

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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WHY MACARTHURISM IS LOSING FORCE

IT IS A MEASURE of returning national sanity that Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's bold and dramatic program of a new strategy in the Far East created no more than a ripple of public excitement.

General Wedemeyer is not, of course, the glamorous figure that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is. Hence, his proposals would not, in any situation, attract the wide attention that the nation gave to MacArthur.

Nonetheless, he is ranked, by Republicans at least, as one of the foremost military experts on the Far East and his name has frequently been summoned in debate to bolster anti-administration arguments.

Why has his advocacy of a powerful offensive against China met a wall of silence from the Republican Party? From this distance we can only guess, but it is quite clearly slithering away.

James Reston, *New York Times* diplomatic correspondent in Washington, noted this development in a recent dispatch to his newspaper. Wrote Mr. Reston:

"From the Republican standpoint the old 1950 strategy of inaction was better than the current strategy of investigation. Before the hearings started, they had a considerable advantage. The committee, led by Mr. Acheson was a remote and unpopular figure, nursing his pride and grievances in silence. The other day, Senator Dirksen of Illinois pointed out one reason why economy proposals do not always have a lasting effect. Said Mr. Dirksen:

"Let me say to my good friend that seven times in seven fiscal years we have made reductions in the appropriations for old age assistance, and seven times in seven years the agency in charge of the administration of the activity has come back for a deficiency appropriation. That has happened every year since 1942. The cut which is proposed here is not an economy unless we can come to the end of the fiscal year and find that the cut has been made to stick."

"The reduction to which Senator Dirksen referred was a cut of \$100 million in the old-age assistance item in the appropriation for the Dept. of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies.

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BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

THE GRAIN-FOR-INDIA loan measure adopted by the House and Senate and sent to the White House this week has many points in its favor.

It provides \$100 million for the Indian Government to be used for purchasing food grain in the United States. The grant will be in the form of a loan rather than a gift, with at least \$100 million coming from funds previously appropriated to the ECA, and the balance in the form of a public debt transaction.

In negotiating the loan the ECA administrator is directed to "so far as practicable and possible, obtain for the United States the immediate and continuing transfer of substantial quantities of such (raw) materials, particularly those found to be strategic and critical."

The bill also authorizes the use of interest repayments, up to \$5 million, to encourage the exchange of information, technicians and academic students between the two countries. And it provides the money for demobilizing the cargo ships needed to carry the grain to India.

From The Shelby Daily Star

WHAT IS CONTEMPT OF COURT?

WE HAVE a great deal of admiration for Judge Wilson Warwick, now presiding over Federal court and who for so long was a Superior court judge. We have always felt his decisions were based on sound judgment, tempered with mercy.

He has just sentenced Annie Hawkins, Asheville Negro school teacher, to five months in jail for contempt of court because of her alleged conversation with Kopper Mills, a Negro juror during a case which ended in mistrial on this account.

Now tampering with a juror is serious business, and if the woman was guilty of trying to influence it we think this sentence would have been modest enough.

However, the record shows that the juror, who was also cited for contempt, was turned loose because there was no evidence the witness had talked to him about the case.

What is sauce for the goose ought to be the same for the gander.

It appears to us that either both are guilty, or neither is guilty.

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studied clumsiness, and especially when the general proved such a dramatic prosecutor in his first few days home.

"Since then, however, the Republican administration have not been so noticeably General MacArthur has retreated into his sanctuary of privilege in the Waldorf Towers. The hearings have been taken over by a parade of Administration witnesses, who have all the manpower and special information that the committee lacks behind them. And, whereas General MacArthur's charges in the hearings took over the headlines for only a few days, Marshall, Bradley, Collins, Vandenberg, Sherman, and Acheson have been in boxcar type now for weeks."

There is another reason, and it has nothing to do with party advantage. In his first day of testimony, General Wedemeyer qualified his demand for victory-or-withdrawal in these words:

"Now our military experts say—and they are much more knowledgeable than I am, and I am sure of it. If that is the consensus of our military experts, I yield humbly for their view—that we should buy our time, to continue the struggle in Korea."

