THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1950

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S address to the nation last night spelled out a philosophy and a plan of mobilization quite different from that advocated the previous evening by Governor Dewey of New York.

Dewey, apparently believing that war with Russia and her satellites is inevitable, urged immediate, all-out preparedness. President Truman, refusing to accept the inevitability of war, has embraced the principle of partial mobilization reputedly urged on him by Gen. George Marshall and others. The main thing in common was the great emphasis on unity among the free nations.

Dewey asked that 25 National Guard divisions be called up at once, and suggested an Army of 100 divisions. Truman announced that two National Guard divisions would be activated next month, and outlined an increase in the armed forces from 2,500,000 today to nearly 3,500,000 "as soon as possible".

Dewey asked that 25 per cent of the nation's productive capacity be devoted to defense at once. President Truman promised a five-fold increase in planes, a four-fold increase in combat vehicles and electronic equipment in one year.

Dewey asked for rigid controls over the whole economy—prices, wages, and credit. Truman announced that selective price and wage controls would soon be applied to certain items important to defense and the cost of living, but leaned toward voluntary observance of price-wage "fair standards" for the bulk of the nation's economy.

The President and the titular head of the Republican Party seemed to agree on one other point—the need for a mobilization boss with vast power over all related activities. Mr. Truman explained that his new appointee, Charles E. Wilson, would direct production, procurement, manpower, transportation, and economic stabilization.

In the two speeches may be found the horns of the dilemma upon which the American people are impaled at the moment.

One school of thought leans to a full war footing, and though its advocates have not yet given voice to the idea, it is implicit in their plan that once the nation is ready to fight we will either launch a preventive war or provoke our enemy into committing a Pearl Harbor or a Maine incident.

The other school holds that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to keep the nation on a full war footing for any considerable period of peace, and that the demoralizing influence of a psychological "let-down" might do us more grievous harm than an attack by the enemy before we are fully prepared.

The Dewey approach is the more dramatic and exciting and emotional. The Truman-Marshall philosophy is probably more realistic.

The great debate will likely be waged in the halls of the Congress and in all forums of public opinion in the coming months unless Russia, by some new overt action, makes it all academic. Meanwhile, the people can feel confident that no one in high places is minimizing the grave danger facing our nation, and that such differences as exist are differences of method and not of objective.

IMPEDING THE WAR EFFORT

SKIPPING over the basic legal issues in the current wildcat strike of Railroad Trainmen (i. e., the right to strike against the Government, and the responsibility of a union for the actions of its members), we would like to note the grim contrast between the walkout in the railroad yards and the desperate evacuation of the Hungnam beachhead.

We have never quite understood how good Americans, no matter how just their grievance, could bring themselves to impede and even sabotage the war effort by forcing vital industries to grind to a halt just at the time they are most urgently needed. It implies a brand of cynicism that is impossible for a newspaper editor (a cynical breed by nature) to comprehend.

Most Americans recall the history of World War II. In the three prewar years, 1939 through 1940, there were 2,772, 2,613 and 2,508 work stoppages respectively. In 1941, the number climbed to 4,288. In 1942, there were 2,968 strikes; in 1943 there were 3,752; in 1944 the peak of 4,956 was registered, and in the last war year, 1945, the number decreased only slightly, to 4,750. In each of the war years, there was a greater number of strikes than in any of the three normal prewar years.

It is true that there was some decrease in the total number of idle man-days during the four war years, but this was mainly due to the fact that defense industries couldn't afford to hold out against their demands. The boys got what they wanted.

The Congress provided a way for the mediation of railroad disputes. The workers rejected the proposed settlement by the mediation board. The railroads were seized by the Government and placed under Army supervision. Discussions of differences are continuing.

In such a set of circumstances, the wildcat strike of the Trainmen is unpatriotic and irresponsible. It undermines the very Democracy that gave labor unions their place in the sun, and it does so at a time when that Democracy is fighting for its existence.

