

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
J. E. DOWD, General Manager
R. S. GRIFFITH, Executive Editor
C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1951

AN ANSWER TO MR. HOOVER

SOMETIMES the military man, in his plain-spoken but precise language, can state great truths more fluently than the astute diplomat or the suave politician.

Interviewed this week by the editors of U. S. News & World Report, Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, chief of naval operations, summed up his idea of our world military strategy this way:

"It seems to me that the security of the United States lies in keeping war as far as possible from home. ... Sherman had recalled the days of 1940 when the total strength of the Axis navies was greater than the strength of our Navy, and the total ability of the shipsyards of Western Europe to produce ships was greater than the ability of our shipsyards to produce ships, and we felt that if all of Western Europe were overthrown, and if the British Fleet were removed from the balance of power, we would be on the verge of defeat, even in terms of sea power alone, and the Axis powers, with control of all Western Europe in time might outbuild us, and achieve control of the Atlantic."

Asked about the possibility that our air force could keep enemy factories reduced to ineffectiveness, Admiral Sherman replied: "The difficulty with that theory is that the distance is the same westbound as it is eastbound."

Q. But definitely the military man conceives of the United States as being subject to attack by air—there is no question about that, is there?

A. The possibility of an attack on the United States by air is great enough now to necessitate the creation of an adequate

air defense, and the prospect is that the exposure of the United States to air attack will increase as the performance of air planes increase.

Q. So that while there is no threat to us from an army coming 2,000 miles, airplanes can easily come 2,000 miles—is that the essential difference between this and the situation we faced in World War II?

A. Yes.

Q. If that's the case, is there any defense concept better than trying to get at the operating bases from which the enemy planes come?

A. Certainly we should keep those bases as far away from us as possible. ... We should keep submarine bases as far away as possible. The most difficult times we had with submarines in the Atlantic in World War II were in the period when there were enemy submarines in the Bay of Biscay on the Atlantic Coast of France. It is very necessary to keep enemy air bases and submarine bases as far away as possible.

Q. To get at those bases you've got to capture them or intercept them at the sea.

A. We should prevent our enemies from getting nearer to us. There, it seems to us, is the complete answer to those who have adopted the "Western Gibraltar" idea expounded by ex-President Herbert Hoover. Withdrawal from this hemisphere looks easy, but it is the best possible way to bring death and destruction to our own shores.

REVISION OF THE McCARRAN ACT

AFTER nearly a year of experience with a rigid enforcement of the controversial McCarran anti-subversive act, the 82nd Congress is moving rapidly to open up a few loopholes in the law.

Legislation was introduced, and more than a little vexed, when Attorney-General Howard McGrath interpreted the statute literally and prohibited the entry into this country of any alien who once belonged to a "totalitarian" organization, voluntarily or involuntarily. His interpretation not only prevented the entry of Germans and Italians who were affiliated with the various groups organized by Hitler and Mussolini, but also Spaniards, Argentines, and various other nationals who are living under dictatorial rule.

The House of Representatives has voted to lift the ban against Nazis, Fascists and similar party members provided they joined the totalitarian groups before the age of 16, or were required to join by law, or for the living necessities. The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a similar measure, the main difference being a lower age limit, 14.

This change makes sense. Certainly the law should differentiate between those who belonged voluntarily and those who were forced to belong. But the action of the House in specifically excluding Communist organizations in revising the law

THE COURSE OF WISDOM

SOME weeks ago Senator Clyde Hoey, in a moment of panic, called for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Korea. It was obvious then, and subsequent events proved, that the Senator spoke out of turn and without full information on the military factors involved. ... Hoey showed greater respect for the judgment of our military leaders. Interviewed in Charlotte, the senior Senator endorsed the Marshall-Bridley plan to send four more divisions to Europe. He could have gone one step further and said that four divisions would be enough, but he did not do so, and the implication is that Mr. Hoey will not stand in the way if the Defense Department

From The Asheville Citizen

THE ARTFUL DODGER

A STAFF correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has put together the amazing story of Senator McCarthy's tax returns in the state of Wisconsin. Here it is in brief:

In 1946 McCarthy claims losses in stock speculations of \$8,000 and interest payments of \$313—and pays no tax for that year.

