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THE KLAUS FUCHS CONFESSION

YESTERDAY the chilling details of Klaus Fuchs' confession were made public, and freedom-loving peoples all over the world were left to wonder whether there is any way, short of police state methods, that democracies can protect themselves from the fanatical agents of Russian Communism.

Here was a young scientist, endowed with a remarkable brain, enriched by an academic background, lifted out of a land where he and his family had been persecuted and given refuge and an opportunity to develop his talents in the free society of a democracy, only to betray that society which gave him shelter.

Here was a young man who should have absorbed enough of a liberal arts education to become well-rounded and to develop a sense of social and political responsibility, but who had concentrated so exclusively on becoming a brilliant scientist that he was simple and naive about other things.

What had he done?

Given a position of trust and a terrible responsibility, he had deliberately turned over to other agents of the Communist Party every important bit of information he had access to, including the most critical secret of all—the construction of the atomic bomb.

Why had he done this?

"When I learned about the purpose of the work, I decided to inform Russia.

"At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

"I still believed that Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it."

By what strange mental mechanism could he accomplish his purpose?

"I used my Marxian philosophy to conceal my thoughts which had to be separated into two compartments. One side was the man I wanted to be. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew the other compartment would step in if I reached a danger point.

"It appeared to me at the time that I had become a free man because I had succeeded in the other compartment in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society.

"Look back now, the best way is to call it controlled schizophrenia."

Controlled, split personality. A warped development blending genius and naivity. And all the while unknown to his friends and to the security officers who had cleared him.

Here is the supreme folly of relying upon oaths of allegiance, oaths which mean nothing to fanatical, dedicated Communists.

Here is the lamentable result of an unilateral and distorted development of personality and conscience.

Here are the unfavorable odds which free nations face in jousting with totalitarian nations.

Here is the stark contrast between a free mind and a controlled mind.

It was a dark and dismal picture, this revelation that the Politburo has known, in full detail, the step-by-step processes of our atomic research and weapon development programs. And it was not brightened by Fuchs' belated admission:

"Before I joined the project most of the English people I made contact with were left wing, and affected by a similar philosophy. Since coming to Harwell, I have met English people of all kinds and I have come to see in many of them a deep rooted firmness which enabled them to live a decent life."

Still no regrets that, because of his own fanaticism, those English people and others might not be able to live "decent" lives much longer. Still the calm, robot-like explanation that he was a "controlled schizophrenic." Cold-blooded, calculating, with no compassion and no comprehension of the enormity of his error.

The free world could only ponder how many more men like Klaus Fuchs there are in high places, what alternatives there are other than adopting police state methods for ourselves, and when a Voice would speak out authoritatively and frankly and tell the people in language they could understand just what is in store for them.

NO BARRIERS TO CONSOLIDATION

THE Institute of Government's recommendation for consolidated health services in Mecklenburg County makes it clear that there are two separate questions to be answered:

1. Whether it is desirable to unify health work with one health board, one chief health officer, and one health department staff;

2. If the first question is answered affirmatively, shall a consolidated organization be financed (1) on a countywide basis, or (2) on a joint city-county partnership basis?

Of course, the County Commissioners and City Councilmen want to approach the question cautiously. There is no call for impetuous action. But there is no reason why the initial question should not be answered in the near future, and the second thrashed out more leisurely.

Some officials have contended that consolidation would require new legislation. If so, that is all the more reason to decide for or against consolidation without undue delay, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to get such legislation adopted by their next General Assembly.

The Institute of Government report, however, suggests that no new laws need be adopted, that there is ample authority under the General Statutes for the operation of a single department, and that the only legal steps to be taken are the repealing of certain sections of the City Charter which provide for a City Health Department.

In reference to a single board of health in the county, the report says:

"The present County Board of Health . . . is organized and operated under the general laws of the state. No change in the law would therefore be necessary as to the County Board of Health . . .

In reference to the establishment of a single health department, the report says:

"There is ample authority in the general law for the county to operate a county health department, under the county board of health, for service to the county."

