TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1951

RUNWAY MUST-AND CAN-BE EXTENDED

C. A. McKNIGHT.

IN THE LIGHT of the clarifications and In Information resulting from the appearance of three representatives of the N.C. National Guard before the County Commissioners yesterday, it is incredible that the proposed ginway estension at Morrison Field was woted down, 3 to 2, by the County Commissioners.

words down, 3 to A, by the Louny commissioners.
Several major points emerged from the discussion preceding the vote. They were:

1. No houses will have to be moved in ender to extend the runney. At a previous meeting, to which the National Guard was not instrict, the impression was that some homes would have to be moved. Major Bloxton unequivocally corrected this erroneous bellef.

2. It is erry unlikely that the runney will have to be further extended, after the proposed extension, which will lengthen it to 2000 feet (including 1,000 feet graded area.)

9.500 feet (including 1,000 feet gr. at each end) is made. Steele Creek-Berryhlll residents have been understandably Ariad that this extension, if allowed, would be followed by another, which would require raring of their homes and additional expenditure. The National Guard representatives reported that only about ten airports in the U. S. are 10000 feet or more in length, most of them being used by experimental aircraft. Development of reversible pitch propellers for the propellers of the prop at each end) is made. Steele Creek-Berryhill

ports.

3. It is possible that, because of the shortage of fields and the need for them, the National Guard will have to operate from the present rusinous, in that case the danger to Steele Creek and Berryhill residents, and of course to the airmen, will be much greater, because of the short runway.

Arguments voiced by those who opposed the extension do not hold up well against these facts. One critic objected to receiving a government "handout" (of course the funds are paid by all of us as taxpayers, as we support other government "handouts" for

national defense). Several thought a new runway should be built, farther away from town. This would require a much larger "handout", for which money is simply unavailable. Unlike the proposed extension, a new airport would require the rating of homes, even if a site could be found, and all of us can well imagine the cry which would go up from affected owner. Commercially and militarily, it is desirable to have an airport of sufficient size as close to town as possible. National Guard units must operate near large enters of populars.

must operate near large centers of popula-tion, so their members can maintain their tion, so their members can maintain inter-civilian positions. Greensboro and Winston-Salem, like Charlotte, have sufficient per-sonnel to man a Guard unit, but the airports there were ruled out by the Guard because the financial outlay necessary to provide their airports with necessary facilities would be greater than for Charlotte. In Atlanta buildings are being razed to

os greater than for Charlotte. In Atlanta buildings are being razed to lengthen the airport runways. Let us repeat—the proposed Charlotte extension will, and—the proposed Charlotte extension will not consider the proposed charlotte extension will not consider the proposed runway entension is one of those all-too-care instances where government, local and private interest coincide. It will provide our defense forces with a baddy-needed field, from which might operate some day planes that protect the cittzens of Mecklenburg County. It will aid this area financially because of the commerce deriving from an airport which can accommodate large airliners. It will decrease the danger to our citizens, especially the Steele Creek-Berryhill residents, because of the safety factor of length which it will provide for today and tomorrow's planes.

length which it will provide for today and tomorrow's planes.

The runway then must be extended, despite the adverse votes of Commissioners Beaty, McEwen and Porter. How best to ac-complish it? The city may be able to com-pel the rerouting of Dixie'Road. If not, the obvious and necessary answer is the election of three new and more enlightened County

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE

THE decision of the North Korean and Chinese Communists to turn over a list of 11,559 U. N. prisoners, including 3,198 Americans, belongs under the classification of good news.

There is still reason to temper optimism with caution, however—a reason given by Brig.-Gen. William P. Nuckols in these words:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that this is a Communist list. Any information on prisoners received from the Communists is questionable due to their continued re-fusal to allow committees of the Red Cross to inspect their prisoners of war facilities and operations."

Most newworthy angle, of course, is the report that the name of Maj-Gen. William F. Dean is on the list. The fighting General commanded the U. S. 24th Division, and has been missing since the fall of Taejon in July, 1850, the first month of the war. The discovery of his helmel liner punctured by two bullet holes had dimmed any hope that he wright he alive.

The joy of General Dean's family and

friends will be no greater than that of the families and friends of the 3.197 other Americans on the list. When Col. James M. Hanley reported recently that the Communists had murdered 5.500 American prisoners, hearts fell all over the nation, and there was grave concern over the possibility that the Reds had killed all U. N. prisoners.

recus and Killed all U. N. prisoners.

