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THE CHINA QUESTION

FOR many students of international affairs, the "Formosa" situation is now in the background, but there by President Truman's declaration that the U. S. would not use military force to defend Chiang Kai-Shek's stronghold off the coast of China.

Perhaps the sound and fury whipped up by former President Hoover and the other interventionist Republicans who wanted to defend Formosa from the Chinese Communist—let me say it, not the larger issue—Free China or Red China, is something we will not be able to forget.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson made that clear when he told the National Press Club last week:

"We must not take the unwise position which has carried out for years in China. We must not take on ourselves the righteous anger of the Chinese people which would destroy us. We must take the position that anyone who violates the integrity of China is the enemy of China and is acting against its interest."

We will hear more of Red China, even if the Communists take over Formosa and

chase China out of Asia. We will hear from the Chinese Communists themselves after it has become clear that Russia, which despite its five-year plans, is not able to take care of itself economically, cannot offer a "Marshall Plan" for Asia.

There will be more trouble in China. It is a big nation and, though it is the seat of one of the oldest civilizations, primitive. There will be disease and droughts and famines and civil disorder.

Even under the amiable leadership of the Chinese regime, there was no civil peace, no years of plenty for the millions of Chinese. How will Mao and his Chinese Communists bring order to that chaotic land?

It is the hope of all the world, surely, that China will be able to achieve economic security—even if it means Communist control of that land. But it is not to be; Russia does not support her satellites, as that nation's policy in the Balkans proves. Russia could not, if it desired to do so, support China. No nation could.

The "Formosa" question may be ended; but the problem of Red China is just beginning.

SYNDICATED CRIME

IN VIEW of the steadily mounting evidence of a vast nationwide gambling and racketeering syndicate which extends its evil influence into state and city governments and even into the Federal Government, it is not surprising that Congress may take much longer in launching a full-scale investigation.

Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee has called for such an inquiry in a blistering resolution which scored "the insidious influence by this crime syndicate through corruption of public officials and its political and financial control."

In presenting his resolution—which is now in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary—the Tennessee senator pointed to several large U. S. cities, and referred to the sensational findings of the California and Chicago crime commission reports of 1958.

"There appears to be no adequate Federal statute which can be invoked against

the activities of this organized syndicate," Senator Kefauver said, adding:

"The resolution I am filing today authorizes and directs the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate to make investigations and determine whether there is an organized syndicate operating in interstate commerce which is a menace to the independence of municipal governments... and determine and report to the Senate their findings on whether States and municipalities can, without Federal assistance, adequately cope with this organized crime. The committee would also be directed to investigate the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the activities of any criminal syndicate, and make recommendations for any necessary legislation."

There is little doubt that a Senate probe would verify the findings of the many cities. The Tennessee senator pointed to several large U. S. cities, and referred to the sensational findings of the California and Chicago crime commission reports of 1958.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY FORCE

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, like other phenomena, Americans, come in for more than their proper share of literary and artistic lampooning, perhaps because they often epitomize all that is bustling and vigorous and energetic about the U. S. system of free enterprise.

Actually, they do a quite constructive and commendable job and in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Even a cursory examination of the 1949 reports of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce will reveal to the reader a bewildering multiplicity of functions and services to the community and home, industry, to all of us who earn our keep through business activity.

One reason the local organization can do these things so efficiently is that it has been fortunate in enjoying competent leadership. J. Norman Pease, the retiring president, and McAllister Carson, the new president, have shown on many occasions their usefulness to the community. Members of the board of directors, selected by ballot, and chairman of the various committees are all men of ability and standing in the community.

The new officers and directors are taking over at an important period in the city's history. President Pease said in his annual report:

"The next ten years will be extremely vital ones in the history of our city. Business interests capable of evaluating accurately this growth have and competent politicians and the people of Charlotte must be prepared to meet the demands of a fast growing city. It is the responsibility of our Chamber of Commerce to help solve the problems, and meet the challenges that will come."

With his new administration, and with a competent staff headed by Floyd F. Kay, the Chamber of Commerce may reasonably be expected to give the City the leadership it needs in the decade ahead.

