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PULLING THE PUBLIC'S LEG

THERE is one major defect to the Brotherhood's statement on the bus strike... It is based on a false premise—that the company can legally pay wages increases for bus drivers out of the earnings from its other operations.

Finally, the Brotherhood turned down arbitration by the two State Utility Commissions... due to the fact that the public would have been faced or burdened with additional fare increases which this committee would be unable to pay.

The North Carolina Utility Commission rejected the Brotherhood's point as recently as July 7, 1949, when it held...

HANDS OFF DEPARTMENT

THE City Council may have been in a tizzy about taxicabs yesterday, but it showed sound and mature judgment in refraining from any action on the subject...

TAMPERING WITH THE TAXIS

THE City Council rang down the curtain on one scene of the Comedy of Taxicab Errors yesterday, and then made ready to lift it up again for a new scene this afternoon...

It is perfectly clear what the Council would like to do. The Council would like to work out a formula which would permit some cabs to maintain telephone call service under metered rates while others would cruise the city picking up passengers stranded by the bus strike.

There is one can quarrel with this objective. It's a fine idea—but will it work? The News has some reservations about the scheme. Most of them stem from the belief that taxicab service is a luxury...

There are dozens of other similar rulings in recent U. S. commission and court decisions. They have set the stage for the Brotherhood to contend that Duke's earnings from other operations should be used to pay wage increases in its transportation division.

Duke sells electricity in over 200 cities and towns in North and South Carolina. It operates buses in only nine cities. The Utility Commissions of the two states are simply not going to penalize the hundreds of thousands of electricity consumers to subsidize a much smaller number of bus riders.

The bus drivers and mechanics may have a valid case for a ten per cent wage increase. It is, so they have set to present it. When they do, they should prove:

- 1. That Duke Power Co. is making money from its transportation system, not losing it;
2. That the drivers and mechanics in this area are getting less than drivers and mechanics in other areas of the nation;
3. That driving or repairing a bus is worth more than Duke now pays in relation to the state...

UNFORTUNATELY, THE BUS STRIKE HAS PARALYZED A VITAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

Unfortunately, the bus strike has paralyzed a vital public service. This is why Mr. Baxter was chafing at the inactivity. He feels very strongly that the people are suffering great inconvenience and, in some cases, dire hardship...

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

THE CHARMING WAY

IT WAS whacking good slapstick; almost good enough for television. The locale was prime, proper Vassar College, where the girls never for a moment forget their poise.

On stage were long-dead philosophers Plato and Spencer and their respective credos for living. "The good life governed and arrayed" and "The survival of the fittest." And reason in central leave were a Vassar professor and three Vassar instructors, all grimacing presumably, with Vassar decorum.

The discussion in the beginning one cannot but believe, was courteous, dispassionate, scholarly, and almost an ultra-intellectual posturing in an appropriately esthetic jest. If so, it went to pot fast.

'Atom Bombs Ain't The Only Explosives'

FREE WORLD ECONOMICS
Illustration of a globe with 'FREE WORLD ECONOMICS' written around it.

Marquis Childs

M'Arthur—Victim Of A Legend

IN her book on the Korean war, MARQUETTE Higgins passes a canny judgment on General Douglas MacArthur: "She speaks of him as being a victim of the legend of his own infatibility."

The book was written, of course, before MacArthur's dismissal and the blow-up which it touched off. In the light of what has been disclosed during the past six weeks, one might add that he is the tragic victim of the legend so carefully nurtured by the hero-worshippers who surrounded the general at his headquarters in Tokyo.

From here on out, what goes into the record of the Senate hearing is likely to be for the most part a repetition of the complete and far-reaching narrative recounted by General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in six days of testimony. In the record of those six days is the full story.

What may have led the climax to the MacArthur drama—the key to everything that has happened since—may be contained in the set of telegrams exchanged between MacArthur and the Pentagon during the first two weeks in January of this year. That, any rate, is the belief of those most familiar with the story.

As was first told in this space, the initial telegram from MacArthur on January 10 was a lengthy dispatch full of unrelieved gloom. The situation in Korea was so bad, the general reported, that it might well be necessary to evacuate the United Nations forces from a beachhead at Pusan and send many South Korean soldiers as possible to Okinawa.

This information was contrary to all reports reaching the Joint Chiefs of Staff from General MacArthur's aid staff. It was a stark and gloomy front. Nevertheless, since MacArthur was Supreme Commander, his word was final. The JCS sent a cable to him, giving him the authority to execute it if he became necessary.