In 1947 McCarthy claims losses in stock speculations of \$11,290 and interest of \$1,000—and pays no tax for that year.

In 1948, when his income jumps into the upper brackets, McCarthy claims losses in stock speculations of \$25,861, and again he pays no tax.

In 1949, McCarthy claims losses in stock speculations of \$1,000 and interest of \$1,172, and once more avoids paying taxes.

Senator McCarthy obviously has missed his calling—which is now the highly artistic occupation of smearing political opponents. Any man who could "lose" \$51,000 in four years of playing the stock market is, to be sure, scarcely a financial wizard. Yet if he can do that, avoid paying any income taxes, and at the same time live off the fat of the land he ought to hire

himself out as a tax consultant. Who couldn't use him this way?

Sometimes there is more truth than fallacy in typographical errors. The other day we saw where something had been done by the Mouse of Representatives.

"Do you have to pay any income tax?" I asked the little shriveled brown man who was cleaning my yards. "No ma'am, I sho' don't," he said. "You see, what little money I handles ain't income; it's mostly outgo."—Eatonton (Ga.) Messenger.

"That snow in Tampa dumfounded everybody, including, apparently, the Tribune which didn't say a word about it in the paper received here.—Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.

One glaring weakness of the advice most food specialists give on how to cut down on the cost of eating is that such things as braised ox tails always seem to be advocated instead of broiled T-bones.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

Allied Victory In Korean Fight Alters Picture

By THE ALSOP

WASHINGTON SOBRIETY is a good mood in a war, and it is too early to ring bells because Gen. Ridgway and the U. N. forces have now inflicted a bloody defeat on the enemy in Korea. Yet it is important to recognize that this defeat of the Communist offensive is a great and stirring event, which may lead to the major turning point. To understand why, it is only necessary to consider the happy news from the Sino-Soviet high command in Korea.

The first thing to understand is that the Communist armies have suffered fearful casualties. The Air Force habit of counting corpses from the air, and making foolishly inflated claims, has given rise to skepticism on this point. Yet careful testing of the day-to-day reports of the air and ground forces, has revealed that current casualty estimates are, if anything, too low. There have by now been many such episodes as that at Namdae, where the Air Force, claimed 75 enemy killed on Jan. 16, the happy news of the Sino-Soviet forces counted over 800 dead.

All kinds of evidence from within China have also confirmed that combat attrition, cold, hunger and disease are rapidly crippling the Communist armies. As of Jan. 1, the enemy is believed to have had rather more than 450,000 men at the front with another 450,000 to 500,000 men in reserve or in the original jump-off position in the Yalu River. An overall total of almost a million men is now thought to be reduced to about 600,000.

In short, the enemy has been losing men at the staggering rate of 200 a month, and has seen one-third of his whole force slip away in this manner in the short period since the new year. These figures are not inflated due to the fact that Chinese and North Korean armies have been fighting without air cover.

The North Koreans must recall that with certain bitterness they discovered from government papers captured at Pyongyang—that the Americans made the poverty-stricken North Korean state pay hard cash for every Russian weapon they had to buy. The Americans tried to end their terrible losses by launching their great offensive, which was to be used to defeat the U. N. armies. It has failed, with even more terrible results. It is not too much to believe that another such offensive could succeed.

The Communist high command, if the foregoing analysis is correct, may be inclined to attempt a different sort of offensive, using modern weapons to march ours. Tanks and artillery can be secured from the Soviet Union. But the Communists cannot bring them to the battlefield, and they cannot transport them by air and ammunition, unless they get air cover.

To be highly probable that the MIG-15 jet fighters, which have appeared near the Manchurian borders are actually flown by Russian pilots, is not surprising. This is the most rational explanation of why these planes have been appearing in the air over the battlefield. If the enemy's air problem is to be solved, this policy cannot be changed. The Kremlin must be changed. The air force to enter the Korean fighting, directly over the battlefield. In short, the first alternative open to the enemy is to transform the Korean war into a general war.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

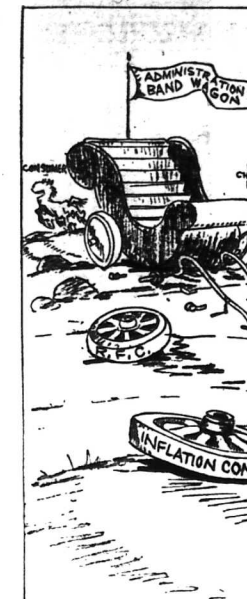
HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.