Concerning the appointment of a single county health officer, the report says:

"This would present no legal problem, since it is in accord with both the requirements of the general statutes and with the practice under county boards of health."

The Institute's report further makes it clear that either method of financing—by the County Government alone or on a joint City-County basis—has ample statutory authority, and that no new laws are needed.

Thus it would seem that there is no reason why a special committee from the City Council and another from the County Commission should not proceed with a close study of health consolidation and try to come to some agreement. We have noted before, in the case of tax revaluation, that it sometimes requires many months of negotiation for these two bodies to get together, and if we are going to get a single health department, with the more efficient administration and better services therefrom, we should not wait too long to start negotiating.

DEFEAT FOR JOHN L. LEWIS

IT IS too early to tell what effect a Federal Court ruling on the illegality of four of John L. Lewis' contract demands will have on the present strike. It may speed an agreement; or it may stiffen the resistance of the miners.

In either event, it clarifies the issues somewhat for the general public.

Federal Judge Richmond B. Keech granted an injunction, at the request of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, against these four provisions of the contract which expired last June and which Mr. Lewis presumably is striving to have included in a new contract:

1. A union shop outlawed by Taft-Hartley;
2. A welfare fund exclusively for UMW members;
3. A clause saying that miners would work only when "willing and able";
4. A provision for "memorial periods".

These four devices have been instrumental to Mr. Lewis in maintaining his hold on the union and bludgeoning the coal producers. His attorneys, of course, appealed very promptly, and it remains for higher judicial authority to return a final ruling.

Nevertheless this initial ruling is of some help to a nation bewildered over the conflict between Labor's rights and Labor's frequent irresponsibility.

The nation has had a good deal of sympathy through the years for the men who mine coal. Theirs is a hard, and unemployment-ridden, and with the exception of work stoppages called by their chief, they have turned out the fuel necessary for our highly industrial society, in war and in peace.

That sympathy has not, however, allayed the grim suspicion that John L. Lewis is more concerned with perpetuating his own rule and of grabbing firm control over the entire industry than he is in improving the lot of the men who pay him dues. And it has not diminished the concern which we all feel over the growing ailments of an industry so vital to our economy.

The American way is to change laws if they can be established as unjust, not violate them. As long as Taft-Hartley is on the books, it represents the will of Congress, and its provisions should not be flagrantly violated in labor-management contracts.

We would not have been spurred to victory if we had known we would be saddled with this kind of peace.—*Dallas (Tex.) Morning News.*

Statistics say the cost of living is still 75 per cent above prewar level. And today we get a lot more ulcers to boot.—*New Orleans (La.) States.*

Save your stale bread and scatter it where it will be of easy access for birds. And it won't hurt to buy some crushed grain and use it for this purpose. There is nothing more attractive than seeing a flock of redbirds feeding on a brown lawn. —*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

Emergency At Last!

News From The Capital

Hoey Backs Electoral Change

By TOM SCHLESINGER
Charlotte News Special Writer
WASHINGTON

THE Senate has approved a constitutional amendment which would make sweeping changes in the electoral system. Senator Hoey, one of its six cosponsors, said it also would have important effects on American politics.

He said the amendment, if passed by the House, okayed by the President and ratified by the legislatures of three-quarters of the states, would lessen the power of "pressure groups."

According to its wording, electoral votes would be apportioned on a pro rata basis. Senator Hoey said the amendment could help the fight against civil rights.

Negro votes represent the balance of power in several key Northern states, he pointed out. Thus there is pressure on the Democratic party to take a strong stand for civil rights legislation. Under this Lodge amendment, the pressure would be lessened because Negro votes would be unable to swing a state's entire vote.

He said also it was a boon to voters in the South. Now they could feel that their individual votes counted. After all, he said, the Republicans cast over 260,000 votes for Dewey in North Carolina and didn't get a single electoral vote.