INVESTIGATION IN ORDER

A COMPLETE investigation of the Thursday night break from Mecklenburg's supposedly "escape proof" jail is certainly in order. The immediate responsibility, of course, is Sheriff Clyde Hunter's but the County Commissioners and the Mecklenburg Grand Jury may want to take a look before it is over.

The jail is atop the four-story Courthouse. The only entrance is by elevator. A night jailer was on duty. Yet the five white prisoners were able to saw through two bars, rip up mattress covers for fashioning into two ropes, hang the ropes over the edge of the third-story roof outside the window, and let themselves down to the ground.

It was a very slick scheme, and the escape was not discovered until 5:30 A. M. By that time, the prisoners had a good start.

The people will want to find out the answers to several questions: (1) how was the hack saw blade spirited into the jail, and by whom? (2) why was the noise of sawing through the bars not heard by the night jailer? (3) is it not the practice to make frequent inspections of the cell blocks during the night to detect any such escape attempts?

Escaped prisoners are generally daring and dangerous men. Sheriff Hunter has a grave responsibility to find out how this break succeeded, and to guarantee that there will be no others.

Louis Graves in The Chapel Hill Weekly

CHARlotTEANS OR CharLOTTeans?

I HAVE commented before on the awkwardness of some of the words that are coined to describe the inhabitants of a city, county, state, or region. For example, Charlotteans. Charlotte is a very pleasant-sounding word, but Charlotteans is not. I don't know whether it is pronounced with two syllables stressed CHARlotTEans, or CharLOTTeans with all the stress on the lott. The former, with the sound of the first syllable retained, is far better on the ear. An objection to it is that it sounds too much like charlatans. This would carry an unfair suggestion, for certainly Charlotte contains no larger proportion of charlatans than any other place.

Alas! my criticism is not of the constructive order: I have no suggestion to offer. But if I had, it wouldn't do any good, for the word Charlotteans seems to be now firmly established.

Some names are built well for the addition of a suffix denoting inhabitants: (Virginia, Virginians; Maryland, Marylanders; New York, New Yorkers; Wilmington, Wilmingtonians). Others are not. William Polk, are you a Greensboroite, or what? Is my former next-door neighbor, Mrs. Howard, a Savannahite? Are the inhabitants of Austin to be called Austinians or Austinkers? Will Lenoir Chambers tell me if a citizen of Norfolk is called a Norfolkite? Is George Stephens or Hiden Ramsey an Ashevillain or an Ashevillian?

In her column in the *News & Observer* a couple of weeks ago Miss Juliette Fulghum said that many Raleighians were going to Charlottesville. This puzzled me. I had never seen that word before. Was it a mistake for Raleighites or Raleighians. Then it occurred to me that, since in this case the word designated spectators at a football game, a typographical error must have been made and the word Miss Fulghum meant to use must have been Raleighfans.

Justice William O. Douglas said in New York that "the military mind knows only how to destroy." But at least it knows how to stay on a horse.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Santa Claus has never yet received a letter from a "bad" little boy or girl—though there must be one or two around somewhere.—*Starkville (Miss.) News.*

Cotton is getting almost high enough in price to become the most popular of all dress fabrics.—*New Orleans States.*

Prohibition was that day, halcyon in one respect, when the drys had all the laws they wanted and the wets all the liquor.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

The few flying saucers now being seen are obsolete models. The latest models are invisible and noiseless.—*Bristol Herald Courier.*

MacArthur's Seniority Is Complication

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

NEXT MONTH Gen. Douglas MacArthur will be 71 years old. He will have had a general's rank for 31 years. If he remains in Asia through 1951, he will have spent the past fourteen years outside the United States.

This is in every respect a remarkable record. The very fact of MacArthur's towering seniority has complicated the relationship between the Pentagon and the White House in Washington and the Supreme Commander's Headquarters in Tokyo. And it continues to add to the difficulties of a situation that is not likely to grow easier in the months ahead.

