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MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1950

TWO DANGEROUS AMENDMENTS

It is a measure of the hysterical and muddled thinking of the times that the Justice Department was forced to step into the battle over the National Science Foundation in an effort to (1) protect its own Federal Bureau of Investigation from a law which would have made it over in the fashion of a Gestapo or an OGPU, and (2) protect the people from their own Congress.

When the Senate bill setting up the National Science Foundation was before the House, an amendment was tacked on requiring the FBI to determine the loyalty of any person employed by the foundation or awarded one of its scholarships.

In a way, this is a tribute to the FBI's record of brisk efficiency. But it was a dangerous provision, since it combined objective authority—judicial authority in the same agency. At the very foundation of our American system of justice is the principle that a man's innocence or guilt shall be determined by an impartial, objective authority—judge or jury—on the basis of evidence submitted to it.

To permit the FBI to investigate a person's background and then decide whether he is loyal would shatter that principle. It would, in truth, make the FBI into a state police organization.

Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney General, stated the issue clearly in a letter to the House-Senate conference committee:

(It) is fraught with peril, not only to the

bureau, but also to the country itself... (It) would make an extremely radical, and undesirable change (and) bring about a deterioration of the concepts of justice and democratic government.

Ford's letter, which he said, also reflected the views of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Secretary of Defense Johnson, pointed out another dangerous amendment to the Science Foundation law.

By barring employment of anyone who has "at any time been a member of a subversive organization," Ford said, the amendments would also "mean a complete withdrawal from their first suspicion of its subversive character."

The disturbing thing is that these provisions were added to the law by the U. S. House of Representatives, one of the checks in our systems of checks and balances. The House should ever be on guard against any law which would give the dictators for down-town merchants the power of a dictatorship. That it would pass such a law in a misguided effort to safeguard our "security" is an indication that we are straying far from the very thing which our nation was created for—the protection of individual liberty.

The conference committee should strike out these amendments without further ado.

MATTER OF NECESSITY

NO ONE, least of all Secretary of State Dean Acheson, expects Russia to accept his seven-point program for peace, but the seven-point program, as outlined in two talks on the West Coast this month, does serve a useful purpose: once and for all it makes clear to Russia what we expect of her.

This was necessary. If the Cold War is to continue or if there is to be actual military conflict between this nation and Russia, we will most certainly profit from having stated our case to Russia and to the world.

Russia, said Secretary Acheson, must do these things if Communism and Free Enterprise are to live together:

(1) Finish up the business of writing peace treaties for Germany, Japan and Austria in good faith.

(2) Withdraw Russian military and police power from satellite states and allow free elections to be held in those areas.

(3) Cease obstructing other countries in United Nations.

(4) Approach the problem of control of atomic energy in good faith.

(5) Cease using subversive groups in other nations in the hope of overthrowing those nations.

(6) Observe the rules of diplomatic decency.

(7) Cease distorting the aims of the United States in an effort to build hate for this nation.

Secretary Acheson said last week that the points of greatest difference between the United States and Russia "sooner or later must be reconciled if the two systems are to live together, if not with mutual respect, at least in mutual security."

Much more is needed to accomplish this, of course, than words. We must strengthen our position throughout the non-Communist world. We must do so insofar as possible by the very best President Truman's plan for economic aid to backward areas. And, regrettably, we must continue to remember how to make war.

But words are necessary if Russia—and the world—are to understand our position.

COAL STRIKE AFTERMATH

WHEN Federal Judge R. B. Keech held that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers had not influenced industrial miners to stay on strike in defiance of a court injunction, eyebrows lifted all across the nation.

Perhaps the Justice Department did not grant that Mr. Lewis used two sets of signals, but it was hard to believe that nearly 400,000 miners acting as individuals would stay on strike, organize group squads, and carry out assaults on property without any kind of leadership. Especially when so many of them were broke and hungry and anxious to return to work.

body" from the mine. That telephoned order came from an Illinois subsidiary of the UMW at about the same time Mr. Lewis was purportedly complying with the court order by "ordering" his miners back on the job.

Sidener disregarded the telephoned injunction, attended union mass meetings and urged the men to return to work. He got the usual reward for his trouble: He was ousted as president of Local 7449, fined the exorbitant sum of \$30,000, and penalized an additional \$25 for each day he continued to work.

Now he has filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board. Mayday will find out on this hearing whether Mr. Lewis violated the court order or whether he torpedored it.

The funds will not, of course, substitute for the loyal and faithful personal services Mr. Beam rendered his hospital and his church. But they will remain through the years as a testimony to his generosity, and to his deep interest in the twin functions of ministering to the body and soul.

These parking garages are being built in cities all over the United States. New York has the most stores high. They have no sides, simply lift or move overhead. Among the cities that have recently proposed plans for parking garages are: Decatur, Ga.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; recently bought a downtown parking garage for their customers are: Birmingham, Ala.; and Birmingham, Ala. The whole idea is for the merchant to get the customer into his store.

Financial rewards are important. Teachers have been poorly paid. That fact should be stressed. The reward and satisfaction to be derived from a good teacher should also be stressed. It is good to see one of them do it.