MOST Washington observers feel that Gordon Gray, while unlikely to follow Dr. Graham's example of supporting out-of-state left-of-center causes, will be a champion of academic freedom and progressive influences within the State.

He told newsmen this week, upon being confirmed as UNC president, that he looked upon the University as "an institution which particularly lends itself to promoting and widening the welfare of all the people, and not just one class."

He also voiced a well-known theme these days: "Like the rest of the Southern States," he said, "North Carolina has been exporting too much of its brain power for too many years."

A THIEF chose the eve of a Congressional investigation of Washington crime to break into the car of Representative Cooley, taking his radio. . . . Senator Hoey said his Senate Investigating Committee wouldn't make an intensive study of the death sentences imposed on sixteen Nazi SS troop leaders convicted at Nuremberg. Army Secretary Gray had held up execution while the Senate group decided whether to delve into the matter. . . . Senator Graham spent the past week on a speech tour of the State, booked before the Reynolds announcement. . . . Rep. Barden's measure for Federal aid to education was finally introduced this week. It still bans payment of Federal funds to parochial or other sectarian schools, and limits use of funds to current expenses.

THERE'S an unofficial "no snipers pledge between Czechoslovakian Representative Sabath, the Czechoslovakian-born Representative from Illinois, and 86-year-old Robert L. Doughton, dean of the North Carolina delegation.

Doughton has been around the House, longer than anyone, anyone that is except Sabath. Sabath was first named in 1906 and has been returned 21 times. Doughton didn't run until 1910, and has been renamed 19 times. Sabath has served under eight Presidents; Doughton, seven. By seniority, Sabath has his selection of any office reserved for Representatives. He has number 1; Doughton, number 2.

Thus no one was really surprised when Doughton announced again last week. Everyone knows he wants to outlast Sabath. He told reporters that he would reveal his intention for the Wednesday afternoon papers, so that the weekly press in his district could also have the word simultaneously.

Even The Washington Post took note of his announcement, editorially. The Post said: "This newspaper has special reasons to know that Mr. Doughton is a man in whom North Carolina is well pleased. Last November we had the temerity to suggest, in congratulating Mr. Doughton on his 86th birthday, that Congress should no longer keep a man of this age in the chairmanship of one of its most powerful committees—Ways & Means. . . . We were almost shocked by irate North Carolinians. Having finally emerged from avalanche of protests, we can testify that the 9th District of North Carolina wants Mr. Doughton in the House, and of course the whole point in having an election is to give the people what they want."

THE equal rights amendment, favored by both N. C. Senators and passed by the Senate 63-19, poses many nice legal questions. The National Consumers League made a compilation of state laws that might be jeopardized if the amendment gets by all obstacles.

In North Carolina, for instance, the husband is bound to support his family, and a wife's testimony is admitted against the husband in criminal prosecutions for his desertion, non-support or assault or battery. The proposed amendment could wipe out such structures at one stroke.

The widow who now can get one year's support up to $500 from her husband's personal estate, when his will fails to provide sufficiently for her, would probably have to make out on her own. She would not have the right to proceeds of insurance on her husband's life free from claims of his creditors or heirs, quite possibly. Also certain protection for the working women, such as hours worked a day, and days a week will certainly be ended by lawyers.

Women, it seems, are forever yelping about equal rights, and single standards, and having to fight against unequal odds in a man's world. They seem ignorant of the fact they have the power to change anything they don't like: still politically speaking. They've allowed themselves to be dominated by a minority group, meaning men. The census bureau tabulates that there are 71,935,000 males of all ages in this country as of now, but there are 72,522,000 females.

THERE'S an interesting tale surrounding the announcement of Canus Waynick's "possible" run for the Senate, word of which panicked Reynolds to release his gubernatorial announcement on January 30 instead of February 5. Waynick, former Greensboro Record publisher, was having lunch with Bruce Jolly, Washington staffer of The Greensboro News, and casually mentioned that he might like to run. Bruce excused himself, slipped out and phoned his Greensboro office in time for the afternoon edition. He returned and Waynick said that, on second thought, he didn't think that he would run after all. Jolly informed the ambassador to Nicaragua that it was too late, that the news was just about to hit the street. Waynick replied lamely he forgot that Jolly also worked for the Greensboro afternoon paper—The Record. Being a good sport, and also having his eye on the Governor's post, he played along with Bruce for a week.