FATHER TIME

The present chief of staff of the Army, Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, was a lieutenant when MacArthur was made a brigadier general in 1919. Collins had been out of West Point only two years when MacArthur was named superintendent of the Point. MacArthur's serial number in the Army is 0-37 while Collins has 0-5247.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was a captain when MacArthur was a brigadier general. Bradley and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower were not advanced beyond the rank of major until 1936, a year after Gen. MacArthur had ended his tour of duty as chief of staff of the Army.

In an institution such as the Army where seniority is supremely important, these facts inevitably color the relationship. To go contrary to the wishes of a field commander whom one recalls from the days of one's youth as having an almost god-like eminence is all but impossible.

There are those in the Pentagon who believe this helps to explain why the fears held in Washington about the large concentration of Chinese Communists in Manchuria and North Korea were not sufficiently impressed on MacArthur. You can hardly tell your former boss he ought to proceed with caution. That seems to imply a doubt in his capacities.

The hope of many, and they include loyal friends of the general, is that MacArthur will ask in the coming year to be relieved of his command. They do not believe, however, that this will happen.

MacArthur might have come home in 1948 or '47 to the kind of hero's acclaim that greeted Eisenhower and Bradley. But he believed it was essential that he direct the American occupation of Japan. As chief of the occupation, MacArthur had a great deal to do with the shaping of fundamental decisions. One was to retain the emperor and the other was to exclude Russia from any part of the occupation. Because of the latter decision MacArthur's task was far less of a headache than that which faced Gen. Lucius Clay in Germany.

If the offensive which he heralded with the casual "home by Christmas" remark had succeeded, MacArthur might have felt inclined to return to his homeland after thirteen years of absence. He could have come back with the gratifying knowledge that he had carried out the United Nations directive and brought peace to Korea.

Now he is almost certain to feel he cannot return home until he has been vindicated. And vindication could mean in MacArthur's eyes reversing the losses of the past three weeks which have given the forces sweep out of North Korea.

But that gets in close to what is the nightmare of the Pentagon and the State Department else in Washington—land warfare on the mainland of Asia with millions of Asiatics whose disregard for life is grounded in Oriental fatalism and fanatical Communism. It gets close, too, to the deep fear and distrust of MacArthur's political ambitions out which color much of the thinking at UN headquarters at Lake Success. This distrust is a reality no matter what MacArthur's passionate admirers may think of it.

If by remote chance the Chinese Communists should stop at the 38th parallel, the new war in Asia would probably take place under some sort of temporary cease fire. At this point the concern at Lake Success is greatest over MacArthur remains on the active list unless he chooses to retire and he must have an assignment commensurate with his rank. Throughout the Korean campaign he has continued to demonstrate a remarkable vitality.

'Gosh, If Only We Had More People On Our Side!'

Crisis Must Mean Guns For Butter

By THE ALSOPS

WASHINGTON

THE NEW "national emergency" rearmament program sponsored by President Truman has been widely advertised as an absolutely all-out mobilization of national resources and national effort. It is, in fact, nothing of the sort. It is true that the policy of "a great deal of butter and very few guns," which was plainly leading to catastrophe, has been abandoned.

Yet the new policy is still one of "a good many guns and a good deal of butter," rather than the policy of "a great deal of guns and precious little butter," which our situation, the most perilous in our history, now clearly requires. The simplest way to demonstrate this fact is to consider the case of the Air Force, and to compare what strength in the air and what the strength in the air and what the Government actually plans to do under the new program.

84-GROUP AIR ARM

Present plans call for an Air Force of eighty-four groups to be built by Dec. 31, 1952. This compares with an Air Force of forty-two groups, masquerading as forty-eight, in the era of the unlamented Louis A. Johnson. Yearly Air Force expenditures are now planned at about the $14 billion level. This should provide some 7,000 new combat planes of all types within the next twenty-four months.

This sounds formidable enough. Yet it is less formidable than it sounds, especially as regards the period of mortal danger which lies immediately ahead of us. For example, this program will permit the organization of no new heavy bomber groups at all during the next twelve months, and only three or four such groups toward the end of 1952. What is more, present plans will not permit the eventual huge expansion of production which this country achieved toward the end of the last war. Even by the end of 1953, the Air Force will have received only about 12,000 new planes at presently planned levels of production.

