THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

RUSSIA'S unilateral scrapping of a friendship treaty with Yugoslavia brings the strained relations of these two Communist nations to the most perilous point yet.

Tension has been growing slowly since 1946. It finally flared into the open last year when the Cominform expelled Yugoslavia. Since that time Russia and her satellites have boycotted Marshal Tito's regime economically, as well as waging a political war of nerves.

It is somewhat difficult for Americans to understand how two Communist nations can be at each other's throat. There are many side issues in this unprecendented struggle, but basically Tito and Stalin part company over the question of nationalism and national sovereignty.

Moscow holds that the first loyalty of Communists everywhere is to international Communism. Tito insists that each Communist nation has a right to direct its own internal and external affairs, without dictation by the Politburo.

He has been able to stand up to Moscow's threats thus far because, unlike the other satellites, he has a potent army, easily defended terrain, and direct outlets to the Mediterranean. Lately he has refrained from the violent attacks on Western "imperialism" which were characteristic of his every utterance a couple of years ago. The Western Powers, in turn, have encouraged his further resistance to Moscow by holding out promises of trade and financial assistance.

This latest development in the Tito-Stalin tug of war comes shortly after the news of Russia's A-bomb was released. Presumably Moscow hopes that Tito will be more amenable to party discipline now that the threat of atomic warfare hangs over his head.

But it is likely that the Marshal has gone too far to back down now without losing the support of his intensely nationalistic followers. What will happen now is anybody's guess, but the Western democracies are faced with new decisions which cannot be put off too long. They must decide how far they can go in supporting Communist Yugoslavia's break with Moscow. They can not expect Tito to stand forever by himself.

NOVEL ANTI-TRUST SUIT

PUBLISHER S. A. HORVITZ of the *Lorain (Ohio) Journal* is just sounding off when he charges that a Justice Department anti-trust suit against his paper is a "threat to the rights of every newspaper and publication in the United States."

What the Government has alleged — supported by many affidavits from Lorain merchants — is that Publisher Horvitz's paper was conspiring to monopolize the dissemination of news, advertising and other information by refusing to accept advertisements from persons who advertised over Radio Station WEOL and WEOL-FM in nearby Elyria and in the *Sunday News*, a paper published weekly in Lorain. The *Journal* was also accused of trying to persuade employees of WEOL to quit their jobs, and of making a deal with an Elyria paper not to circulate or solicit ads in Lorain.

Last year when the Horvitz brothers tried to get a radio station of their own, they were turned down by the FCC because of their record of "suppressing competition and establishing monopolies . . ."

The current issue of *Time* fills in some background on the Brothers Horvitz. They were once paving contractors in Ohio. Miffed over newspaper attacks on some of their contracts, they decided to answer Publisher Raymond Cyrus Hoiles by going into competition with Hoiles' papers in Mansfield and Lorain. The Horvitz duo won the battle by 1930, and Hoiles sold out to them. The competitive papers were merged and the Horvitz monopoly established.

Replying to the Government suit, Publisher Horvitz said:

"If Government bureaucrats can gain control over the advertising contents of the American press, it would be a short step to gaining control over the news and editorial contents as well.

"Radio is already under the thumb of the Federal Communications Commission. Perhaps this is the first step toward an FCC for newspapers."

Mr. Horvitz may be on firm legal ground. A newspaper certainly has the right to refuse certain types of advertising. The News, for example, does not accept liquor advertising, and no agency in the world can force us to do so.

But he is going to have scant moral support from other practitioners of the profession if the Justice Department charges are found to be true. He has, in effect, used a secondary boycott against advertisers in his fight with a competitive news and advertising enterprise. The better way is to give the reader and the advertiser a superior medium.

DRY VICTORY IN OKLAHOMA

THE size of the Prohibitionist victory in Oklahoma — 313, 071 to 264,661 — was somewhat of a surprise, not only to interested onlookers but to the Dry leaders in Sooner land. They had expected to win, but not by such a comfortable margin.

But there was no surprise in the post-election promises of the victory-flushed Prohibitionists. They immediately announced that they would wage a campaign to make the state literally dry, as well as legally dry.