Add The Optimistic Note



ANYWAY WE CAN BE GLAD IT ISN'T ELECTION YEAR!

News From The Capital

Tar Heels Back Food For India

WASHINGTON House which has recently been offered to the public. Neither Senator Hoey nor Smith have as yet decided to take advantage of their allotted quotas.

If the general feeling of the North Carolina delegation in the Capitol prevails, the two million tons of food grants requested by the President will be voted for India.

However, the gift won't be extended with the same joy that accompanies many humanitarian gestures approved by the lawmakers, because the reservations are many and varied.

The general thesis is that starvation isn't an instrument of our foreign policy. Although Senator Hoey member pointed out, we certainly view the actions of Nehru in East-West conflict as utterly wrong, we can't drag our feet on the food question and force it on our views.

Senator Clyde R. Hoey said he favored relieving suffering and starvation anywhere, but isn't sure whether it should be extended "as a loan or a gift." But, however it is offered, the Senator said, it should go "without regard to political feelings."

INTERNAL REVENUE Bureau experts appearing before the House Ways & Means committee this week to stump for the President's projected boost on whiskey taxes insisted that an explanation of the Tar Heel drinking scene.

In North Carolina, Othman explained, "consumers of whiskey turn up their sensitive noses at that dark-brown store-bought likker with labels on it. The stuff is inclined to sear their throats."

"What they prefer is crystal—clear dew from the end of a copper coil on the top of a Carolina mountain that is the substance they buy in Mason jars, to which they give the nose test appreciatively, and pour it down their gullets in such a stream as to give the Internal Revenue Bureau a perpetual headache."

One of the T-men told Othman afterwards that a Carolina moonshiner was doing such a big business that he had run out of the illicit article. "So he bought standard tax-paid whiskey and filtered it through activated charcoal to remove the color. He was then able to sell it as genuine moonshine."

Some interesting testimony developed before the committee. The commissioner in charge of the ATU said he doubted if the increase of whiskey tax from \$9 to \$12 a gallon would cause him any extra work.

House which has recently been offered to the public. Neither Senator Hoey nor Smith have as yet decided to take advantage of their allotted quotas.

If the general feeling of the North Carolina delegation in the Capitol prevails, the two million tons of food grants requested by the President will be voted for India.

However, the gift won't be extended with the same joy that accompanies many humanitarian gestures approved by the lawmakers, because the reservations are many and varied.

The general thesis is that starvation isn't an instrument of our foreign policy. Although Senator Hoey member pointed out, we certainly view the actions of Nehru in East-West conflict as utterly wrong, we can't drag our feet on the food question and force it on our views.

Senator Clyde R. Hoey said he favored relieving suffering and starvation anywhere, but isn't sure whether it should be extended "as a loan or a gift." But, however it is offered, the Senator said, it should go "without regard to political feelings."

INTERNAL REVENUE Bureau experts appearing before the House Ways & Means committee this week to stump for the President's projected boost on whiskey taxes insisted that an explanation of the Tar Heel drinking scene.

In North Carolina, Othman explained, "consumers of whiskey turn up their sensitive noses at that dark-brown store-bought likker with labels on it. The stuff is inclined to sear their throats."

"What they prefer is crystal—clear dew from the end of a copper coil on the top of a Carolina mountain that is the substance they buy in Mason jars, to which they give the nose test appreciatively, and pour it down their gullets in such a stream as to give the Internal Revenue Bureau a perpetual headache."

One of the T-men told Othman afterwards that a Carolina moonshiner was doing such a big business that he had run out of the illicit article. "So he bought standard tax-paid whiskey and filtered it through activated charcoal to remove the color. He was then able to sell it as genuine moonshine."

Some interesting testimony developed before the committee. The commissioner in charge of the ATU said he doubted if the increase of whiskey tax from \$9 to \$12 a gallon would cause him any extra work.