EDUCATION DREAM

ONE of the newest and, on the surface, most enticing bits of the Truman Fair Deal is a proposal for a vast program of Federal-financed scholarships for deserving college students.

Following the familiar "foot in the door" technique, the suggestion is made that only a million dollars will be required the first year to establish the required organization and initiate the program.

But the sums would grow after that. It would soon reach \$200 million annually, in the opinion of U. S. Commissioner of Education Sheldon B. Glavin.

Undoubtedly the idea of leading hearts will rally behind the proposal because many more months. Whether they are mounted in pushing it through Congress depends on the shrewdness of our representatives to the vast obligations it would impose.

We have accepted the theory that the

states and local governments are responsible for the education of all our children, rich and poor, intelligent and backward, through the graded and high schools. We have gone one step further in our State institutions for the education of our high school graduates to continue their education at a minimum cost.

A good case can be made out for extending this public responsibility through the college age and giving very young Americans an university degree, but it is certainly an idealistic sort of experiment when viewed against the realities of present-day governmental costs.

Not until we have fully met the needs of our children in the graded and high school levels can we even consider universal college education when that day arrives, the job, if undertaken at all, must be done at the local level.

WHAT MIDDLE CLASS WANTS

Income group. The emergency is no longer so acute as to call for extensive Federal aid for the middle-income group; the veterans have been reasonably provided for; credit is fairly cheap and plentiful.

The middle income group is traditionally thrifty and independent. If we know anything about it, it doesn't want any more. It wants prices, cost and taxes to come down to a level where it can do just that. How can they come down with the Federal Government's hand on the money?

The Daily News has favored Government housing projects for low-income groups many years. It has been a consistent supporter of an emergency created by the war; many in that group were veterans; and private industry was evidently unable to provide the housing for them although that housing was a necessity of life.

This reasoning, however, does not apply to the present proposal for the middle-

'Want To Meet My Friend, Too?'



A Realistic Appraisal \$4,000 Income Remote For Many

(Reprinted from U. S. News & World Report) THE property that Mr. Truman pictures and pre-

dicts for U. S. to be by any means shared by all of the people. About a fourth of the nation's families struggle along on less than \$2,000 a year—considerably below the average family income of about \$4,000.

Surveys made by the Government, and expected to be confirmed by the 1960 census, show that there are 12 million families living on less than half what the average family gets. Of these families, 4 million have a cash income of less than \$1,000 a year.

These findings disclose that a great many people live on a low way to get to reach the \$4,000-a-year level promised by the President in 1956 and perhaps can never attain the \$12,000-a-year goal set for 2009 A.D.—30 years hence. The submerged third of a nation that the late President Roosevelt used to discuss in Congress shows some light on where low-income families are located and why their incomes are so far below average.

OVER ALL, most of the lower-income families live in cities and villages. Of the 8.7 million families with less than \$2,000 a year, 8.3 million are found in nonfarm areas. Many live in smaller cities where food is cheaper and rents lower than in big cities. Nevertheless, these families as a whole do not live in farm families with the same amount of income.

On farms, 3.4 million families report themselves with less than \$2,000 a year. But a few million often has a higher standard of living than his industrial family, as it is not so important to the farm family as the city family. Farmers grow some of

their own food and usually pay little if any cash rent. Even so, more than half of the 3.4 million farm families with less than \$2,000 actually get less than \$1,000 a year in cash.

Types of families who make up the lowest income groups are about the same in cities and towns and on farms. By and large, they are headed either by old persons or by persons with meager education and very little skill for work.

A LACK of education is indicated as a major factor in earning power. About three in 10 lowest income families—2.9 million of them—are headed by persons with less than a high school education.

Unskilled labor goes along with little education. There are 2.8 million families in the lowest income group in metropolitan areas. Many are common laborer or in other unskilled job. This alone allows with the group with little education. Earnings of unskilled workers, however, are being raised through higher Federal minimum wage laws.

