Mr. Dowd had a publisher's creed, he never expressed it in so many words. But it was clearly evident from his life and works that he believed a publisher should exert his every effort to produce a better newspaper, one which would have something to tell its readers, and one which would tell it in a manner that would command attention. He asked only to remain in the background.

Though Mr. Dowd had severed his connection with THE NEWS two and a half years ago, the philosophy he personified, the ideals he established, and the memories he left behind were still very much alive when his great heart became still.

They will live on in a newspaper which will always bear the mark of W. Carey Dowd Jr.

THE PAN IS ON THE FIRE

THE new unification bill signed the other day by President Truman will undoubtedly help to restore greater efficiency to the nation's defense establishment. But some of the observers who know most about the services refuse to count the savings prematurely.

One of them, Hanson Baldwin, the military expert of the *New York Times*, has shown convincingly that the streamlining and clarification of the unification bill will leave much to be desired, unless it is augmented by several positive steps.

One of these is the reduction in the excessive number of top officers. The Army, for instance, had one general to every 1,681 enlisted men in prewar 1938-39. At the peak of World War II it had less than one general to each 5,474 men. Today there is a general for every 170 enlisted men.

Another is the top-heavy list of civilian employees. Says Baldwin:

"While the uniformed forces of the nation demobilized, there was never any proportionate demobilization of the civilians employed by the armed forces. These civilians, unlike the military men, had the organized pressure of politics behind them. The great numbers of civilians in military employ, plus the large budget of the armed forces, have made the national defense budget one of the fattest 'pork barrels' into which Congress ever has dipped."

A third—the large number of Navy shore establishments which are no longer needed but have to be maintained because of local political pressures.

The military writer concludes that unification bill savings will add up to millions instead of billions unless individuals in the defense establishment are willing "to remove, if necessary, their own little 'crowns' and to break up their own little empires."

Well, we muse, the Secretary of Defense will see to that. But it so happens that the office of the Secretary of Defense is "already much bigger than was ever contemplated under the original unification act, and it is still growing. The 1950 budget asks for more funds for that office, and yet there has been no comparable decrease in lower administrative echelons."

The excessive fat may yet be fried out of the defense establishment. But, like Baldwin, we will wait and see.

THE BEARS OF BERTIE

YOU city-pent Tar Heels may think you are up against it, what with bills and busses and crowded streets. You may think you have troubles, but Mr. M. E. Evans who, according to the *Bertie Ledger-Advance*, lives "on the other side of the Cashie River", would disagree.

How would you like to have the bears eating up all your corn?

That's Mr. Evans' trouble—and, furthermore, the bruins bid fare to go after his peanut crop when goober digging time comes.

Then, says the *Ledger-Advance*, "the bears really go to town on this food they love." It quotes Mr. Evans as saying "the bears will destroy the peanuts a stack at a time."

We're going to have to agree with Mr. Evans and the *Ledger-Advance*. That Bertie County farmer has a lot of trouble there — what with the Cashie Swamp and the Roanoke Pocosin aswarmin' with the hairy beasts.

Farmer Evans has decided that one man and his trusty shotgun can't do much against the bears of Bertie. What he wants is an expedition, a task force, a sort of Operation Bear to get to work on the animals.

Says the *Ledger-Advance:*

"Evans is inviting sportsmen and hunters to come down his way and go bear hunting. He suggests they bring their guns well loaded and plenty of dogs with hounds for trailing and bull dogs for fighting. Evans says he will stand between the hunters and the law. If necessary, Evans will carry the case to the highest court in the land."

There's the rub, you see. It's agin the law for Evans to blast away at Brother Bruin—so long as it isn't bear hunting season.

We see in this situation an excellent opportunity for "Cousin" Wayland Spruill, the overstuffed sprite who represents the voters (and bears?) of Bertie in the State Legislature, to perform a public service. It would seem that "Cousin" Wayland could, with that rolling chuckle, bombastic baritone and gesture sublime, politic some sort of solution for Mr. Evans—something like a special legislative dispensation allowing Mr. Evans to cut loose on those pesky bruins out of season.

Care for a little bear-hunting, "Cousin"?