For a while we kept tab on such promises in North Carolina, but long ago ceased doing so. In county after county, Prohibitionists promised that they would help in the enforcement of the dry laws. But to our knowledge the only real impetus for Prohibition enforcement in our dry counties has come from, of all people, a man whose business is selling legal liquor — Chairman R. W. Winston of the State ABC Board.

Oh, well, things won't be any different in Oklahoma than they were before Tuesday's election. The Prohibitionists will be happy because they have a dry law on the books; the bootleggers will have free rein to operate openly as they have in the past. And those Sooners who have been tippling all along will continue to do so.

It is interesting to note in passing that certain sections of Oklahoma, notably urban areas, voted decisively to repeal the old constitutional ban. But they were outvoted by rural residents who, as a rule, never see bigtime bootlegging at its worst and don't feel its effects. How much more democratic is the North Carolina local option system which permits each county to decide this question according to its own desires.

NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE

"THE old political structure of the South is beginning to fall apart, and there are many hands already stretching to pick up the pieces."

These words, addressed by *Atlanta Constitution* Editor Ralph McGill to students at Raleigh's Meredith College this week, are not prophecy, not conjecture, but fact.

The South has become, in the past decade, a new land; its political structure is also new.

No longer a land of cotton, not even an exclusively agricultural land, the South is beginning to become less a province, more an integral part of the nation.

New industry, new knowledge has come to the South. Better wages, better educational opportunities are making of a once poor and ignorant land a new land in which a man and his family can live a comfortable, useful life.

How has this affected the political structure of the South?

For one thing, there is a more knowing electorate not so susceptible to the wiles of demagogues.

For another thing, a more prosperous populace will not succumb so quickly to politicians who would buy their votes with cash or promises.

Long rocky and unproductive for the farmer and lush and fertile for the politician, the soil of the South has undergone a change. Now the farmer has the easier row to hoe, the politicians a soil too long abused.

One particular crop — the growing Negro vote — will require a great amount of cultivation if the old guard politicians hope to win even a portion of the 700,000 Negro votes counted in this year's elections in the South. Where the 2,000,000 Negro votes predicted for 1953 by Editor McGill will go is anyone's guess.

But that these votes, the votes of hundreds of thousands of newly enlightened veterans, the votes of hundreds of thousands of more prosperous and more intelligent Southerners have created a new political structure in the South is beyond contradiction.

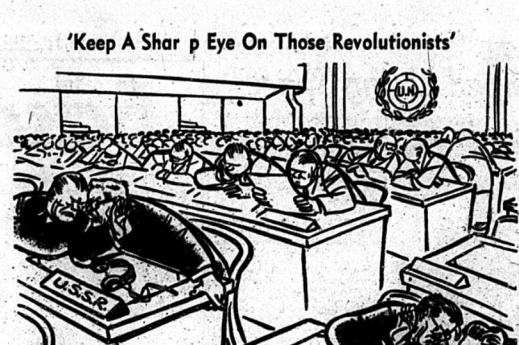
There's hope folks! We've just had it from fish and game experts in Nashville that Army experiments indicate that sportsmen may soon be able to treat their clothing every ten days or two weeks and remain tick and chigger free. The new chemical, butylacetanilide (Oops, our jaw) is supposedly 96 per cent effective. — *Rogersville (Tenn.) Review.*

New and more rigid regulations have been put into effect by Commissioner Morley to govern leaves in the Revenue Department, which include sick leaves, annual leaves, compensatory leaves, court leaves, military leaves, leave without pay and leaves on account of a funeral or a death. In the past some employees have done a WPA Vallambrosa job in raking up leaves. — *Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

If a certain car manufacturer has succeeded in producing a car that's longer every way on the inside than on the outside as claimed, he has accomplished what manufacturers of women's shoes have been trying unsuccessfully to do for many decades. — *Columbus (Miss.) Commercial-Dispatch.*

Of things we'd just as soon be missing are pictures of the Veep a-kissing.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel.*

'Keep A Shar p Eye On Those Revolutionists'



Joseph & Stewart Alsop

New Defense Plans

WASHINGTON

WITH rather desperate haste, the chief American political and strategic policy-makers are now working on plans to deal with the new situation created by "the atomic explosion somewhere in Russia." Their directive from President Truman has been to evolve a program which will provide genuine security for this country, regardless of other considerations.