But simultaneously with the dispatch of this cable, General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, and General Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air, got on a plane for Korea. Vandenberg did some reconnaissance actually ahead of the front lines. Both officers quizzed Ridgway and most of his staff.

Usual Too Late Attitude Still Prevails On Teheran

LONDON
The desperate crisis in the Middle East has ended. For some time past it has been the theme of an airborne landing in Southern Persia, rather than serious negotiations of the Iranian oil dispute, has been abandoned. The result is a situation rather like the situation that would be produced if a surgeon put aside all ideas of amputation as a treatment for gangrene.

This curious development occurs at the very moment when the British government has ordered its only parachute brigade to the Middle East. Later on perhaps it will be sent to the Persian Gulf. The idea of sending troops to Persia may be revived. There are at least two reasons for this. The first is that the British government has only faced the gangrenous potentialities of the Iranian crisis a little more than ten days ago. Since then, to earlier defense economies, the RAF is shockingly short of aircraft and any new aircraft are no longer available to be rapidly shipped to the scene of danger, as in 1946. The second reason is that the British government has not been drawn upon for Persia without incurring the gravest risks of war, such as an Egyptian attempt to seize the British base at Suez.

In short, when the British policy-makers finally began to think about sending troops to Persia, it was already too late. Eight weeks ago, the British government might easily have been got ready, just in case. Now the logistical problems of sending troops to Persia are no longer a possibility.

The second reason, which is the attitude of the American Government, is in a sense intermingled with the first. Inevitably, the American government have felt a little physical revulsion against the idea of a Persian invasion. They also felt, perhaps correctly, that they could not attempt such an enterprise without minimizing the chances of American moral support. The issue was never thrashed out at the beginning of the Iranian crisis. But American opposition to the idea was obvious from the start. Iran was sufficiently whole to give the people there an actual vote at the beginning of the whole disasteful business, until this last fatal blow.

Much Less Blabbermouthy Is What The Country Needs

BY ROBERT C. RUARK
former editor series of gratis interviews with Jack Conner and apprentice generals have spouted in order to prove their own wisdom.

Domestically, we have blabbermouthed our way to the semirule of the Communist Party and woman, with the simplest actions and manners being second-guessed at the top of everybody's lungs. Everything from child-raising to national health has been under the microscope of the ultra motive. We are known as a nation of bragrats abroad, and as a nation of blabbermouths at home.

Quote, Unquote

One criticism of modern singers, they don't entertain. Reminds us of the little girl who said that certain folk "world without end," and "I thought they said, "world without men."—Piahuurst (N. C.) Outlook.
Fire Chief C. W. "Bussy" McDaniel quotes a saying: "It is dirtiness that makes a man or mouse?—Thomson (Ga.) Free-Press.

Drew Pearson's RFC Scandal Suppressed Since 1947

\$9,000 mink coat worn by a White House secretary. Yet the mink coat has become a symbol of RFC corruption, whereas the loan to the Baltimore & Ohio on which Sam is still owed \$76,300,000 was hushed up. Significantly, the Republicans were in control of Congress when the scandal which has been exposed recently might not have happened. Furthermore, if the Republicans had been in control, the scandal would have been exposed in 1948.

Bigger Than Teapot Dome

The investigation of the B & O was conducted by Senator Tator of New Hampshire, Republican, then chairman of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. However, just as the report was finished, he was called to the bedside of his dying wife. Capheart took advantage of Tator's absence and hastily called a closed-door meeting to denigrate Tator's report. Instead of suppressing it, they might even have changed the election results in 1948.

The meeting convened July 23, 1947, at 2 P. M., and adjourned at 2:18 P. M. Here are excerpts from the secret minutes of that late meeting which, if it had not the other way, might have changed the course of political history.

Jesse Jones' Henchmen

THUS Capheart kept from the public the story of RFC corruption until four years later. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas unearthed entirely different scandals. In addition to earlier revelations, here are more shocking facts on the B & O "bankruptcy" case, as revealed in the suppressed report.
After Jesse Jones had loaned \$87,000,000 to the B & O in 1939, Jones proceeded to put some of his own favored protégés into jobs with the B & O as higher salaried officials. These included Stewart McDonald, deputy loan administrator who became B & O's chairman; Russell Snodgrass, assistant general counsel who became B & O's vice-president in charge of finance; F. L. Baukhaus, an RFC counsel, who started as executive financial assistant to Snodgrass and later became a director of the railroad. Jones' henchmen "appear on the basis of evidence before this committee to have been the result of RFC's carelessness and inattention in the handling of the B & O management which included so many RFC officials."