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CONGRESS MUFFS AN OPPORTUNITY

AS IT now appears, the United States has lost much of the prestige and world respect it stood to gain by helping starving India, the blame can be placed squarely at the door of the U. S. Congress. Not in a long time has a major piece of foreign policy legislation been so grossly mismanaged.

Here is a brief chronology of the legislation to send five million tons of food grain to India:
Jan. 26 - Assistant Secretary of State George C. McGee relayed the Indian Government's request for aid to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Feb. 8 - Senators working on a bill to authorize the shipment of the grain. The endorsement of the plan by former President Herbert Hoover assured passage of the measure.

Feb. 13 - President Truman, in a special message, urged speedy action on the grain-to-India bill despite the "political differences" between that country and the U. S.

Feb. 15 - Eleven Representatives from both parties introduced identical bills with "no political strings" attached to them.

March 9 - After a favorable report by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. J. P. Richards introduced a bill to get the measure through the House.

March 30 - President Truman again requested prompt action, saying "each day delay after April 1 in starting the ship-

ments will leave a serious gap in India's food supply, the most suffering."
There were reports from Peiping that India would send an official there to dicker with Red China for food.

April 16 - Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings on a companion measure to the House bill still tied up in Rules Committee.

April 25 - House Rules Committee reported out a "clean" bill authorizing the aid on a loan. Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a half-loan, half-grant basis, and approved the sending of \$95 million worth of grain to India in one.

April 30 - Senator Humphrey warned that further delay was "playing right into the hands of the Soviet Union." On the same day, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared that India would not accept food from any country "if it had political strings tied to it."

There the matter hung until last week when Nehru announced to the Indian Parliament that Russia had dispatched 50,000 tons of grain for which India had paid cash. Parliament members applauded wildly. Later Nehru added that he was convinced there were no "political conditions" tied to the food bills in the American Congress, and that India was grateful for the efforts made to send U. S. wheat. There was no applause.

What will happen now is anybody's guess. Some Congressmen reportedly are irritated that the Indian Parliament made such a to-do over the action of Russia in selling for cash one-fourth of the amount of grain the U. S. has been asked to give or lend. They may kill all the bills.

In any event, this procrastination by Congress over the grain bill, for the United States, India needed the grain to spare. We missed the opportunity to get it there in time, while Russia is getting great propaganda value out of an infinitely smaller commitment.

Many members of the Congress have complained about past Administration foreign policy errors. If we are to judge from the aid-to-India proposal, Congress can hardly afford to be casting stones.

A COSTLY HAND-OUT PROGRAM

THE report on Federal grants-in-aid by Congressional Quarterly, elsewhere on this page today, points up the illusory nature of the hand-out system.
In 1950, for example, North Carolina was in \$1,131,447,000 of the U. S. Treasury. The return under 41 different grants-in-aid programs was a mere \$47,362,000—or just four per cent of the State's payments.

This state ranked 38th in the amount of Federal money received to Federal revenue paid in. It is true that the tobacco tax represents a large share of North Carolina's contributions to the Federal Treasury, and that the

tax is paid by consumers who live in all 48 states. This is true of all excise taxes, and explains the large revenue payments of such states as Kentucky, Illinois, and New York.
The more of the figures in the CQ report are clear. Local and state governments have encouraged Federal hand-outs under the illusion that they are getting something for nothing, and because they have failed to meet their own obligations. The taxpayers would come out better if Federal participation in the various grants-in-aid programs were minimized, and greater stress laid on local responsibility.

RED CHINA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

IN THE WAKE of General Marshall's testimony there has sprung up a mild flurry of discussion over U. S. intentions toward admitting Red China to the United Nations.
General Marshall steered clear of the "technical part" of the United States members of the Armed Forces and Foreign Relations Committee that he had the "very deep impression" that the U. S. "should exercise its veto power to keep Red China out of the U. N."

Editorial Research Reports notes that Secretary of State Acheson has said on numerous occasions, the last time on Dec. 9, 1950, that the United States would vote against seating Red China but that it would not use the veto. Acheson's position is that the question of recognizing one faction or another to represent a country already having U. N. membership is a technical matter, and that the veto power doesn't apply. The admission of a new nation, however, has been considered a substantive matter, and the veto has been used.