According to those who should know, the President has responded to the challenge of the Berlin bomb with the courage that marked his sponsorship of the draft bill two years ago. If Truman does not weaken, and his advisers do their jobs honestly and well, there can be only one result. The country will shortly be presented with a program entirely overshadowing all our previous great measures to solve the problem of Soviet imperialism.

No hint of this fact has yet been given for two reasons. First, the program is not ready. Second, the President has calculated his timing very carefully. In order to avoid accusations of scare-mongering, he purposely delayed announcement of the Berlin bomb, until the Senate had safely passed the Military Aid Program for Europe. In the same manner, in order to avoid accusations of war-mongering, he is waiting now until the Soviets have proved once again that they will not accept true international control of nuclear energy.

When this proof has been given, as it should shortly be, the time will come for President Truman to issue the rallying call for a great national effort. The reasons why this effort must be so great are plainly inherent in the basic security situation.

As was first disclosed in this space, all defense planning of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has long been founded on the expectation that the Berlin bomb would be produced in 1953. But the first Berlin bomb has now been tested in 1949 (and is considered by our scientists to have proved powerful as the two Nagasaki bombs, and therefore better than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima). This in turn both violently contracts, and gives dire urgency to, the whole defense timetable.

On the basis of the 1952 date, the Joint Chiefs of Staff allowed five years for our defense build-up, counting three years until the Soviets produced a bomb and two more for them to accumulate a decisive stockpile of their new weapon. The job for which five years was formerly allowed must now be done in two years at the outside. To take one specific example, the Joint Chiefs had projected expenditures of $1.5 to $2 billion annually for European rearmament, intending to complete this vital program at a total cost of $8 to $10 billion at the end of the five-year period. The contraction of the time schedule will, if anything, increase the total cost. And the Western European rearmament, it seriously carried forward, must become a $5 billion item in the 1950 and 1951 budgets.

This rule will hold for almost all defense spending. Moreover, mere physical defense is by no means the only problem. While this country is presently beyond range of mass attack from Soviet bases, Europe is within easy range. A decisive stockpile of Berlin bombs is defined as enough of these weapons to break all European resistance. And these grim facts are already having sharp political effects upon our allies.

Unless we choose to confront an expanding Soviet empire in naked isolation, we must therefore move forward on the political and economic fronts as well as on the defense front. Hard solutions must be found for all the Atlantic community's pressing problems, such as those revealed by the British economic crisis. Even with this kind of strong American support, our allies will need great courage not to desert the united front against Soviet imperialism. And if we fail our allies in any respect whatever, we must expect our allies to fail us.

Add to the list of things to be done the task of safeguarding the free world's weak Far Eastern flank. Remember also, that there can never be true peace without a fundamental change in the world power balance. Hence the best hope of this change lies in energetic steps to promote Titoism among people unhappy under Stalin. The sum of the essential program is seen to demand something very like American peace-time mobilization for the cold war.

People's Platform

Rural Church Improvements

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

GOV. KERR SCOTT, speaking before a large convention in Raleigh on Aug. 15, at N. C. State College, and reported in The News of Aug. 16, stated: "About the only improvements made in rural churches in the past 50 years have been a paint job every ten years, and a cemetery cleaning on home-coming day." Also, he declared that "moral and religious training in the rural areas has lagged because of inadequate church programs."

Someone has remarked that Gov. Scott was probably thinking of his own church. Be that as it may, I wish to state some facts in regard to rural churches of my denomination, Presbyterian, (which happens to be Gov. Scott's, also), in this locality.

On reading the above statements, I thought at once of the handsome three-story educational building recently completed at historic Rocky River Church, a short distance from Charlotte, over in Cabarrus County. This building cost approximately $75,000; and "was made possible by the children, children's children, great grandchildren, and friends of those who have gone before, in addition to many outsiders." (I might add that Hayvey W. Moore of Charlotte was chairman for this church project. His ancestor, Dr. John Makatah Wilson, was one of the early pastors of Rocky River Church.) This new building, modern in every respect, was written up, with illustrations, in The Raleigh News & Observer of March 13, 1949.

Then here in Mecklenburg there is the handsome new Central Steele Creek Church completed this year, and costing over $65,000; also, the beautiful new educational building at Williams' Memorial Church, just being completed at a cost of $35,000; a new manse at Providence Church; manse at Mallard Creek Church built about two years ago; and new manses at Sharon Church. Each manse is a handsome building which any city church would be glad to own.

