

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS A. ROBINSON, Publisher
J. B. DOWD, General Manager
C. A. CRIVETT, Executive Editor
R. A. McKEITHEN, Editor

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ON THE BRINK OF ANARCHY

NATION teetering on the brink of an insurrection and anarchy watched with misgivings this week the slow and seemingly ponderous court moves to end the coal strike.

Against a background of violence in the coal fields, and creeping paralysis in the national economy, the legal steps appeared unduly deliberate and totally ineffective.

Yet there were necessary to a clarification of the confused picture.

Of all the court moves, the most significant was the contempt order against the United Mine Workers rather than their president, John L. Lewis. Mr. Lewis had complied with the legal requirements of an earlier temporary restraining order by telling his miners to go back to work. The miners refused. Hence, the contempt order which, if not complied with by Friday, will get a hearing on Monday of next week.

The significance of this order is that it places the responsibility upon the members of the union, rather than the leaders, for failure to obey a court order. The tag of responsibility is restraining order is overwhelming evidence that the decision to flout the authority of the Federal Gov-

ernment was made by the miners themselves, even though there may have been collusion with local and district leaders.

Obviously the men can not be forced to work against their will, nor can they be jailed for criminal contempt. The court can, and probably will, impose heavy fines on the union treasury, now reputedly worth some \$13 million to \$20 million dollars.

Whether this will bring the miners to heel remains to be seen. Some of them have said they will refuse to work even if the court takes all of their union's treasury.

This is the supreme test of the Taft-Hartley law which represents the majority opinion of the U. S. Congress. Should Taft-Hartley fail to end the strike before economic disaster and individual privation bring complete national paralysis, the Congress and the President will be forced to act in some other fashion.

No government can continue to exist if it is unable to put down civil insurrection among its own people. In combatting insurrection, its powers are limited. They must be used.

POLICE STATE 'JUSTICE'

"The public trial opened on Aug. 19 before the Military Collegium of the Union's Supreme Court, and to the astonishment of the world, the accused appeared to us with one another in their own right to get on trial. All but two pleaded guilty to the whole charge and serially castigated themselves for having betrayed Stalin."

MANY of us who have read the distressing accounts of "trials" and "convictions" in Russian-dominated states think of them as a relatively new Communist technique.

The above passage reminds us that they are old and well tested mechanisms. It was taken from Walter Lansam's *History of the World Since 1914*, published in 1940.

The trial referred to was held in Moscow in 1936.

Seven "terrorists," including Zinoviev and Ramevsky, were charged, with plotting to assassinate the leaders of the Soviet Government and with murdering Stalin's

side, Sergei Káinov. The plot supposedly was hatched in December, 1934.

For two years the seven men were subjected to the kind of softening-up treatment all Russian prisoners get. When they were finally brought to trial, there was much breast-beating and lamentation and abject submission.

Thus the tragic Vostel trial falls into a well-defined pattern—torture, starvation, incessant questioning, the use of drugs to subvert normal reflexes, all of which combined into a horrible nightmare from which defendants are all too willing to escape.

Held incommunicado since November, denied fair counsel, Robert Vogel was being sentenced to fifteen years by the Hungarian court. The brother and chaplain of the American Bar Association and present chairman of the board of trustees of Duke University.

Mr. Smith also admits he is interested, and well might he be. His past record is good, and he is represented by his friends as being a progressive but moderate "middle-of-the-roader" in his economic and political views, somewhere between the Graham and Reynolds extremes.

A THIRD SENATORIAL CANDIDATE?

AMID all the uncertainties of politics, there is one tangible in the forthcoming N. C. Senatorial campaign: a great many people in North Carolina, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, don't want to vote for either Frank Graham or Robert Rice Reynolds.

How large this "anti" vote is at present, how well it will hold together during a spirited campaign, is an intangible. But it is potent enough to have encouraged at least three potential candidates to begin their political bids as if to toss them into the ring.

One of them, Judge Henry Stevens of Warsaw, has now decided not to enter the arena. A second, Commissioner of Agriculture L. V. (Stacy) Ballentine, hasn't said anything on his way or the other except to admit he is interested.

Now the spotlight has swung around to

the third potential candidate, Lawyer Willis Smith of Raleigh, one-time Speaker of the State House of Representatives, past president of the American Bar Association and present chairman of the board of trustees of Duke University.

Mr. Smith also admits he is interested, and well might he be. His past record is good, and he is represented by his friends as being a progressive but moderate "middle-of-the-roader" in his economic and political views, somewhere between the Graham and Reynolds extremes.

The word from Raleigh is that Mr. Smith will make up his mind in the next few days. While reserving judgment on candidates until after the filing date, Mr. Smith would rather welcome the multiple choice that a Graham-Smith-Reynolds ticket would offer the people of North Carolina.