It has been said that this is the most that American industry can do. This is simply not true. In fact, it can be reported on very high authority that the program outlined above represents considerably less than half what can be done.

Given a level of annual spending for air power of about $24 billion, American industry can produce at least 25,000 new planes in the next twenty four months, 14,000 of these combat planes. This will provide an air force of 165 groups, double the proposed figure, by Dec. 31, 1952.

Even in this case, a long and infinitely dangerous time-lag is inevitable, simply because it requires a full year to produce a new, modern heavy bomber, for a sample, from the day the order is received. But even this sort of effort it will be possible to organize seven or eight new B-47 bomber groups toward the end of 1953 instead of three or four, and sixty or sixty-five new fighter groups, instead of the presently planned twenty-four groups.

What is more important, an almost explosive expansion of aircraft production will come in 1953, if industry is given the signal to go all-out now. And 1953 may well be the year of decision. For if a great effort is initiated now, 12,000 to 15,000 new combat planes will have been delivered to the Air Force by the end of 1953.

After years of total effort, the Kremlin has produced a crushing or arming air force of only about 19,000 planes. This fact points up the vital difference between what the Government plans to do, and what the country can do.

FOREGO SUPERIORITY

The Government plans to create an Air Force which will certainly be a match for the Soviet Air Force. What the country can do is to create an Air Force unchallengably superior to anything the Soviet Union is capable of producing. This country can never wholly match Soviet strength on the ground, and the sea is at least as much an obstacle as an advantage to us. Thus the presently contemplated half-way effort means that the opportunity is being missed to create unquestioned supremacy in the one area of military strength where this is possible.

News From The Capital

Tar Heels Back Rent Control

WASHINGTON

By TOM SCHLESINGER
Charlotte News Special Writer

WITH world tension still on the upswing official Washington continued its double wig-wag this week, both on the Korean setback and home-front inflation.

At home, lawmakers focused on the causes and controls of inflation. Tar Heel legislators generally, but with a lack of enthusiasm, backed the 90-day extension of rent control, and talked about the "inevitability" of further economic restraints.

Senators Clyde R. Hoey and Willis Smith agreed to the extension, but grudgingly. Both declared themselves opposed to "the principle of restraints", but believed "in certain circumstances" controls are necessary.

In the House, only three State Representatives opposed the bill: Hamilton C. Jones, Graham Barden and Frank Carlyle. Support came from Woodrow W. Jones, Herbert Bonner, Harold Cooley, Charles Deane, Bob Doughton, Carl Durham and Bob Kerr. Not voting were Thurmond Chatham and Monroe Redden.

ALTHOUGH the North Carolina Senators now oppose the dropping of the A-bomb, both would support the rearming of German and Japanese soldiers.

Smith favors any move to save the lives of American boys." Hoey, however, would restrict the arms, keeping such weapons as planes and atomic-styled bombs exclusively for us.

* * *

THE Republican attack on Secretary Acheson at press time seemed to be losing force, despite the feeble resistance it received from Administration supporters in Congress. Nonetheless, many Democrats predict that Acheson will have to resign.

Capitol Hill mail and telegrams—as received in all N. C. lawmakers' offices—are strongly anti-Acheson. Smith had to check with his secretary John K. Slear to find out if his office had received even one favorable note. It had.

Although none of the N. C. Congressmen wish to get on the record about Acheson, the far-Eastern policy generally and MacArthur, many are offering the avalanche of mail as evidence that the Secretary of State does not have the country's confidence.