The minor controversy may obscure the main point of the question, which is that Red China is not likely to be admitted to

U. N. membership in any event. The Security Council must first propose a new nation or a new regime, and then a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly must approve the admission. The only test on Red China was an Assembly resolution last September—before China had committed aggression in Korea. At that time, only one-third of the Assembly members voted for the resolution. Now that China has been branded an aggressor for war against U. N. members, it is highly unlikely that the necessary majority could be attained.

Undoubtedly the Administration's policy on this question, when it arises, will be fixed after the United States' settlement. If most U. N. members are opposed to Red China's admission, the U. S. will refrain from using the veto, thus keeping its record spotless. If there is any chance that a resolution might slip through, Mr. Truman must order the veto used. The mood of the nation will not permit him to do otherwise, at least until Red China has ceased its aggressive actions and given a real and lasting demonstration of its willingness to abide by U. N. rules of international law.

THE MEAT INDUSTRY'S 'REBELLION'

THE meat industry's "rebellion" against recent attempts to control soaring prices is unique by any means. Most every other segment of our economic life has reacted the same way to controls or the threat of controls. What is disturbing is the brazen way in which industry spokesmen have continued to hold the line at the counters or else turn it to the black market.

In the past few days, hundreds of representatives of the industry converged on Washington, button-holing Congressmen and Senators, attempting to use every tactic known to the lobbying profession to persuade Price Administrator Disalle's control program. They may win out before all the shouting is over.

Admittedly the control of meat prices is a difficult thing, since it involves the variables over which the cattle grower has no control. But the industry is no more complicated than others which have been brought under control or will be in the future.

The hard fact is that meat, on the average, is now selling at 52 per cent above parity, and parity represents a fair price to the producer. In terms of value he must pay for the things he uses. As long as the industry can do so far above parity, the industry can

expect little sympathy from the consuming public.
The whole control program leaves much to be desired. The National Production Act (which expires June 30 unless it is renewed by Congress) has many flaws, for which Congress is responsible. The Office of Price Stabilization has not gathered any laurels since its interpretation and enforcement of the law.

Nonetheless, the control of the current inflationary spiral is more important than the fate of any one industry. Everyone will have to make sacrifices to bring the present inflation program over, and the meat industry is no exception.

Cardinal time struck this section about the time MacArthur arrived back in the country and we got so hot and bothered trying to find a ploy which we forgot to get mad at Truman for firing him. Anyway we think the whole thing could have been settled a little more amicably.—Elliott (Go.) Times-Courier.

The big consumer buying spree halted in March, the Commerce Department reports. Probably a result of the March 15—Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.



There's A Cease-Fire Smell In Washington's Atmosphere

By STEWART ALSOP

IT IS ENTIRELY possible that the fighting in Korea will come to an end in the near future. It must be admitted at the outset that there is no really solid evidence to back up this statement. But there are interesting straws in the wind, which may mean that there is now beginning that strange tortuous process, like negotiations between inhabitants of different planets, which has led up to the settlement of the great crises of the past.

It is reported, for example, that in Moscow the British are receiving strong hints that the Korean War can now be settled on an acceptable basis. Similar hints have emanated from Paris. It is certainly reasonable to suppose, moreover, that Secretary of Defense George Marshall's repeated references to the lifting of the Berlin blockade, and the United Nations channels through which the end of the blockade was secretly negotiated, are not merely empty words. Finally, there is a sort of smell in the air in official Washington, difficult to define but easy to recognize. It is now remarkably similar to the smell in the air before the Berlin blockade actions on the peninsula.

There remains the form which a settlement might take. As in all the other great tests of strength between the Soviet and the West, the Soviets have certainly been lucky. Second, it is a great deal more likely, if it begins to appear that the only alternative to the United Nations channels through which the end of the blockade was secretly negotiated, are not merely empty words. Finally, there is a sort of smell in the air in official Washington, difficult to define but easy to recognize. It is now remarkably similar to the smell in the air before the Berlin blockade actions on the peninsula.

Unless the best military experts are without exception and the Chinese Communists cannot win the war in Korea on the present basis. The war can only be won by an entirely different basis — by changing the "ground" — specifically by committing an air force to Manchuria.