There is still a disparity between our figures on missing men and the Communist list of prisoners. Some 12000 Americans have been officially listed as missing in action. Some of these doubtless were killed in battle. But even if one allows for that, the difference between 3,198 and 12,000 is so great that Col. Hanley's report gains credence.

In any eventi, the release of the prisoner list is one of the most hopeful developments in the long truce negotiations. The Communists had stubbornly refused to name their prisoners. Their decision to do so removes one more big obstacle to a cease-fire, and brings nearer the date when U. N. and Communist troops will pull back from the battle line and lay their weapons aside.

JOE JOHNSTON—FRIEND OF YOUTH

THERE may be more important assignments in life than that given to Dr. Joseph B. Johnston, but we'd be hard put to think of any.

For 27 years low Johnston was superin-tendent of the Presbyterian Orphans Home at Barium Springs, North Carolina. During that span there were both lean years and fat years, as the budget of the institution varied with the economic fortunes of the Presbyterians who kept the orphanage going with their contributions.

Joe Johnston liked young people. He knew how to get along with them. And where boys were concerned, he had a highly successful formula. To the building of their bodies, their minds and their souls, he added one extra ingredient—a generous helping of foot-ball know-how. Hence it was that many a

Barium lad went on to Davidson College to become a grid star. But Joe Johnston did more for Davidson

But Joe Johnston did more for Davidson than train young football players and develop young candidates for the ministry. A loyal and active alumnus, he served for nine years as a trustee for the college. Davidson acknowledged his faithful service by giving him the Algernon Sydney Sullivan award in 1933, and the LLD. degree in 1950. And finally, Joe Johnston served his church well. A deachs and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, he was also elected moderator of the Synod of North Carolina in 1947.

Since his retirement in 1949, Dr. Johnston sance nis retirement in 1949, Dr. Johnston has been director of the personnel and public relations department of Davis Hospital in Statesville. His death this week at the age of 70 ended a career of unselfish service to his fallow man.

UNPEDDLED INFLUENCE

THE other day a lady from India was tell-ing of her trip to the U. S., and it put us

She made the trip with her husband, a businessman. She told Margaret Parton of the New York Herald Tribune about the fine reception they received.

"In Washington, for Instance, we met a man from St. Louis, and we happened to mention that we were going to pass through there on a certain day. Our train arrived at three in the morning, but do you know, he was on the platform, waiting for us! He was on the platform, waiting for us! He was on the platform, waiting for us! He was out to be a subject to the platform and yet he was just a casual acquaintance."

And in San Francisco the Indian business man and his wife weren't allowed to pay their hotel bill. "One of our new American friends" insisted on picking up the tab.

Now not long ago we would have just nodded approximally, perhaps murmured that if just goes to show who hospitable Americans are, and let it go at that. But, having just finished the daily account of free hotels, favors, etc., dispensed with discernment to certain influential citizens, we immediately wondered what angle the 'casual acquaintance' and

Well, we don't know, and with the Christ-Well, we don't know, and with the Christ-mas season upon us we are disinclined to pursue the matter. If the new year brings reports of sheanigans in the subcontinent which originated, as is often the case of late, in Washington, St. Louis or San Francisco, we shall sorrowfully inform the Congres-sional committee which of course will inves-sional committee which of course will inves-tigate the matter that the deal probably had the genesis during the trip above-mentioned.

Its genesis during the trip above-mentioned.

But for the time being we shall suppose that a few Americans were just being nice to persons from a strange land visiting an even stranger one. Despite the headlines, some persons, who exert but don't peddle influence yielding much more than five per cent in international good will, do still

People generally are far better off than they were a couple hundred years ago. Which is funny when you consider that the world is so much worse off.—Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.



Let's Have It Doc

حلافان Annual Roundup

Parties Live Up To Promises

By Congressional Quarterly

BOTH the Democratic and Republican parties have made good, to some extent, on most planks of their national platforms. WASHINGTON

This may come as a surprise to Mr. Average Voter — who sometimes, suspecting the worst of politicians may have been inclined to think of the platforms as fancy-worded documents designed to lure ballots and then be conveniently forgotten.

A Congressional Quarterly comparison of plat-form promises, made in 1948, with performance in Congress in 1949, 1950 and 1951 shows that both parties made attempts to carry out almost all their campaign pletges. campaign pledges.