Americanism?—Yell like the dickens for your rights. Beat back out the fellow who wants to assert his rights and work for a living—Roosevelt (Va.) World-News.

It looks like all of these cold cures work on everybody but the poor who have to depend on catch one—Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.

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'And Keep An Eye On A Cake My Wife Has In The Oven'



People's Platform Down-Town Parking Needed

Charlotte, N.C. — Bills requiring F.B.I. investigations of people in non-secret work are being pushed through Congress. The cartoon above illustrates the author's view that such measures lead to dictatorship.

Editors, The News: THE most important "project" needed in Charlotte today is downtown parking facilities.

Many of the downtown merchants are greatly concerned about this parking situation. Thinking businessmen know that existing stores in the suburbs are big contenders for the downtown merchant's business. Much business that formerly went to downtown merchants is fast going to suburban merchants because of decentralization of Charlotte's downtown business has already started.

Other cities—all over the United States—are building and built—same as any bank or cotton mill is financed. They are recognized as big money-makers in cities all over the United States and stock should be sold to investors, same as any other investment properties.

Many downtown stores make arrangements with the parking garage operator for their customers' free parking. By the time the customer has paid for one hour's parking if the customer pays much as \$1 worth of merchandise from that merchant, the customer buys \$2 worth of merchandise they get him a parking ticket for two hours free parking.

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town city properly for a customer's parking lot. In Richmond, Va., two competing department stores, Miller & Rhodes and Thalhimer & Co., have high level parking and built a parking garage for their customers.

Miami Packing Co. recently built a downtown parking garage costing over a million dollars. First Federal Loan & Savings Association of Atlanta, Ga., recently built a parking downtown garage costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Businessmen of Wilmington, Del., got together and built a parking garage for their customers. In Washington, D. C., downtown merchants recently got together and built a downtown parking garage.

In Los Angeles, Calif., a downtown parking garage was built costing over a million dollars. In Las Vegas, Nev., a downtown parking garage was built costing over a million dollars.

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Pity The Poor Republicans: Fat Cats Sit On Pocketbooks

By STEWART ALSOP

IT IS TIME to ask whether the agonized efforts of the Republicans including the famous "State of the Republic" Prize have achieved the avowed aim of "bringing the party back into the fold." The answer appears to be, "No" — except in Boston. During the course of this year, the Republican National Committee has collected \$1,000,000 against the efforts of the Democrats.

In fact, whether or not the Democratic Party is now the largest party, it has demonstrably become the party of many more powerful men. Moreover, the Republican Party, the traditional business party, is in comparison with the supposed defenders of the poor and the underprivileged.

It is true that the \$1,000,000 collected in this quarter by the Republicans represents a financial improvement over last year, when the Republican National Committee was going flat broke. Throughout 1949 the committee collected a total of \$1,000,000 against the efforts of the Democrats.

LITTLE SUCCESS Yet despite this improvement, the whole picture is far from rosy. It has not been crowned with success. In the first place, this is an election year, and the Republicans are still collecting contributions at a rate well below the expenditure for the election 1949.

In the second place, a close examination of the list of contributors shows that the Republican Party through all the years has been able to attract only a few big contributors. The Boston Phenomenon is a case in point. It is true that the Republican Party is no longer taken upon itself the task of raising the Republican National Committee from bankruptcy.

Meet Dizzy Dean, The James Joyce Of Sport Broadcasting

By ROBERT C. RUARK

IT IS real nice to see that Mr. Dizzy Dean (or May Hanna) has been named as one of the best players in the game. He is a pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals. He is a pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals. He is a pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals.

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FOR BODY AND SOUL

NEXT to his family, Charles C. Beam valued highest the church to which he belonged and the hospital which he administered for so many years. When his wife and two sisters preceded him in death, it was in character for him to give his entire estate to those two organizations.

Mr. Beam was not a wealthy man by modern-day standards. He accumulated a moderately substantial estate by frugal and wise living. That he divided be-

'HARD TO BEAT'

IN THESE DAYS when teachers are burdened of modern education for democracy fall far too few or too far professional standards.

Financial rewards are important. Teachers have been poorly paid. That fact should be stressed. The reward and satisfaction to be derived from a good teacher should also be stressed. It is good to see one of them do it.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON A QUIET campaign by big business to defeat the Truman Administration was launched in New York the other day under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Chaired by Carol E. French of Standard Oil of New Jersey, a group of big business executives discussed plans for a proper drive through employee magazines and by putting slips into employees' pay envelopes.

Chief speaker at the close-door meeting was Lemuel Boulware, vice-president of the giant General Electric Corp. and former vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

Therefore, General Electric, he said, "is taking a strong stand that no union, which we regard as a more serious menace than Communism."

Boulware, who is in charge of G.E.'s labor relations, also stated that no union is a national level, and he was a bitter Roosevelt foe.

Business executives were also urged to give as much publicity as possible to "The Road Ahead," written by Boulware, which is a book that has been recommended for many of the girls at the swank Hutton Arms School in Washington.

Col. McCormick Broad

Col. WILLIS for America got a job recently at a stormy time. He had been a member of the House of Representatives for several years. He had been a member of the House of Representatives for several years.

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A Different Republican

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