Acheson's Grim Analysis Is Sustained By Red Behavior

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP
WASHINGTON

THE background of Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson's answer to Sen. Brian McMahon is really more important than the foreground. And the central background fact is that Secretary Acheson is now reviewing and re-examining all American policy, in every varied aspect, in the lurid light of the decision on the hydrogen bomb.

This process of re-examination and review directly originated in the White House discussions of the hydrogen bomb problem. Acheson himself then suggested to President Truman that a thorough reassessment of America's position in the world had come to be in order. The President agreed.

On Acheson's further suggestion, the President formally directed the two Secretaries of State and Defense to make the proposed reassessment with all possible speed, and to report thereafter to him. David E. Lilienthal wished to join in the task as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, but was excluded. The President also voiced the opinion that although we were forced to proceed with making the hydrogen bomb, it would be intolerable for both the great hostile world systems to gain possession of this weapon that can destroy life on earth.

President Truman's apparent determination to prevent this ghastly situation from arising, strongly suggests that atmosphere in which our world position is being reviewed at the State Dept. Something of this atmosphere may also be guessed from the history of Acheson's Wednesday statement.

In brief, Acheson's staff were greatly disturbed by the country's response to the proposals by Senators McMahon and Tydings for disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. They urged Acheson to meet public sentiment halfway by at least endorsing the spirit of McMahon porposal. He rejected this easy way, however, in favor of the statement which he himself prepared in outline during the morning, and then delivered at noon from notes.

The real meaning of this statement of Acheson's is vitally important to grasp. In effect, he said that it was no use trying to make written agreements with the Soviet Union, because the Kremlin always tears up any agreement that no longer serves the Kremlin's interests. Hence, he continued, the only way to world peace is to create conditions in which the hard facts of power will decisively deter the Kremlin from aggression.

SLOW SURRENDER

Reaching settlement by sacrificing absolutely vital positions is merely a form of slow surrender. After such a settlement, we, on our side, would go promptly, comfortably to sleep. The Kremlin, on its side, would use the lull to complete all its preparations. It would then take advantage of the newly gained positions, in order to move irresistibly forward towards its grand final goal. These are always the sequels of appeasement.

Everything now depends, therefore, on whether Acheson and his staff, having faced so many other unpalatable facts, are also willing to face the fact that the world power balance is now rapidly shifting in the Kremlin's favor. This fact will not be changed by America's possession of hydrogen bombs which we cannot deliver, but which the Soviets can use in surprise attack when they too possess them. If this further dark fact is also faced, the character of Acheson's ultimate report to the President can be clearly foreseen. He will have to demand an infinitely more powerful American effort in every field, military, political and economic.

The burden of choice is upon Acheson alone, since Secretary of Defense Johnson, who is also to report to the President, is still vociferously claiming he "can lick Joe Stalin" tomorrow morning. Yet if Acheson shrinks back, the American choice will be the choice of Britain in 1936, when Winston Churchill bitterly described the Baldwin government as "decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, firm for dithering, all powerful to be impotent." That choice can have only one eventual outcome.

Reds Expected To Denounce Peace Treaty With Finland

By MARQUIS CHILDS
WASHINGTON

WORD HAS reached Washington through diplomatic channels that Soviet Russia is shortly to take a new and ominous step. This will constitute one more move in what many are coming to believe is a pattern based on the Soviet conviction of inevitable conflict.

The Kremlin is reported ready to denounce the Russian treaty of peace with Finland. If this comes about, the allegation, supported by credence in the report, it will have most far-reaching repercussions.

In the first instance, of course, it can bring stark tragedy to a brave and independent people who have survived two wars. Since the end of the shooting war, the Finns have achieved something very like a miracle.