HOW DOES THE CONSUMER GAIN?

THE N. C. Farm Bureau turned thumbs down on the Brannan Plan for agriculture the other day. Since then, it has come in for some criticism by *The Raleigh News & Observer* and other newspapers which have embraced Brannan's scheme.

Admittedly, the present parity price program is full of defects. Price supports are too rigid, and controls over production are inane in some cases.

The Brannan Plan is dressed up to appeal to the farmer and the consumer alike. To the farmer, it holds out the promise of a guaranteed annual income. It would guarantee that income by paying him parity prices for "storable" products, and (2) paying him the difference between parity and the demand-supply market price for his "perishables."

To the consumer, it holds out the prom-

ise of lower prices in the market place, because "perishables" would be permitted to seek their natural price.

There is one hitch in this process that we would like explained. Commissioner of Agriculture L. V. (Stacy) Ballentine made a talk in Charlotte recently. One of the main points in his talk was that the farmer gets an extremely small percentage of the final retail price of processed products. His examples fell into the so-called "storable" category but he did say that a 10-cent can of tomatoes would still cost 8.7 cents if the farmer gave the can to the processor.

The question that stumps us is: How is the consumer going to benefit very much by letting prices in the farm fall to their natural level if those prices represent such a small percentage of the retail price?

From The Christian Science Monitor

SNOW is a silence falling. It is thought without words.

Snow is a quiet dream, rest that outlives the awakening.

Snow is the unthought experience, infused with unexpected benignity.

Snow is a gentle critic. The stark tree clothes in whiteness. The angular rooftops are clothed.

Snow is the kind historian. The record vanishes.

Snow is a master disciplinarian. It does not preach about your morals. It tests them.

Snow is the good companion. It makes you believe the thoughts you are thinking are your own.

Snow is the children's playmate. It gives the lone child a new and snow-dispenser antidote whenever it finds it.

Snow is the political hero. Whatever you say of it—someone holds the opposite view.

Snow is the sophisticated guest. It knows there are places where it is wanted and places where it is not. The snowshovel is not an affront to it.

P. S. You'll find it (the snow, that is) just outside the back door.

"What has become of the bride who could make pies like mother used to make?" asks a brand new groom. "They have gone to the same place that the young man have gone to," says the bride. Ballentine made a question of his, who has been convicted of perjury and to whom Acheson has promised his continued friendship.

We are not surprised by this announcement that we were surprised by the news that there was every type of undesirable among the advisers to the late President.

Aaron Burr. And His

Acheson's defense of Hill has a lot of interesting points to it. It includes Andrew Jackson's defense of Aaron Burr; Charles Evans Hughes' defense of Senator Newberry; Tamm's early defense of Richard Ballentine; and Harry Truman's defense of Tom Pendergast.

The late Franklin Roosevelt undoubtedly would have used a different strategy from Acheson's. He operated on the theory that such high office as Secretary of State or President must be kept clear of embarrassing friendships, that a good field commander must remain behind the lines with his troops—and friends—are necessary casualties in battle.

'Democles Had Nothing On Me'



Mind Sickness Holds Threat To Existence Of Normal Life

By MARQUIS CHILDS

REMEMBER not so long ago books about the shocking conditions of the insane?

That rash of articles and books about the shocking conditions of the insane? The interest even has been revived by a new and powerful film came out of it.

That furry of interest undoubtedly produced some of the more filthy medical writings were cleaned up. The poor patients were given at least a chance for decency and comfort.

But most of those who were cured by psychiatry engaged the attention of the outside world are still locked up. Some of them are cured, but they are not cured.

Others, if science had the money for research, might be cured.

A group of doctors and public-spirited citizens went to Congress last year to tell this story. It is really a pretty appalling story.

ONE IN EIGHTEEN Half the hospital beds for mental illness are occupied by mental patients. One in every eighth person in the United States is or another of mental illness.

There is an immediate need for more beds for mental patients who cannot now be hospitalized.

If you want to paint in ever darker colors, you can add the figures on alcoholism, divorce, all symptoms of nervous and mental conditions in sharply on the increase. Yet, even though mental illness costs up to \$100 a year, even the cost of sickness, only two per cent of the beds for mental illness in this phase of study and exploration.

Doctors and the public-spirited citizens comprising the National Mental Hygiene were asking Congress for help. Three years ago there was not a single bed in the United States for mental illness.

Statute received a small appropriation for the current year and \$1,000,000 for the next year.

The committee is asking Congress to increase this to \$20,000,000. That would go for research projects in connection with

studies, asylums and universities. Many of these projects were long since approved, but they have been put off the shelf for years.