Some tries failed, often because of the option of the other party. Others still are hanging In the successful attempts to redeem 1948 pron the parties often had made similar commitmen were able to agree on a compromise, CQ found.

'Platform Time' Nearing

PARTY platforms are drawn up every four years when each major political party convenes to pick its Presidential ticket. The platform is a long statement of principles plus a program of action for the next four years.

for the next four years.

The last Democratic and Republican platforms were written in the 1948 conventions.

The parties have had more than three years to make good on their promises. They have only a few months left to complete the job before they again put their plans on paper for the 32 elections.

The Democratic Party has had the best chance to deliver, as it has been in power. However, the Republican Party performance can be evaluated on the basis of its votes on issues raised in Congress, even when they are made by Democrats.

Planks Often Similar

Planks Often Similar

PLATFORM planks of the two parties frequently
were similar, and, in voting showdowns in Congress, most members of both parties often voted
together. The Democratic platform more often endorsed an existing program. CQ found, while the
GOP's dealt in broader terms of over-all, policy
of Per instance, the Democrats pledged continsations endorsed
the principle of forcign aid.

Republicans endorsed
the principle of forcign aid.

As the Democrats held power in Céngress, theirparticular program usually was the one to be voted
on. In order to carry through on stated principles,
Republicans had to vote for or against the Democratic plan. In some instances — reciprocal trade
acreements was an example — Republicans were
acreements was an example — Republicans were
their program over in opposition to a majority of
Democrats.

The platforms were vague on many points, es-

The platforms were vague on many points, endorsing "farm prosperity," for instance, or "the promotion of education and educational facilities," But for almost every platform plank, a piece of legislation was found.

The CQ survey shows the two parties backed up their promises best in the categories of agricul-ture, defense and veterans legislation. The poorest performances were in civil rights.

Highlights Of Action

THE platforms were long and complex, but many points became popular political issues. Some of these were:

Taft-Hartley repeal — The Republicans kept eir promise and blocked the Democratic attempt

Farm price support — Both parties agreed on flexible farm price supports and backed suitable

Oleo tax repeal — Republicans didn't mention the issue in their platform, but they joined with Democrats to repeal the tax.

Civil rights — Both parties promised civil rights legislation, but neither could deliver.

Communism—Both parties promised to fight Communism in America. They passed a Subversive Activities Control Board law over the President's

Public Housing — The Democratic platform en-rsed public housing, the Republican platform op-sed it. A limited program was approved by Con-ess.

Reciprocal trade—During the three years, Re-publicans first lost, then won in an annual fight to back up their campaign promise to keep "peril point" protection in the Reciprocal Trade Agree-ments Act.

ments Act.

Inflation — Democrats promised flatly to curb
inflation; Republicans pledged to fight it. They
quarreled over details, and prices soared.

Minimum wage — Democrats pledged a 75-ent
minimum wage law; the Republicans promised
cent wages." Both parties gyted for the full increase.

cent wages." Both parties goted for the full increase.

Tidelands — Democrats promised to give tideand oil areas to the Federal Government. Republicans promised them to the adjacent states. No bill
uses passed, although both parties in the House
backed a 1851 states-rights bill.

National defense — Both parties pledged an
adequate national defense, and both agreed on virtually every Congressional vote on armaments.

Economy. The Democratic platform didn't mention
commy. The Democratic platform didn't mention
commy. The Democratic platform didn't mention
fent of the Prediction of the Social Security program was promised by both parties. A law
raising benefits and extending overage was passed
with bipartian support.

Displaced persons — Democrats promised a
broader, DP law; the Republican platform endorsed
the 1368 GOP bill. The parties joined in liberalizing
the law.

Draft UNIT — Neither platform specifically

Draft, UMT — Neither platform specifically tioned the draft or universal military training, after the outbreak of war in Korea, both voted

Caudleism Is The Product Of Truman's Second-Raters

By JOSEPH ALSOP

Truman has been tempted deeper and deeper into hot water. The first of the mink cohing the state of the hanger of WASHINGTON
THE President has picturesquety and quite truthfully told
the country that "wrongdoers have
no house with him." But the underlying explanation of the rash of
corruption in the Administration—
which is cortainly required at this

corruption in the Administration—which is certainly required at this time—none the less lies in Harry which is certainly required at this time—none the less lies in Harry Service of the Content of the in point.