Gangsterism In Industry Is Revealed

MARQUIS W. CHILDS

OF ALL the sordid, sinister business uncovered by the Senate investigating committee, high on the list comes the story unfolded in Detroit recently showing how gangsters were employed by industrial firms to bring aliens into the country and to break strikes. Gangster witnesses showed extensive arrangements entered into after defying the committee and laughing at the obvious absurdity of their own evasions and denials.

But acting as a one-man subcommittee, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman did a thorough and persistent job in getting the story on the record in a remarkably short time. That record is now being studied and the likelihood is for further Detroit hearings. Also it is being gone over for possible charges of bribery or contempt against the more defiant witnesses.

The phenomenon is not exactly new, it has been documented before. Rarely before, however, has it been shown that gangster witnesses were employed in industrial contracts which they had no apparent capacity to perform. In reality they were being paid off by the investigators to show, to direct goon squads that beat up union agents and officials, SCRAP BUSINESS.

Pete Licavoli, with a long criminal record, was given a contract for hauling scrap metal to haul scrap. Licavoli admitted that he could scarcely read or write English and had worked in the plant as a common laborer. The contract brought him such fat profits he has a handsome home in Grand Rapids and a magnificent ranch outside of Tucson, Ariz., in which he has invested \$45,000.

As in the case of the committee's hearings, it was shown that these characters who move between the underworld and legitimate industry make income tax returns brazenly setting down round sums, and big figures, and making "speculations." Thus in his 1946 tax return, Licavoli included "speculations, \$49,000." He refused to answer any questions about them on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

MORE SCRAP BUSINESS A similar contract for hauling scrap was given to Carl Renda by the Briggs Manufacturing Co. In 1946 Renda was paid \$100,000 to Renda even though exactly the same haulers carried the scrap. Renda's father-in-law is Sam Perone, who had a hauling contract in Detroit when there had been labor trouble.

One of the witnesses was Harry Bennett, who formerly held a key position with the Ford Motor Co., now living on a luxurious ranch at Desert Hot Springs in California. He asked numerous questions about his acquaintance with well-known hoodlums, and about the way he recruited a goon squad at the time of his first reinstatement by the United Auto Workers. Bennett, who had been with the company since it ended shortly after Henry Ford II took over, was vague in what he said.

Rumors have long persisted about the power of gangsters controlling the numbers racket as it operated in Detroit. Some of the big motor companies. One theory behind the thus far unsolved mystery of the Detroit numbers racket was that it was controlled by Walter Renter, head of the UAW, and his brother, Victor, who they tried to keep numbers racketed from prying on UAW members.

Whatever the final outcome, the committee will award the Purple Heart legislation, the airing of this miserable business has been a benefit to some other veterans who were televised with great skill and thoroughness and on the television screen in several hundred thousands of homes. Some of the gangland were seen in all their arrogant indifference to the process. They were not asked for expensive homes were also shown. Thus the cost of this traffic in corruption was brought home to the citizen who in the last analysis pays the bill.

THE Korean Winter has been so severe that the Defense Dept. will award the Purple Heart for frostbite. This will affect 5,300 frostbite casualties, who often suffered more than the wounded soldiers who otherwise would not have been entitled to the Purple Heart.

During the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, many GI's lost arms and legs from frostbite. Yet they were never awarded the Purple Heart, because of the technicality that they were not wounded in battle.

However, the 5,300 GI's and Marines who were victims of the Korean Winter, and who were awarded Purple Hearts as sacrifices as those who fell from Communist bullets. As a result, the Defense Dept. has at last recognized the Purple Heart for frostbite.

THE Korean Winter has been so severe that the Defense Dept. will award the Purple Heart for frostbite. This will affect 5,300 frostbite casualties, who often suffered more than the wounded soldiers who otherwise would not have been entitled to the Purple Heart.

During the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, many GI's lost arms and legs from frostbite. Yet they were never awarded the Purple Heart, because of the technicality that they were not wounded in battle.

HOPE FOR BEST The second alternative is for the enemy to pay where he is to go on, and to pay in a manner that is the most dreadful rate, and to hope for the best. It seems difficult to believe that the Chinese or North Korean commanders will feel much enthusiasm for this alternative. As for the third alternative, it is to break contact with the United Nations forces, and to attempt to reach some sort of settlement.