That is especially frustrating and tragic to the thousands of patients who are beginning to think they may be on the trail of a finally discovered cure for their illness.

Some of the most promising and incurable form of insanity known as schizophrenia, which afflicts one per cent of all patients who have been in the hospital for ten years or more.

The new experimental treatment is based on the use of certain discovered hormones that have had some remarkable results in patients and humanization.

That word schizophrenia should be familiar just as it should to casual newspaper readers. It means, in simplest terms, a split personality.

It was part of the confusion of Klaus Fuchs who admitted to the atomic bomb project. His friends in his adopted country, Great Britain, and his co-workers, an atomic spy.

The psychiatrists are skeptical of Fuchs' diagnosis of schizophrenia. They say there is too much truth in the ordinary world to make such a diagnosis and treason on such a scale must have originated in a deluded, if not a brilliant, mind.

In the wartime drive for atomic fission a search for carriers of the atomic bomb was made. Never had so many men been so closely scrutinized and concentrated on one problem.

Concentration on that problem cost the country's total income of the \$2,000,000,000—seems insignificant.

It is hard to believe that the government heard talk about such a concentration could be brought to bear on cancer, tuberculosis, heart disease, the phages that paralyze bacteria, and many other diseases. It is hard to believe that we have had out quiet while so

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Functional Disorders

Heart Disease And Psychology

By DR. VERNON KINROSS-WRIGHT

Charlotte Mental Hygiene Clinic To most of us heart disease implies a damaged or diseased heart. Physicians and, indeed, the medical profession as a whole, are aware that this is not so. In spite of the enormous incidence of heart disease, the majority of patients who have symptoms of heart trouble have no evidence of organic damage.

Worry in its various forms is the main cause of this functional disturbance of the heart. We all know when we experience fear or apprehension how our heart races and beats strongly. This is a normal occurrence and there are many reasons why we might be in a better state of preparedness to meet whatever danger threatens.

When we worry abnormally, however, the same chain of events takes place, though usually there is no external danger to account for it. The danger is from within. It may be due to an unconscious conflict of wishes or ideas, feelings or emotions, or to a simple hate, each of which we are usually not aware of.

There is an increasing evidence that this is so. Coronary thrombosis or obstruction of the blood supply of the heart—a one of the commonest killing diseases of middle age. In many cases it is possible to relate the illness to a severe emotional upset. When you drive your automobile too fast over long periods, you are imposing functional strain on the motor. If you persist in this practice, sooner or later you will crack a piston which will impose an irreversible "organic change" in the motor.

One of the most controversial issues in modern medicine is whether disturbed emotions can produce actual organic change in bodily organs. The branch of psychiatry specifically concerned with this is psychosomatic medicine. Emotional difficulties will, we know, produce functional disturbances of the heart and, indeed, of most other organs. Will this functional disturbance if it persists produce a definite organic change?

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EXCISE TAX CUTS

REBLOW

When we can do about that first, we can accept the fact that every heart pain, every palpitation, every fainting spell does not mean a damaged heart. Secondly, we can learn to understand our emotional life a little better and appreciate the effects it has on our body. Thirdly, we can help scientists to find out more about heart disease and about how emotions produce their lasting effects upon the heart.

There is considerable evidence that heart disease which has its primary basis in emotional conflicts is on the increase and is, to some extent, related to the increasing pressure which modern civilization puts upon the individual. Spending money on research now may well prove to be a form of life insurance for many of us.

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Let's Get On With The Dance

proper companionship and readers may get a chuckle. The world is suffering from a shortage of other things—an surplus of prophets. The Chapel Hillian is inclined either to lick tom or lime tom.

If he will sound a good strong A cup his hands and feet ready to tap his feet, he will be glad to rally around and get on with things. He will be glad to rally around and get on with things. He will be glad to rally around and get on with things.

It is an unalike to predict the future of football or of anything else. In Col. Bob, a man of parts and a harmonica virtuoso, AP gets its

the directive declared: "Don't leave tapers or shovels open when they are not actually being used. A dip can waste 100,000 gallons a year and a small steady leak can waste 1,000,000 gallons a year."

This is the leak in the State Department the Republicans are talking about?

NOTE—It may have been the Pendergast incident that led Truman to support Acheson when he informally offered to resign over the Acheson-Hughes case. The State Dept. issued a carefully worded denial, here is what happened. Acheson was in the House late in the afternoon shortly after the Hill case, and Truman began to tell him, half-jokingly, what he had heard. Acheson was so surprised that he was marked that he would be told to get out if he was causing any embarrassment, to which the President told him to get out immediately after Truman entered the White House.

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