There, as we see it, is the heart of the whole controversy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State, all of whom have access to full information on all phases of our global military, diplomatic strategy, are in unanimous agreement that the course we are pursuing in Korea is the wisest course, the course best fitted to our capabilities, and the course most likely to lead to a decisive victory in the worldwide struggle against Communism.

They may be wrong. But we can do other than what General Wedemeyer has done—yield to their judgment?

CONGRESSIONAL HOCUS-POCUS

ALTHOUGH the House and Senate are going through the motions of saving money here and there, there is considerable doubt that all of the "reductions" will stick.

It was made by a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee headed by Senator Chavez of New Mexico. Chided by Dirksen, Chavez admitted that Congress might reform the money in a deficiency appropriation later, but contended quite properly that his subcommittee would not be responsible.

Deficiency appropriations run into big money. Congress passed two deficiency money bills last year. The first, adopted in March, appropriated the bill would have cash and \$78 million in contract authority for nine months-short Government agencies and departments. The second, passed in June, provided \$653 million in cash and \$35 million in contract authority. They added up to \$1,505,000,000. In 1949, Congress passed three deficiency appropriations measures totaling \$1,507,228,802.

Hence, it is a bit premature to laud Congress for what appears to be substantial economy measures. Unless the savings are made to stick until the end of the fiscal year, they are not savings at all—merely a deceptive brand of financial hocus-pocus.

THE NINE ALIBI (Estelle Loomis, Richmond County Journal)

Dr. Everett listened quietly, then interrupted: "What should you do? My dear sir, do nothing. Half the people who read that paper never saw that article. Half of those who did see it failed to read it. Half of those who read it did not understand it. Half of those who did understand it did not believe it. Half of those who believed it were of no consequence anyway."

Light Attendance (Watusa Democrat)

Note of democracy at work; from the Associated Press: Washington, May 10—Secretary of Defense George Marshall played a scanty house when he took the stand today for his fourth day of Senate questioning. Of the 26 members of the two committees studying our Far Eastern policy, only eleven were on hand as Marshall resumed his testimony.

It is to be remembered that this hearing business is a fortunate casting about through the controversial foreign policy of the Government—did not take place at the behest of General Marshall,

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Collected by Bill Sharpe

TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS

Power-Driven Machines (Laurajburg Exchange)

FROM State Commissioner of Labor, Forrest H. Shuford, comes a warning that "young people under 18 years of age are prohibited by the Federal Wage and Hour Law from operating power-driven machinery." Operation of all power-driven machinery, says Mr. Shuford, is classed as a hazardous occupation.

We have no quarrel with Mr. Shuford or the Federal Wage and Hour Law in their zeal to protect young people from "hazardous occupations." But we would like to point out to the Labor Commissioner and the Law, that an automobile is one of the most dangerous of all power-driven machines. The law permits young people under 18 years of age to operate motor vehicles on the public highway.

Maybe power machines which are operated for pleasure are not dangerous while those operated productively are.

The New Alibi (Estelle Loomis, Richmond County Journal)

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or any of the other witnesses. It was the work of the national legislators, who, done so, seem to care to attend the things they produced. It is to be assumed that the eleven on hand are perhaps aided by the witness, while the fifteen absentees might be more or less agit' him. At any rate, the Government would appear to the folks to be much stronger if the folks in the legislative branch would "show up" in creditable numbers, at a time when the fate of the nation and even of civilization is said to be in the balance.

Unloved Marshall (Twin City Sentinel)

The Winston, Todd (North Carolina does not love the Mayor of Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem's Mayor was the foremost lobbyist in North Carolina to get a portion of the highway gas tax funds for the support of city streets.

Marshall Kurfees' efforts may net Winston-Salem quarter of a million dollars a year for streets.