Of course this Summer is an exceedingly hot season, but it could be a whole lot worse. What if we had a statewide primary blazing all around us with countless billboards removing the coolness from every prairie breeze? — *Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman.*

Homespun comment on the rather warm weather comes from the operator of a small filling station up around Pickwick, quoted by Editor William Johnson at Baldwyn. "'It's the dickens when it's this way, and it's this way now!" — *Eupora (Miss.) Webster Progress.*

If you want to buy something cheap, tackle some of those fellows who caught up with or passed the Joneses durin' the late war. If they have anything left, you can buy it cheap. — *Dallas (Ga.) New Era.*

Did you ever attend an important conference with a dinner that it didn't turn out that the dinner was about all there was to it? — *Lamar (Mo.) Democrat.*

Doctors are the people who usually waddle their heavy carcasses in, feel your pulse between pants and prescribe a reducing diet for you. — *Pelham (Ga.) Journal.*

Raleigh city manager orders police cars and fire trucks to stop for traffic signals. Spoil-sport! — *Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.*

If you're ever inclined to feel sorry for the treatment the Arabs have been getting, remember, they're the folks who invented algebra. — *Wichita Falls (Texas) Times.*

'Wake Up, And Take Your Rightful Place!!'

Congressional Quarterly Roundup

Government Lobbyists Under Fire

ACTION by the Senate Rules Committee in approving a resolution for a joint Senate-House Committee investigation of lobbying both by Government agencies and private organizations made it likely that Government lobbyists will get probed.

The Senate committee acted to clear the resolution by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa) for floor action on the eve of a scheduled House vote on a resolution calling for a purely House-manned lobby probe.

The House on May 18 approved the joint probe bill which the Senate committee finally gave the green light. Its author, Rep. Frank Buchanan (D-Pa), after the Senate appeared inclined to take no action, introduced his resolution for a probe by a special House committee alone which was rapidly cleared for House floor action. The House was scheduled to debate it immediately after it wound up its minimum wage votes.

More significant still, at almost the same time Buchanan introduced his latest probe resolution, he also dropped in the hopper a bill calling for a new lobby law which would require Federal, State and local officials to register if they seek to influence legislation before Congress. Only exceptions would be White House staff members, Cabinet members, and heads of independent agencies.

Buchanan frankly admitted that his lobby law overhaul bill, which is designed to meet many of the criticisms of the present lobbying act, with its requirement for the registration of Government lobbyists, was framed to draw as much House support as possible for the probe resolution. The combination obviously had the effect of forcing Senate sentiment for the joint probe.

SENATORIAL CHARGES

Moreover, Senators have been clamoring considerably about lobbying by Government officials. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) lashed out with charges that ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman had been lobbying against amendments to the ECA money bill. Sens. George D. Aiken (R-Vt) and Wayne Morse (R-Ore) declared the Civil Service Commission had sought to get veterans to lobby for a $2.25 million increase.

Other changes proposed in the Buchanan lobby law revision bill are designed to tighten up the registration and reporting procedure. Lobbyists' and lobbying are more clearly defined and the language avoids the "principal purpose" clause of the present law which has created much confusion. Many organizations did not file, or objected to filing reports, on the grounds that their "principal purpose" was not lobbying.

Under the proposed plan all persons or organizations which seek to raise or spend money in excess of $5,000 to influence legislation would be required to file and report—a new angle. Furthermore, the new bill lacks the provision of the present law that only the names of contributors of $500 or more shall be listed. Considerable lobby money has escaped tagging through this loophole.

Finally, the bill drops the penalty provision of the existing law that in addition to a fine and imprisonment, a convicted person or organization shall be suspended from lobbying for three years from the date of conviction. NAM in a civil suit in the U. S. District Court at Washington has contended, among other points, that this constitutes a "unique" punishment and hence is unconstitutional.

Buchanan said the bill was by no means perfect but would give the Judiciary Committee a skeleton with which to begin work on lobby law revision. He added that it was not an Administration bill and that the Justice Dept. had nothing to do with drawing it.

The under-$500 contribution loophole was illustrated in the half-year report of receipts made to Congress by William Ingles, lobbyist for a group of industrial organizations, many of which fought Taft-Hartley repeal. Of $22,842 received during the half-year, Ingles said $14,002 was in "individual contributions of less than $500 each."

FIVE PER CENTER BILLS

Two bills introduced by Senators aimed at curbing activities of agents—five per centers—who seek to guide businessmen to Government contracts have some similarity or connection with the lobby law. The bill by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) calls for registration with Congress by any agent seeking a Government contract over $25,000. Such agents would have to submit quarterly financial reports. The bill by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) would require a certification on each contract of any effort to influence legislation in connection with the contract.