* * *

BOTH Hamilton C. and Woodrow W. Jones stand to become well-known members of Congress before the 82nd session ends. Where most Representatives have only their last name recorded in roll calls and votes, the Tar Heel Joneses get first name and middle initial. . . . Representative Carlyle has resigned from the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to become a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Service Committee, a step up. Under the House's strict seniority system minor assignments as the District of Columbia, Post Office, Rules and Executive Expenditures Committees are reserved for the freshmen generally. . . . Dixie Queen, who was Senator Graham's Congressional secretary, has returned to North Carolina to sell insurance . . . The only North Carolinians to vote (earlier this year) for Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood were Deane, Kerr and Redden. Hoey had apparently announced the other day that the issue "is on ice." He made a lengthy opposition speech on the floor in which he not only spoke against statehood for the two territories, but also advoted the granting of independence to Hawaii.

* * *

THERE isn't much doubt around the Capitol that Frank Graham would accept the directorship of the National Science Foundation if offered.

"But before the post can be put on the line, the 24 members appointed by the President must be approved by Congress. This is expected to take place this session.

This week Dr. James B. Conant of Harvard, was named chairman of the National Science Board, governing body of the foundation.

The board will meet on Jan. 3 and give its recommendation for a director. The bill, as passed—provides that no director be named until the Board has had an opportunity to make its choice.

President Truman is expected to make the announcement after the January meeting. The position, incidentally, is for six years with an annual salary of $15,000.

* * *

SO far no one has mentioned Senator Graham—a third baseman of some minor repute—as a successor to Happy Chandler as baseball's high commissioner . . . Thurmond Chatham, freshly returned from a European fact-finding tour, is as disturbed as anything about the "rampant anti-Semitism he discovered . . . Paul Green's Washington sesquicentennial drama, "Faith of Our Fathers," has weathered its worst storm. It will be shown again next year in a somewhat jazzed-up version . . . Burke Davis, former Charlotte newspaperman, is reading proof on his new historical novel centering about action following the Revolutionary War battle in the Mecklenburg County area . . . Senator Hoey thinks cotton export restrictions now are just about right."

In the strange coincidence department, Senator Smith recalls with a chuckle what happened to him 30 years ago in the same old Senate Chamber where he took his oath of office as a U. S. Senator last month.

At that time, the Supreme Court was sitting in the historic room. Smith and another North Carolina lawyer named Hoey were opposing each other in a case involving the equity jurisdiction of a Federal Court in a State tax case. Hoey won.

It was the same Hoey this time Senator Clyde R. who recovered his former legal foe down the aisle to be sworn in.

Quote, Unquote

The easiest way to cure a man of squawking about the price of eggs is to have him get into the egg producing business. After he tries it awhile he will agree that eggs are still too cheap. The best way to disillusion a man who thinks that advertising and printing and the subscription rates are too high is to have him set himself up in the printing business. Experience is a wonderful educator.—**Pickens Sentinel.**

The economy move which caused the Postoffice Department to eliminate twice-a-day mail deliveries apparently had in no way affected the double parking of mail trucks. —**Lexington (Ky.) Herald.**

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Truman, Young Girl Agree On A-Bomb

WASHINGTON

WHEN new Price Director Mike di Salle conferred with the President recently, he told him that the subject of the atom bomb would be a lively conversation around the large di Salle dinner table. One night, said the ex-Mayor of Toledo, he polled his five children on whether or not the atom bomb should be used against Japan. One of them said, "Yes"—except his youngest daughter, Dianne, aged ten.

"Why do you say it shouldn't be used?" di Salle asked.

"Well," replied Dianne thoughtfully, "if we used it, somebody might also use it against us."

The President smiled at the story.

"That young daughter of yours," he said, "makes a lot more sense about the atom bomb than a number of people I've been talking with recently."

Taxpayers Finance Publicity

THREE headline-minded Congressmen — Clare Hoffman, George Dondero and Paul Shafer, all Michigan Republicans—have discovered a sure-fire way to get their names in the papers back home. They simply pay off, with the taxpayers' money, the reporter who writes the news.

In fact, all three keep the same Michigan reporter, or his wife, on the public payroll.

He is Thomas R. Munger, who writes for a string of small Michigan papers, including The Pontiac Press. He is carried on the payrolls of both Hoffman and Dondero, while his wife, Mayme Munger, is listed as an office clerk for Shafer. However, other Michigan Congressmen claim it is Mr. Munger, not Mrs. Munger, who works for Shafer too.