Steele Creek Church has had an educational building and community building for some time; Hopewell Church also, has an educational building. These are only a few of the churches in this locality which are carrying out splendid building programs; and it goes without saying that these churches and their pastors are well acquainted with modern church methods as to religious education. I cannot speak for other denominations of the state, but I know of their progressiveness in this locality and elsewhere.

I have only mentioned some "church improvements" which total a few hundred thousand dollars. If Gov. Scott could have a survey of rural churches made over the last few years (not going back "50 years") he would find that "church improvements and religious training in the rural areas" in North Carolina are not "lagging" in all sections. There are, no doubt, rural churches which need to progress; but a statement such as is inclusive, such as the Governor made, is unjustified. He is to be commended in his desire to furnish buses for transportation to Sunday schools; and that would benefit many people. But around here there seem to be as many automobiles attending church and Sunday school services as in towns.

—JULIA M. ALEXANDER.

Information On Latvians

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

SOME days ago, in your editorial column, you gave recognition to the fact that a considerable number of people who formerly lived in Latvia have found a new home here in Mecklenburg County. In the course of your article you paid tribute to these fine people and to the Baptist World Alliance under whose auspices they have been brought to our shores and to our community.

It has been a privilege to play a small part in making these events possible and I wish to thank you for the word of commendation spoken in your column in regard to the work of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention Committee on Latvian DP's, of which committee I have served as chairman.

The work of course is a co-operative program with the Government agencies which bear the expense of investigation overseas and transportation to the port of entrance in the United States. The sponsor who signs up for a family must pay the nominal cost of transportation to the destination. There are many other families waiting for the necessary assurances which will make possible their emigration to the States. People who are interested would do well to write Mr. Randolph Howard in care of the Baptist World Alliance, 1628 16th St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

The interest and the enthusiasm shown in this project by members of my congregation and by many other churches has been most rewarding and encouraging. The news department of your fine paper has been especially helpful and I would like to add a word of special appreciation for Mack Bell who has taken such an interest in the whole program and in the people who have come to Mecklenburg County through the work of this committee.

—CLAUDE U. BROACH, Minister
St. John's Baptist Church.

Plight Of Mental Patients

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

YOUR editorial several days ago concerning patients of our State hospitals was very timely. It is not right when a person's wife can influence two doctors to sign commitment papers for her sake, without any conversation or discussion with the husband, allow no hearing of any kind, and permit no contacts from the jail with any friends or relatives.

And while the husband is in jail, the jailor can handcuff his arms above his head to the bars until his wrists are swollen larger than the adjoining knuckles. The wife does nothing and cares nothing about this.

While in the hospital nothing is done about rehabilitation. I was simply in detention. I could not learn from anyone about my status, get no aid, and finally escaped.

I got a job after enormous difficulties, but lost it soon after one person learned I had been an "inmate." With such a job it is impossible to fill out an application without having to account for this time of detention. When it is learned, there is no job. Life for an escapee is far better than that of an ex-patient of a State hospital.

Employment agencies, rehabilitation offices or any other State organizations cannot or will not help a former "inmate" to any extent. And the persons who first committed him there are much more interested in making it perfectly clear that they did all that was humanly possible and that no further responsibility can attach them.

The State should at least try earnestly to see that its former patients have a chance to make use of their abilities.

—H. W. BINGHAM.

Russian Firecrackers

ROCKINGHAM

Editors, THE NEWS:

I HAVE an old typewriter, sitting in the corner. The bearings are worn out and the ribbon won't plunge the letters through the sheet to tell you what I want you to know.

But I see in The News that the firecrackers are beginning to shoot hard and loud in Russia. I, not sleeping Van Winkle the other day for the first time, and he said the fuss in Russia was only thunder after some passing storm had vanished.

Editor, we don't have much news from this county of wilderness, but the Republicans have been having catfish stews out at the creek, using sun fish when catfish are not available.

We would like to have someone who knows more than we do tell us how Russia got the atom bomb. But I suppose that won't be possible, that it was only guesswork.

TOBE SHEPHERD.