Women are the support of 1.4 million families at the bottom of the income scale. Most of them have no husband. Many are widows or divorcees or deserted. Many of them cannot afford to work more than part time because of family responsibilities.

Disability is another cause of low income. About 1.8 million families with less than \$2,000 a year depend upon someone who is disabled by injury or illness.

Widows and other nonwife families also are often found in low income groups. There are 1.5 million of these families.

Many of the low-income families in these groups, but all of the million low-income families under conditions below what the Government considers an "adequate standard of living."

Three-Fourths Of A Policy

(An Editorial From The Christian Science Monitor) THE best of them most recent statements, we are glad that Secretary of State Dean Acheson says that the main outlines of a more effective American policy are being shaped.

What does Secretary Acheson mean by "three-fourths of a policy" are being shaped? He means that the United States is freeing its policy from the incubation of the larger Communist world. It will no longer appear in Chinese military costume in Communist intervention.

Mr. Acheson makes a persuasive argument that the Chinese should soon give up their claims to the Formosa Islands and Manchuria and Mongolia—if not distracted by Soviet ventures like the Korean Peninsula. He probably is right in his estimate of the Chinese situation. It will be a long time before the Formosa Islands and Manchuria are under Communist control of China, and it may be for Americans to realize that what happens in China depends primarily on the Chinese.

Certainly no one becomes clear

that the United States is going to place major reliance on the old Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination. Nationalism is plainly the most potent indigenous force in Asia at the moment, and it is a natural enemy of Russian domination. Mr. Acheson is taking a useful position in saying that the welfare of the people in the Far East is the largest concern of America. This is a more positive attitude than mere antagonism, and it is a more effective counter to communism.

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Old, New Republicanism May Hurt Party Election Chances

By MARQUIS CHILDS WASHINGTON

THE Republican Party is engaged in a kind of spiritual warfare which will be the soul. This pursuit of a policy that will carry over party lines and delay victory can be a salutary measure.

It should unalterably mean long hours and little sleep. It should have not been disturbed for many a moon. So much of our political life, both Republican and Democratic, coasts along on tired cliches out of the past.

But the Republicans who are trying to frame a policy statement should not forget the old adage that actions speak louder than words. This applies with particular force to certain of the primary contests in the early months of the year. It is all too late now when the fate of Republicanism hangs in the air.

The case of Tobby is particularly instructive. He is being opposed in the Republican primary by J. W. West. West is a well-known name in Washington. He is a former assistant in the State Department. He is a 34-year-old man who served in the Air Force during the war and after his return.

Bridge declares that he is staying strictly neutral in this contest, although it is hard to see how it is possible since Powell is in a position to receive. Furthermore, the relationship between the two men has been distinctly cool and they have not even met in person on the opposite side of major issues.

But the chief concern of Tobby's backers is over the possibility that the state will be flooded with money from New Hampshire interests outside of New Hampshire.

On several occasions he has expressed his indignation over the investigation by leaders in the Recognition Finance Corp. Tobby has offered to provide information on his own independent work for the state.

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Only in movie cartoons has he been presented as a villain. He is a man who has been in the business of raising sheep for over 20 years. He is a man who has been in the business of raising sheep for over 20 years.

It is hard, then, to picture a Danie's Inferno of rabbits, a weird hell where the livestock and the welfare of the land are threatened.

It is hard to picture the gentle colonial as a villain, but that's what he is in Australia. Just recently he was reported as having been killed by a rabbit. He was reported as having been killed by a rabbit.

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I saw square miles of sun-baked earth, covered with vegetation, as if it were a vast field of wheat. It was a sight that I had never seen before.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

ONLY a handful of Republicans know all the details, but General MacArthur had much more to do with stirring up current fever over Formosa than even the State Dept. realizes.

The General may or may not have meant to throw a political bombshell at the Democrats. He may have intended to stir up the headlines and come before to splitting the bipartisan majority in the Senate. In any case, though, of course, the Republicans' simultaneous recognition of Chiang Kai-Shek was a political move.

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MacArthur Credited For Formosa Furore

WASHINGTON

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Gilding the Dome

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