RAILROAD PROGRAM

Association of American Railroads listed in reports to Congress additional legislation in which it is currently interested—most of which it opposes. Besides various rail items, AAR opposes bills to increase capital stock of the Inland Waterways Corp. from $15 million to $33 million and to authorize Maritime Commission to convert surplus war-built C-4 type vessels for sale to private Great Lakes operators.

People's Platform

Fair Treatment For All

LUMBERTON

Editors, THE NEWS:

AS a "damn Yankee" and new citizen of the South, I wish to congratulate everyone connected with the editorial policies of The News.

Your fair treatment of "all concerned" on controversial issues represents real progress toward stamping out poisonous philosophy of class against class.

Truth is hard to find in a world where so many of us are "all mixed up". It can only be got at by assaulting and laying low the surroundings that throw it out of proportion and hide it from view.

—F. J. MAIDA.

Quote, Unquote

By this time of year the country boy, barefoot since March, has the bottoms of his feet so tough that he isn't allowed to put on shoes more than an hour or so at a stretch for fear of wearing the soles out from the inside.—**Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.**

The old fashioned way was for a man to work hard so he could have a nice home. Nowadays, if you work too hard you're ineligible to rent one of the new Government housing units.—**Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.**

Joseph Alsop

Big Job For Big Man

WASHINGTON

THE "Help Wanted" sign is now out for a man to fill one of the most vitally important posts in the Government—that of director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Under any circumstances this is a key job, since the CIA chief directs all American clandestine activities and secret intelligence efforts abroad. And the job is certain to become even more crucial simply because, in all the plans for a new Asiatic policy which are now being drawn up, secret operations necessarily play a decisive part.

The present CIA chief is Rear Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, who is generally conceded to have done a satisfactory job in the difficult first two years of the agency's existence. Moreover, Hillenkoetter has demonstrated the essential and very rare ability necessary to persuade Congress to sign a large blank check; in this session Hillenkoetter actually got a larger concealed appropriation than he asked for.

Yet Hillenkoetter is a regular service officer, outranked by all the top officers in the Pentagon, to which he must some day return. This is one reason why he has not always been able to resist the Pentagon's tendency to slough off incompetent boobs, for whom no useful employment can be found, on the CIA. Moreover, Hillenkoetter's is a temporary appointment. It is generally agreed that when he goes he should be replaced by a civilian, under no obligation to anyone, willing to take the CIA job on a permanent basis, and of sufficient stature and reputation to deal on equal terms with the most important men in the Government.

LONG SEARCH

The search for this paragon is now taking the form of long lists, which are being drawn up in the State Dept. and the Pentagon and submitted to President Truman. The search is complicated by two factors. For one thing, if, as seems likely, the CIA Chief's salary is raised to $22,500, the job will become one of the richest political plums in Washington. The political factor is the reason why the name of Allen Dulles, who wrote the report urging the reorganization of the CIA, has been struck off all lists. Dulles' name was originally on most lists, but he is a prominent Republican and supporter of Thomas E. Dewey. President Truman will have none of him.

Another complicating factor is the new atmosphere of rivalry and tension between the State Dept. and the Pentagon. The State Dept. particularly is determined that whoever takes over the CIA should not be a Pentagon man or more specifically, a Louis Johnson man. State inspects every Pentagon suggestion with beady-eyed suspicion.

Despite his Pentagon background, the name of the able, independent-minded Secretary of the Army, Gordon Gray, figures prominently. Aside from being well qualified in other ways, Gray is a good North Carolina Democrat. In fact, before he was appointed Secretary of the Army (which was an unwelcome surprise to him) it had been pretty well decided that Gray would become Hillenkoetter's deputy, and then take over when he had learned the ropes. Gray may still step directly from the Dept. of the Army into the top CIA job.

It is also possible that either Gen. Bedell Smith or Gen. Al Gruenther will be asked to resign from the Army to become permanent CIA chief. Both are very able men, and despite their Army careers, there is little likelihood that either would truckle to the Pentagon. Another possibility, believed acceptable to both the State and Defense departments, is William Jackson, a New York lawyer who did an outstanding job with the wartime Office of Strategic Services.