Supreme Court Justice T om Clark, the clue to the Caudle Cardinary to the Cardi

Rubber and Tin From Malaya Threatened By Red Campaian

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WITH THE sid of Manager and the first three sides of Manager and M

\$244,000,000 in 1987 to \$285,000,000 in 1980.

But, strennous as this effort was, it cannot match the dollar earnings of a remote part of the world with vaguely familiar. From rubber and tin in the Malayan peninsula has come a revenue without which the current situation would be even more bleak than it is. If this more bleak than it is, If this more bleak than it is. If this prove the contemplate is the second property of the consequences would be such as no one dares contemplate. It is possible that, when all returns are in, the number of dollars year may be close to a billion, very year may be close to a billion, very year may be close to a billion, very this all-important source of Britania's economic life blood rests on the shaky base of the old colonial-isman contemplate.

the snaky ozac us to we have the snaky ozac us to the heroism, the stickto-liveness, the aheer guts of the Britons who operate the plantations and the mines in the Malnations and the mines of the properties, uncessing warfare against ruthless, uncessing warfare against masked in the dark proliferation diguing arough that is always pressing at the edges of the cleared areas.

areas.

Britain maintains 22,000 British troops in Malaya. But in this kind of warfare troops are of only limited usefulness. Communist's efforts recently have been concentrated on forcing rubber workers to strike with the same terroristic methods employed against

der present circumstances, would ber present circumstances, would probably mean the beginning of World War III, and therefore the worst might bestätzt. Perhaps an even significant perhaps and state and st

Drew Pearson's Boykin Is Made For Love, Loans, Votes Merry-Go-Round

IN considering how corruption takes root in government, it's necessary to give some attention to the social whirl. There is many an official who would be horrified at the idee of taking money for a favor who nevertheless will perform greaf favors as the result of a dinner party, a yachting trip or a week-end at a duck blind.

Take for examule the abulliant

yachting trip or a week-end at a duck blind.

Take for example the gluillient and expansive Congressman from Mobile, "Everything Is Made For Love" Frank Boykin, and let's see how be operates his influences machine. While Boykin is not exactly typical, his methods of ingratitating himself with people in powerful places illustrates how loans can be granted and prosecution circumvented through backlasping and partying.

Fast Loan

Fost Loan

CHAPTER No. 1—Deals with Boykin's amazing wire
pulling which got a \$485.758 loan for the Statts Lumber

Co. of Thomasville, Ala. described in this column June

Control of the Chapter of the Chapter of the Chapter

to sell his timber to this company, but State

and State of the Chapter of the Chapter

to Endow of the RFC loan to pay an overfraft at

the Thomasville Bank & Trust Co., two of whose officials

have now been indicted.

have now been indicted.

Usually it takes months to get a loss through the RFC.

All sorts of officials down below have to pass on it. But the conventing Congressman from Alabama obtained his loan on Aug. 18, '49, 'just two weeks after he had enterialmed RFC officials and other blgwigs at his historic dinner on Aug. 2. The regional director of RFC in Birmings ham opposed the loan, but it went through the RFC directors in Washington with fiying colors.

Washington with fiying colors.

Chapter No. 2—Boghin turned on the hospitality charm, the pior No. 2—Boghin turned on the hospitality charm, the pior No. 2—Boghin turned thingtoom of an ox-Opeaker

Joe Martin, Members of the Fisheries and Wildlife Committee were invited to attend this party, supposedly for the purpose of refuting Virginia's Congressman Howard Smith and his derogatory remarks about the "love life of the recover."

and his derogatory remarks about the "love life of the raccoon." congressmen who attended, however, were surprised to meet lobbyists for several paper companies, who promote the result of stock in that company.

The result of stock in that company, or were beginning to think that the result of stock in that company.

Stuffing Ballot Boxes

(HAPTER NO. 3—Though never before published, Congressman Boykin pulled frantic wires to kill Federal prosecution of a vote-fraud case in his home town, Mobilo. In some respects this was more important than his effected in the construction of the construction of the construction of the American power is affected the most careed right of the American power is decided to be a construction of the constru

Did that fellow Drew Pearson start this investigation?"
he demanded. But Peyton Ford stood pat. So did Jim Melander and the Peyton Ford stood pat. So did Jim Melander and Jim M