Robert C. Ruark

The Last Word

NEW YORK.

MASTER JAMES THURBER, a man I admire greatly, has just done a piece for that journal of elfin whimsy and remembrances of childhood, The New Yorker, which has startled me into belated recognition of what a great racket I am tied to. I guess I just never fully realized the limitless possibilities of the writing dodge before.

Mr. Thurber's lead paragraph, for an article called "The Dogs Bark" parable Max A Quandary" is the thing that set me to clapping my chubby fists and cooing "oo-oo" in light delight. I am not a doctor or a lawyer or a merchant or a thief, it says:

"We are a nation of critics, and when The New York Times Book Review asked me, early last month, to write about "Dogs Off the Old Benchley" (Harper, Sept. 21) I put aside my novel, my play and my sonnet sequence and set to work. I, president of The New Yorker pays writers for their stuff, which would lead me to believe that Benchley, who finally flowered into a boundlessly lucrative golden age. Here you have Mr. Thurber writing a piece, for pay, for one magazine, about a piece he wrote for another publication, about a man who has been dead for years, but whose works are still being exhumed and sold to the public as fresh goods. I do not think you can beat that for getting the fullest mileage out of the old goose-quill.

I claim it is a pretty good racket when you can sell a piece about a piece you wrote for another publication, and highly indicative of the fact that an author's labor pangs are of interest to the reading public. What makes it so nice is that you never need to run out of creative gas.

For instance, I see no reason why Mr. Thurber cannot write a story about the story he wrote for The New Yorker, about the story he wrote for The Times Book Review, and sell this one to the Saturday Evening Post. Having sold the Post a story about the story he sold the New Yorker about the story he did for The Times, he can then relax a moment, take a deep breath and hawk one to Collier's concerning the piece he did for the Post about the piece, et cetera.

When a man rubs his brains together, as a means of livelihood, his greatest fear always is that his inspiration will wither and his topics dwindle. Mr. Thurber's experiment would appear to lay that apprehension to rest. Conversation, so long as a man can peddle the reminiscences of his reminiscences he is in business. Conversation, by tapping finger wears down to the knuckle.

In the writing business today everything is utilized, nothing thrown away. If anyone wants everything but the squeal in the pig, we may even employ the squeal. There was a time when Billy Rose wrote a piece about, and, a little later, you would see it as a short-short in a magazine. Ere long it would be reprinted, now in Billy's digests, and a little later you heard that the movies have bought the plot. Ere long, perhaps, in Billy's autobiography, to be revealed by Look magazine before the book came out, I feel sure that Billy was on the radio with the same stuff every day.

Mr. Thurber, though, takes it a giant step further. He describes his thought processes while debating a dubious reference; he tells of sharpening pencils, slipping cigarettes, snarling at people and crumpling paper. He tells us of cutting out the passages that troubled him, of putting it back; of his disturbed dreams over the eventual handling by copyreaders and, by-and-bye, he has a full-length article—an article about a paragraph.

We have our troubles in this business, we sometimes think, when I yell, the sentences that don't parse, the inhumane editors and the sadistic copyreaders—but, I, for one, thought of employing them commercially before. From now on I welcome trouble with my craft. One cuckind word from my masters, one mistake by the printers, even one lousy little cleft infinitive, and I will put aside my novel, my play and my sonnet sequence and beget myself an article for The New Yorker.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Factions In Steel Fuss Have Hands Tied

WASHINGTON

ONE factor which has made the steel dispute so difficult is that both sides' hands have been semi-tied by other forces.

TIER OF PHIL MURRAY'S HANDS IS—John L. Lewis. Since Lewis, an old rival and bitter enemy of Murray, got a welfare fund from the coal operators under which the miners pay nothing, Murray cannot require his union to contribute to pensions without losing part of his membership.

TIERS OF U. S. STEEL'S HANDS ARE—Its banks and directors. The men who control the big steel companies, particularly U. S. Steel, have long been tied together with a web of industrialists and insurance men who do not want a pension pattern set for their industries. If the steel industry pays pensions without any contribution from labor, it will set a standard for almost every other industry in the country.

Who Runs U. S. Steel?

FOR instance, directors of U. S. Steel include:

WALTER GIFFORD—Chairman of the giant American Telegraph & Telephone Co., which also faces wage and pensions problems.