Yet the man whose name had led most lists, and certainly all lists submitted by the State Dept., is former Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett. By general agreement, Lovett is the one man in the country most brilliantly qualified to take on the crucial intelligence job. Aside from his great ability and his long experience in the government, Lovett has already demonstrated a special capacity in the very special field in which the CIA operates; it was he who directed the effective American clandestine effort in Italy before the crucial elections there.

Much will depend on the President. Truman takes a great personal interest in intelligence matters. He likes to be briefed daily on important points, and he frequently gets up at dawn to read the previous day's intelligence reports. He has been impressed by the value of good intelligence, and perhaps for this reason, he has indicated that he would like to have Lovett as his CIA Chief.

Marquis Childs

Chance For Communism

WASHINGTON

THE trouble in Hawaii appears to be approaching a stage in which intervention by the Federal Government will be inevitable. This is what President Truman has tried to avoid, firmly rejecting all prayers and petitions to step into the middle of the bitter strike that has torn the Pacific paradise asunder.

Considerable resentment is felt here toward Hawaii's Gov. Ingram M. Stainback. The feeling is that if Stainback had been less adamant and less determined to stamp out what he appears to be convinced is a Communist attempt to seize control of the islands, the longshoremen's strike might have been settled peaceably some time ago.

Under Stainback's leadership the Hawaii legislature has now moved to take over the stevedore companies and break the strike by recruiting non-union workers. This move seems at present at least to be meeting with some success.

But the peril is that the strike may be communicated to other seafaring unions and the paralysis spread from Hawaii to ports on the mainland. That would necessitate intervention under the Taft-Hartley Act, which is what the President has wanted to avoid.

Whether Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is actually Communist-controlled is, in a sense, beside the point. It is beside the point because the net effect of the strike is to strengthen the position of world Communism in a vital and strategic spot.

A major effect of the 103-day-old, longshoremen's strike, with its Communist charges and counter-charges, has been to stop the move for statehood for Hawaii. It is dead for this session of Congress and it will be difficult to revive it next session.

In the opinion of many familiar with the territory it is only through statehood that Hawaii can become truly a bastion of American democracy in the Pacific. Short of statehood with voting representation in Congress, every department in the islands will be scanted by a grudging Congress.

So the vigorous move that had seemed to assure statehood for Hawaii and perhaps for Alaska, too, is brought to a standstill. The peoples of the islands are set against one another in deep hostilities that will not be soon erased. Hawaii's economy has been seriously disrupted.

These are the obvious consequences that accrue to Communism that is everywhere interested in fomenting chaos and breakdown. There are secondary consequences almost as serious.

The hold the maritime unions have over Alaska is as arbitrary and as rigid as over Hawaii. Such a reasonable and liberal-minded man as Alaska's Gov. Ernest Gruening has spoken both in public and in private of the way in which the development of the territory has been hampered by the arbitrariness of the union.

Alaska today is an ever-more strategic spot than Hawaii. Statehood is essential there, too, to develop the resources that can mean a strong and vital community.

The monopoly of the union is matched by a virtual monopoly on shipping held by the Alaska Steamship Co. Gruening has frequently protested the rates charged by the line and the limited service provided by a small number of ships.

This may well be a highly significant relationship. A business monopoly invites a union monopoly. The combination invites irresponsibility and arbitrary behavior—an open door to Communism.

If the Hawaii strike spreads to the mainland, it can produce some very embarrassing results. The executive council of the CIO, with its preponderant anti-communist majority, has been very slow in taking action against Bridges and other CIO leaders who defiantly follow the Communist line.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Iran Ruler Restrains Douglas On Trip

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

WASHINGTON

SUPREME COURT Justice William O. Douglas found himself in a perplexing crossfire during his recent mountain-climbing trip in the hinterlands of Iran (ancient Persia).

On one hand he was the target of Soviet blasts as a "big devil spy," and on the other of Iranian censorship and iron-handed military control.

The Russian fulminations were publicized. But the Iron Curtain that Iran slammed down on Douglas has come to light only since his return to the U. S.

Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, who comes to the U. S. in November, personally ordered the blackout on Douglas. This is the untold story:

From American officials in Iran, Douglas learned that desperate famine conditions prevail in Azerbaijan, northeast province that adjoins Russia. A combination of extreme Winter and severe Spring drought had destroyed crops and most of the herds of the area. Hundreds have died of hunger. To the outrage of American authorities, the Iranian Government has done very little to ameliorate the tragic situation.