They have tried scrupulously to live up to the harsh and exacting terms of the Russian-Finnish treaty that brought to an end Finland's ill-fated and ill-timed venture on the side of Germany. Most of the $250,000,000 in reparations levied by Moscow has been turned over ahead of schedule. The Finns have done this by working with the hard, unflinching tenacity that is a rare quality today.

ACHIEVEMENT LOST

But if the Kremlin decides to scrap the treaty, the whole achievement will be lost. The Finns will have little choice but to accept whatever new terms are decreed by the mighty power on Finland's eastern border, even though these terms should mean, in effect, Finnish occupation.

The American view of Finland since the war too often has done less than justice to the Finnish people. With persistent and indeed oversimplification Finland has been rated an Iron Curtain country.

Actually that is far from the truth, as even the most casual visitor discovers. Abiding by the terms of the peace treaty, the Finns have maintained their independence in almost every respect. This calm, courageous independence exists even though, as was shown in the recent elections, about 20 per cent of the voting population is Communist. On their side, too, the Russians have kept until now to a strictly correct attitude.

On the score of motivation for the latest Kremlin moves, such as the recognition of the Communist leadership in Indo-China, opinion differs. It is possible to see in these moves—and in the denunciation of the peace treaty, if it comes—a definite and determined pattern of aggression and ultimate conquest.

But there is also an explanation in the theory that the men in the Kremlin are suffering from what amounts to a psychosis of fear. Given all the circumstances, it is not hard to believe that the latter could be true.

But whether it is calculated, step-by-step aggression or panic fear, the consequences can be the same. The end result can be the ultimate disaster of a third World War.

A growing fear that the end may be conflict, and sooner than any but the gloomiest prophets had anticipated, weighs heavily on President Truman. It was the theme that dominated a recent Cabinet meeting, in the opinion of his official family the President expressed his grave foreboding.

With this, among many in responsible office, goes a sense that time is running out. Yet that realization has not brought about any decision that would amount to a last try—a dramatic effort to end the drift and rally the peoples of the world behind a plea for peace.

Some such move would help to convince Americans that our own government has not permitted the frustration of recent years to paralyze initiative and hope. It would be proof that we do not suffer from either a fear or a hate psychosis. Even if it were proved a gesture futile insofar as practical results are concerned, it would still be of the greatest value.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Republicans Get New Lease On Life

WASHINGTON

THE deep-set eyes of Abraham Lincoln stared somberly down from a huge portrait. Below him milled 12,000 people, some trying to speak, some trying to gnaw chicken bones, some hoping to dance, some trying to look glamorous—all celebrating the Republican Party's determination to take a new lease on life at one dollar a throw for a box supper.

The man who once guided the Republican Party—and the nation—through its most perilous crisis, looked down on the strange sight. What he thought, nobody knows. But here is what he saw:

A slightly frantic woman, bejeweled and in a fur coat, trying desperately to eat a chicken leg. She was shoved on both sides. Her hat was askew. Her fixed smile had a pained look. Periodically, a hoarse voice in the stands above shouted, "Siddown you. Down in front." She shuddered, but stayed. . . . Sen. Owen Brewster, as harrassed and perspiring as a busy grocery clerk, trying to squeeze through to the press table. His bald head gleamed out his voice retained its sense of humor. "We made little Republicans outside," he said. A loud boom from the high-school band drowned out the rest. But nobody cared anyway.

Twenty photographers trying to shoot a trio of Republican leaders balancing boxes on their knees and picking at chicken bones. . . . This was a shot for the front pages. . . . Homespun Joe Martin looked like he really enjoyed it, but Sen. Homer Ferguson's smile was fixed and glassy. . . . "My boss," complained a stenographer in a loud, nasal wail, "gave me his ticket to this supper. He told me there would be plenty of eats and a good band.' They ran out of food a half hour ago, and the only musician I've seen was a guy blowing a bagpipe."