The Soviet rulers, who are the real masters of the situation, must be fully aware of this. But the Soviet rulers are also firmly convinced that if the ground rules are changed, this will instantly precipitate counter-attacks on the part of the Communists.

This would certainly not be the "victory" which MacArthur demands. Yet it can be readily recognized that the American Government, rightly or wrongly, will be prepared to accept such a settlement on one major condition. This is that our most important allies join with us in putting the Soviet and the Chinese Communists on a par with the other aggressor across frontiers, whether in Korea or elsewhere, with the understanding that no peace-keeping attacks on the Communist centers of power, rather than indecisive actions on the periphery.

The Soviet rulers may yet risk an attempted knockout blow in Korea, or the way may drag on indefinitely. In either case, world war is the almost wholly predictable eventual outcome. But it begins to seem that peace, certainly, but a true, a breathing space, may now be in prospect.

N. C. Got More Federal Aid In 1950 Than During 1949

By Congressional Quarterly
NORTH CAROLINA and other states except Nevada received more Federal funds for highway construction in 1950 than they did in 1949, according to a tabulation by Congressional Quarterly.

The CQ figures, obtained largely from a report by the Senate Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, showed that Uncle Sam gave a total of \$2,152,377,149 to the states and local governments under 41 programs during the 1950 fiscal year.

This was an increase in Federal aid of \$296,042,716 over the Federal aid for grants-in-aid in 1949. It is estimated that the Federal outlay for 1951 will be \$2,294,441,627, a seven per cent increase over 1950.

North Carolina received \$46,833,000 in 1950, an increase over the amount which it received in 1949 for Federal aid for public welfare, highway and airport construction and other grant programs.

California received a larger outlay for Federal aid programs in 1950 than any other state. Delaware received the least—\$4,628,000.

North Carolina provided \$1,131,447,000 in tax revenue to the Federal Government in 1950, and received back \$46,833,000 in Federal grants-in-aid. The ratio of grants-in-aid to total revenue was 4 per cent.

Mississippi received the largest percentage of Federal aid in ratio to revenue—38 per cent, ranking it first among states. Delaware ranked last in this ratio. North Carolina ranked 24th.

Here is how North Carolina fared on each of the individual programs totaled by CQ:

Table with 2 columns: Program Name and Amount. Includes Old Age Assistance, Highway Construction, Aid to Dependent Children, Unemployment Compensation, and Employment Administration.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Editorial Put In Record

IT WAS pleasing to me to read your editorial of May 8, entitled "The Charge of Apposement." I took the liberty of inserting this editorial in the Congressional Record. I think it will stimulate the thinking of some of the faint-hearted citizens of the country during these challenging days through which we are now passing.

—REP. CHARLES B. DEANE.

Washington

in the State Department. The conviction of William Remington has disclosed how another department of our Government became the tool of Communist conspirators.

America is the victim of radical infiltration and betrayal and her first step toward defense is a moral and spiritual rearmament. A spiritual awakening will sweep America from her present with the left-wing radical policies. It would cause her to repudiate left leaders who have brought us to this present disaster, and at whose mercy we are still, and it would cause Christians to pray for righteous leaders for this nation. A revival of righteousness would unite America in the purpose to purge herself and her government from the evil subjective elements which have betrayed her and make her an almost helpless prey to subversive Russia.

—WARREN W. WOODS.

A Flaw In The System

BEYOND A doubt the American system of free labor and free enterprise is the best in existence. The strength of the great nation lies in its ability to correct and eliminate flaws in its system. Such a flaw is the lack of adequate compensation for millions of common people who can afford only the barest necessities.

If we will take an honest look at our system and also a look at the millions of underprivileged throughout the nation, we shall see as much to be ashamed of as to be proud of. To say that our system employs about 65 million workers — is just too much to talk to deceive and confuse the people. More than 30 million workers are so poorly paid that they cannot afford decent shelter, nor the proper food to keep them healthy. In this light it is no wonder that gangsters and child delinquency are major problems in America today. Millions American children attend school with half-empty stomachs because their fathers cannot afford to buy them adequate food and clothing. Many of these children quit school long before they are equipped to join the ranks of decent American citizens. From their rolls are recruited the criminals and the indigent, the misguided and the misfit.