In one notorious instance, even that little was looted for personal gains.

The military commander of the district diverted a 400-ton shipment of relief grain to private traders and pocketed the proceeds.

U. S. officials are profoundly concerned about the explosive Azerbaijan situation because it plays squarely into Communist hands. Even under normal conditions, the historic area is one of the critical tinderboxes of the world. Azerbaijan was occupied for several years by the Red Army, which built a number of roads and made strenuous efforts to woo the tribesmen. Large Red combat patrols still make occasional penetrations. Also, Russian agents abound, and are making the most of the Iranian Government's incompetence, neglect and corruption.

Douglas' itinerary included a visit to Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan. The day before he was to fly there, he had lunch with the Shah. The young ruler talked a glowing line of reform and national development. But he froze up when Douglas mentioned casually his impending trip to Tabriz.

Two hours later, the U. S. Embassy was officially notified that the Shah had barred Douglas from flying to Azerbaijan.

Request for an explanation for this extraordinary action brought the reply, "Evil reports are emanating from there. The reports are unfavorable to the Shah and the Government."

NOTE: Although receiving huge oil royalties, the Iranian Government tried to shake down the U. S. for 200,000 bushels of free grain for famine relief.

Miracle

THERE is something new under the sun!

John L. Lewis and Interior Secretary Julius Krug are in harmonious agreement on the bill for more stringent mine-safety regulations and enforcement.

The measure was introduced by Sen. Matt Neely (D-W.Va). In the past, Lewis has been a sulphurous critic of Krug and James Boyd, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. They aided Neely in drafting the bill and, because of this, there was uncertainty as to Lewis' attitude. But he has given his blessing. Despite this unity, however, the legislation has made little headway.

Neely has complained to Democratic floor leaders about this. But, overwhelmed by a backlog of major priority measures, they have given him no assurance when his bill would be reached. Best outlook is not until next session.

Practical Joker

NEW YORK'S Rep. Vito Marcantonio follows a militant leftist line, but he has his light moments.

Stalking into the Democratic cloakroom, he entered a phone booth near a group of lounging Congressmen. Leaving the booth door open so he could be heard, Marcantonio said to the operator, "I want Moscow, Russia, person-to-person call. I want to talk to Premier Josef Stalin. Make it snappy."

The listening Congressmen perked up their ears.

"What's that, operator?" yelled Marcantonio. "You say the Premier is busy and can't talk to me now? No, I don't want to talk to anyone else. Tell him I'll call later."

Marcantonio emerged from the booth with a dead-pan.

"You really weren't calling Stalin, were you?" asked Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (-Calif).

"Sure I was," replied Marcantonio, still dead-pan. "I telephone the Kremlin three or four times a week to get the pitch. That's the way I know how to follow the party line. Get the dope right from headquarters."

Truman's Relatives

DISCUSSING their family trees the other day, President Truman and Freshman Congressman James Noland of Indiana decided they may be distantly related. Noland reported he had relatives in Missouri with the same name.

"So have I," said Truman. "In fact, I have two maiden aunts out there named Noland."

With a chuckle, the President wrote the name of one, Ethel Noland of Independence, Mo., on a slip of paper and handed it to the Indiana Democrat.

"Write her," he suggested. "She's a great authority on our family tree. Maybe she can establish a link between my family and yours."

Shorts

PROMINENT among the guests at a farewell party for Mrs. Perle Mesta, new U. S. Minister to Luxembourg, was Vice-President Barkley, whose lively interest in Mrs. Carlton Hadley, St. Louis widow, has attracted much attention. At the request of other guests, Orchestra Leader Sidney played "St. Louis Woman," "Meet Me In St. Louis," "The Merry Widow" and "Take Me Out To The Ball Game." Barkley beamed gaily and enjoyed it hugely. . . . Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ), whose trial on charges of fraud and kick-backs has been postponed several times because of illness, has visited his office several times lately. . . . Sen. William Jenner is still pining to run for governor of Indiana; State GOP leaders turned him down last year. . . . Fifteen Republican and Democratic Senators meet for breakfast and prayers in the Capitol every Wednesday morning. . . . Dr. Louis Bean, brilliant Agriculture Dept. economist and ballot analyst, leaves for Europe this week to attend international parleys in Rome, Berne and London.