This enterprising reporter, therefore, appears to be paid both by his newspapers and the Congressmen for writing about them. Hoffman pays $58 and Dondero $100 per month to Mr. Munger, and Shafer authorizes another $190 per month for Mrs. Munger. Of course, these side salaries actually come out of the taxpayers' pockets.

Rollcall Of Patriots

ONE important problem most people don't realize today is that of getting trained executives to give up the high salaries paid by private business to work in Washington.

Every week various experts are invited to help out their country with the intricate problem of mobilization, but usually they answer, "no."

However, this column would like to pay tribute to the following men who have patriotically given up private jobs to help their country.

DR. WILLIAM L. LANGER, distinguished Harvard history professor and expert on Europe who helped the ultra-secret Office of Strategic Services during the war. He has now come back to Washington to work for Central Intelligence.

ROBERT LOVETT, Undersecretary of Defense. Lovett disregarded the advice of both his doctor and his family to help his old friend, Secretary of Defense Marshall.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, law partner of Jock Whitney, who was deputy intelligence chief for Gen. Omar Bradley in Europe. He has now given up a lush law practice to assist Gen. Bedell Smith at Central Intelligence.

ANNA ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary of Defense, who made a quarter of a million dollars a year as labor adviser to the Rockefellers, R. H. Macy and some of the biggest corporations in the country. Having come to Washington to help out in the manpower emergency she faced unfair, scurrilious attacks on her patriotism by irresponsible people.

ALLEN DULLES, now working with Central Intelligence. A partner in the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, Dulles was formerly chief of the State Dept.'s near Eastern Division and helped direct OSS during the war.

NOTE—Few people realize it, but high-income individuals who step way down to a Government salary take a awful licking on their income tax. They must dig into their savings to pay taxes, because the Treasury check won't spread out the tax they have to pay on the high income of the year before. Undersecretary Lovett, for instance, was forced to use up his savings to pay taxes and upkeep in Washington during his earlier tour of duty.

War Notes

CASUALTIES—Even before the Marines broke out of the Chinese trap and began counting their dead and wounded, actual American casualties were running 20,000 ahead of the official announcements. At the end of last week, the announced casualty list was 32,645. In contrast, the actual casualty list still to be given the public was 53,212 dead, wounded and missing.

POWER SHORTAGE—The country will feel a serious power pinch next year as defense production starts building up. Already the energy load on the nation's power lines is up 20 per cent over the same level last year, and as a result, the margins of reserve are disappearing. The blunt truth is that the postwar demand for electricity outstripped the power industry's estimates, and the industry has not kept pace in expanding its facilities.

ARM-CHAIR STRATEGIST—Likable Presidential Assistant John Steelman has become a military strategist. In an official memo to the Defense Department, he made some ideas on how he thought the Air Force ought to operate, including a suggestion that the Air Force use slower planes, so older pilots could fly them and so the pilots could get a better view of the target. He didn't say what the slow planes were supposed to do in case of an attack by Russian MIG-15 jets.

SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS—Secret cables from the Korean front report an alarming number of American troops shooting themselves in order to get shipped back to Japan for hospitalization. Medical officers blame severe battle conditions and battle fatigue for the rise in self-inflicted wounds.

McCarthyism

AN OREGON war hero and a noted Catholic editor made some interesting comments regarding Sen Joe McCarthy and his wild charges.

Bill Exline Oregon senior vice commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, states in the Purple Heart Magazine, "this (McCarthy's) complete disregard of American principles in jurisprudence makes him potentially far more dangerous than those he accuses."

Associate Editor Francis Dorling hit equally hard in the Catholic weekly, Commonweal. "The voice of McCarthy was abroad in the land and it is now, as it was in the beginning, a poisoned and fearful thing . . . We have known demagogues in our political history, but this is a special kind—an evil kind, a deliberate kind—it adds falseness to the already false. It is the sanctimony and the counterfeit."