SEWELL AVERY—Head of Montgomery Ward, who once was ejected from his Chicago office by U. S. troops during a labor strike. Avery is also chairman of U. S. Gypsum, director of The Pullman Co., Pacific Gas & Oil, Armour, Peoples Gas, Light & Coke, which also face wage and pension problems.

JAMES BLACK—Head of Pacific Gas & Electric, a guiding executive of the Southern Pacific Railway and director of various insurance and utility companies.

GEORGE A. SLOAN—Director of Goodyear Tire, Bankers Trust, American Alliance Insurance Co., and a group of insurance companies.

When the President's fact-finding board first published its recommendations, Sept. 10, for a ten-cent pension and insurance plan, some U. S. Steel executives indicated to newsmen that this would be acceptable. Then, suddenly, on Sept. 11, word was passed out that the bankers behind U. S. Steel objected. They did not want big steel to set up a pension pattern for other industries under which labor did not contribute.

NOTE 1—John L. Lewis already has started to crow over Phil Murray in the United Mine Workers Journal for surrendering on the fourth round of wage increase. Insiders say he is just itching to show again on any Murray compromise over pensions.

NOTE 2—It was U. S. Steel—which owns extensive captive coal mines—which helped set the welfare fund pattern by which John L. Lewis and his miners do not have to contribute to the fund. If this precedent had not been set, it would have been easier for both Murray and the steel industry to do business.

Bilbo's Lawyer

IT looks as if the lawyer who defended the late Sen. Bilbo of Mississippi against charges brought in the U. S. Senate will now be paid $6,000 by the same Senate which did not seat Bilbo.

The lawyer, Forrest Jackson, served as Bilbo's attorney in warding off impeachment. Bilbo, because of his health, was never impeached, and died before any proceedings were brought.

Therefore, since it is customary for the taxpayers to pay for a Senator's defense as long as he is not impeached, Attorney Jackson turned in his bill to the Senate, and the man who replaced Bilbo, Sen. John Stennis, tried to get the Senate to pay.

However, Rules Chairman Curley Brooks of Illinois who was supposed to pass on the matter, pleaded that he was up for re-election, begged Sennis to hold up the bill until the 81st Congress.

Now Stennis has submitted the bill to the new rules chairman, Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, and a subcommittee quietly appropriated the $6,000 fee. It is planned to bring the matter up quietly on the Senate floor during routine business in order to avoid publicity.

Truman On Farm Phones

ONE of the first persons President Truman saw after announcing that Russia had exploded the atom was genial Jim Patton, boss of the National Farmers Union.

"That's mighty tough business, Mr. President," Patton said, as he entered the Presidential office.

"I had to make the announcement once we were sure," replied Truman, in tight-lipped seriousness. "I can assure you it wasn't tasteful."

Turning to a more peaceful topic, the President promised Patton his full support for getting the rural telephone bill through the Senate during this session. It already has passed the House.

"Farmers are really steamed up about this bill," reported Patton. "They feel that they are just as much right as anyone else city folks. Also, the practical need for bringing phone service to farms that do not have it is getting more urgent all the time. Brooders and other equipment on a great many farms are being ruined by electricity."

"When there are breakdowns, farmers have great difficulty getting a repair man if they don't have telephones."

"Jim, we'll get that bill enacted," predicted Truman, "even though we're fighting one of the biggest trusts in the country."

NOTE—The President referred to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which has been lobbying vigorously against the rural telephone bill.

Merry-Go-Round

CONGRESS seems to be over the unemployment jitters. A few weeks ago, the joint committee on the economic report was all steamed up to investigate unemployment. But the whole thing has now been quietly called off. . . . Jimmy Roosevelt and Charles Connaghan are now the two stars of the Western states Democratic conference. Sen. Sheridan Downey, California's one Democratic member of the upper chamber, who snubbed President Truman last year, didn't even show up. . . . It now looks certain that Mrs. Douglas will oppose Downey for the Senate. Jimmy Roosevelt has the Democratic nomination for Governor sewed up. . . . President Truman has assured intimates that he will not back down on his appointment of Leland Olds, liberal member of the Federal Power Commission, for a third term. Olds' appointment was bitterly opposed by the private power trust, has been boxed up in the Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee for months.