Cherubic Capehart

ON THE platform sat Indiana's Sen. Homer Capehart, looking for all the world like a dejected, middle-aged cherub. The left side of his lip drooped sadly. . . . As his side a quartet sang valiantly, "We ought to applaud them for effort," chirped someone. . . . Capehart, who had arrived too early by an hour, sat a prisoner. He could not escape, but neither did he applaud. . . . Squeezing through the crush came Guy Gabrielson, the friendly GOP National Chairman. Ab Hermann, the old major-league ball player, ran interference for him. Behind him came Mrs. Gabrielson, clutching an orchid to prevent it from being bruised in the crowd. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine reached down to greet Mrs. Gabrielson. She wore gardenias.

Ex-Congressman George Bender, Senator Taft's lustiest cheer leader, was in seventh heaven. "I didn't know there were this many of us left in the world," he yelled, looking down at the crowd. Congress's fancy bosom heaved with pride. Gone were his memories of the "Win With Dewey" shirts that he sent to friends as a gag after Dewey's defeat.

. . . Master of Ceremonies George Murphy wheezed playfully into the mike. "Shake hands with the girl on your left. Now, now, don't hold it too long." . . . The lady in the fur coat, still clutching a half-nibbled chicken leg, put her hand in her pocket.

Vague College Professor

SEN. KEN WHERRY, full of beans and bounce, pushed through the crush. . . . A cry from the crowd: "Is that Wherry?" "What's left of him," was Wherry's answer. . . . Sen. Alexander Smith, slim, gray, former Princeton professor, looped past looking like a faculty adviser at a fraternity initiation. He was happy, but a little dazed. From around his neck hung a big cardboard sign. It read "New Jersey," and added to his appearance of being a lost soul in a strange world.

One section in the grandstand resembled 5th Avenue's Townsend Old Age Club—elderly but elegant. Below, a mass of teenagers milled impatiently, waiting for Fred Waring's band to start. . . . A great cry swung through the arena. The champ had arrived, the great hope of the party. In strode Bob Taft, wreathed in smiles. . . . No progressive rebels there to greet him, no Wayne Morses, no Cabot Lodges, no Irving Ives. . . . No chicken bones for them. . . . "Maybe," cracked someone, "they stayed home and ate caviar."

As New Hampshire's twinkling Sen. Charles Tobey, a GOP independent, made his way down the aisle, a newsman asked: "What are you doing on the program?" . . . Tobey looked at the lineup of party Conservatives on the speakers' program—Senators Bricker of Ohio, who dared not oppose Lincoln's great principle—civil rights; Nebraska's Ken Wherry, who traded civil rights for a Montana power line; Capehart, who opposed preparedness; Washington's Harry Cain, the spokesman for the real-estate lobby. . . . "I realize," said Tobey wryly, "I'm with strange company."

What Abe Lincoln Thought?

THE song leader roared out: "Hail, hail, the gang's all here, I wish that hell do we care." Senator Tobey laughed and moved on. . . .

Above him the deep-set somber eyes of Abe Lincoln still stared down at the political party he had helped to spawn. Eighty-seven years before he had stood at another rally—at Gettysburg—where he had told fellow Republicans: "We are testing . . . whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure." . . . The hazards which he outlined then and the principles which he emblazoned on men's minds are still remembered. But will they be carried out by those who now profess his faith? That was the big question asked from the sidelines at the famed box supper. . . . Only time will give the answer.

Capital News Capsules

MIXING POLITICS AND TAXES — While Congress is scratching for more tax money, the U. S. Tax Court, key agency for collecting taxes, is in danger of going political. Out of the sixteen judges, there will soon be nine vacancies, and if the Administration chooses to make them political appointments, a lot of badly needed tax revenue can go out the window. Four vacancies are coming up for appointment in June, while four judges over 70 are holding office only by Presidential dispensation. Congress has refused to provide no pensions for Tax Court judges. When they retire, after years of poorly paid work, they are out of luck.