—HARRY DANIELS.

Candidate Thanks Voters

I WOULD like through your paper to thank every one who voted for me and assisted me in both my run in my campaign for the City Council in the April 30 primary and the May 8 election.

It is absolutely no use for a poor man to try to beat a machine with thousands of dollars behind it. I did not do so. My friends spent a total of \$26.50 for my campaign.

—PARKS A. YANDLE.

Scores World Government

YOU are undoubtedly aware that North Carolina one of 23 states which passed resolutions asking Congress to consider some type of world union. Thirteen of these 23 states have since learned the truth about this dangerous plan aimed at destroying our sovereignty and Constitution, and rescinded their earlier approval of World Government.

We have no record to date of North Carolina having rescinded approval of world union, and the ten still officially in favor of this plan to throw democracy overboard.

The enclosed booklet sets forth concisely the truth about what North Carolina has not yet taken endorsed. We believe that when your citizens and their representatives understand how World Government would destroy the U. S. as we know it, North Carolina will act to denounce world union rather than approve it.

—GEORGE KIRKSEY.

Spiritual Rearmament

THE Soviet agent the majority of American people are against Communism, so they must be re-armed. They concentrate their small forces where they can do the most damage, just as a splinter in the arm will cause little discomfort, but in your eye, it can make you blind.

The conviction of Alger Hiss has shown how these godless Communists were able to "plant" one of their shrewdest operators in a very high place

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

GENERAL HOYT VANDENBERG, the nation's No. 1 airman, has sounded a private warning during talks inside the Pentagon Building that the worst threat to American cities is not from Europe but Siberia.

This is a fact contradicted by General MacArthur's contention that Russia cannot wage war against the United States from Siberia.

"We have heard quite often that the defense of Western Europe is the defense of the United States," Vandenberg warned. "Now that is true in some ways, but it is not true of air power, because from bases in Siberia, the Russians can cover many Soviet bomber a much greater area than can be covered today from Western Europe."

Undersecretary of Air John McCone, speaking to the same private group, frankly admitted that it would be impossible to prevent enemy airplanes from hitting American cities.

"Our air defense system, even when completed," he said, "will be far from perfect. If an enemy attack is launched against this country, many bombers will be shot down, but a great many will get through."

Possible Attack From Siberia Stressed

as relative efficiency between their strategic knowledge and effort and competency with ours. It is about a ratio of 20 to 100. However, I think that is no cause for complacency, because they certainly are working, and they are doing so available to them most of the data on which ours is based."

Commenting on Russian pilots, Vandenberg added, "Individually, they are fine fliers. Temperamentally, they are good for nothing. Technically the Russian pilot has the benefit of a great many of the German scientists who were captured by the Russians and who are now working for them. However, the training of our airman in their gunnery and their night flying and their blind flying and their ability to bomb through overcasts, as far as we know—and we are reasonably sure—is technically much more competent than the Russians."

Both Vandenberg and McCone warned that the Air Force must build up to 95 groups, that this goal will not be reached until July, 1953, and that it will take still another year to bring the equipment up to date.

I think the United States Air Force today is well trained and carries a heavy war load. I think the Air Force is well trained and carries a heavy war load. I think the Air Force is well trained and carries a heavy war load.

Loans To Steel Companies

A TRITION is under Congressional fire for giving away too much money to the big corporations, a defense production spokesman has secretly asked Congress for another billion dollars to give away in the next two months. He hinted that he may be back to ask for still another \$400 million before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Satellite Troops To Korea

THE American Embassy in Moscow has cabled the State Department rather ominous news that Russia is mobilizing about a dozen satellite countries to fight in Korea. These battalions are being enlisted from the satellite countries—Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania—and Russian strategy apparently does not seem to reinforce the Chinese but to train satellite troops in modern warfare.

The general staff appears to be worried that while fifteen United Nations are getting valuable battle experience in Korea, the satellite armies are getting soft, to take a lesson from the satellites will be sent to Korea to get toughened up.

Washington Pipeline

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has privately asked General Bradley to serve another two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. His term expires Aug. 16. Italy has asked for a contingent of soldiers to help fight alongside the United Nations, even though not a member of the UN.