Marshall was talking about it later. "The Governor spoke for 20 minutes," he said and fifteen minutes of that time he stood there shaking his finger in my face."

Kurfees said the thought of biting the Governor's finger did not occur to him.

A Fair Deal (Harnett County News)

John Hancock (Newspaper's "Independent" reports that Banker Robert Prince approached Under-Party-Candidate Cite Gilbert with: "I hear your opponent is giving \$10 off on a suit of clothes every vote."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," replied Gilbert. "I'll give you \$10 off on your funeral expenses if you'll vote for me."

Preach Plague (Southern Pioneer)

And we were astonished to read in the News & Observer that damage estimated at 20 per cent had been done by lung disease to the South Carolina preacher. Does this mean a lot of ministers have got athlete's foot?

Dark and Devious (Greenville News)

Municipal politics, whether in a village or a city, is a notoriously complicated affair. Even the simplest of them, in a certain manner, when an outsider who professes to cast enlightenment on the process is almost certain to demonstrate that his words have outrun his knowledge.

His Grace (Sanford Herald)

John Hancock tells about the judge who asked a defendant up before him for wife-beating: "And why did you strike your wife?"

"Defendant said 'Well, she had her back to me, the broomstick was handy, and the back door was open. So I took the chance."

Everything for Loans

STUART SYMINGTON, who inherited a lot of headaches as new head of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., is going to get a lot of money from the State by selling man-made-for-love' Boykin of Alabama.

The genial Congressman from Mobile, who gives regal demers of bear meat, raccoon and deer, seems to have had more than an inside drag with the sometimes over-generous loan agency. Already, Symington has been given a \$500,000 loan by the RFC, following disclosure that Prince had helped get a \$700,000 loan for the Mobile Paper Co. in which Boykin and his children later secured a 40 per cent interest.

On top of this, Symington has discovered that Boykin helped secure a \$450,000 loan for a lumber company to which he sells his timber. The company, State of Alabama Industries, Thomaston, Ala., had a \$300,000 overdraft at a local bank.

So the potent Congressman from Alabama helped get a loan of \$450,000 from the RFC for the lumber company, following which it paid off its draft, and had some left over to buy the Congressman's timber. Significantly, Boykin's cousin, Frank Prince, helped put this loan across.

Note: Capitol Hill it's said that Boykin should change his "Everything-is-made-for-love" motto to "Everything-is-made-for-loans."

Administrative-itis Disease Affects Many U.S. Agencies

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

ACCORDING to a Washington Post editorial, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, the disease of administrative-itis has spread its wings over a large area of the Washington bureaucracy. In a recent speech Douglas analyzed two phases of this malady.

One might be described as just plain decay—the government agency lapses into a state of aimless and profitless routine. The second form that administrative-itis takes is more complicated.

An agency set up to regulate a monopoly or near-monopoly such as the railroads; Gradually it becomes infiltrated with representatives of the industry to be regulated and they proceed to use the government for their own special purposes.

CAB INFILTRATION

The airline industry, for all its extraordinary growth, is completely controlled by the industry. The process appears to be taking place in other areas of the government which is charged with regulating the industry. At any rate, the industry seems to get just about what it wants out of government.

Defying that safest of all Senate rules about not sticking your neck out, Senator J. William Fulbright courageously dug into the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and exposed some of the abuses charged up to the taxpayer. Briefly, the Fulbright subcommittee inquired into the following:

Chairman Fulbright was questioning Harold A. Jones, then a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, on the importance of the airlines to the airlines that is concealed in mail pay they receive. Jones offered the "guess" of the Postmaster General that the shipping was one-third of the total amount. Fulbright then brought up instances in which he suggested that CAB had had a deal with the airlines. The following exchange occurred:

Fulbright: Those were cases in which the mail pay was a very substantial amount; were they not? Jones: It always is the picture, Justice. It is always there and I imagine the creditors did not

purse the road to bankruptcy because they thought we would bail them out.

The RFC subsequently underlines the North Carolina Airlines totaling \$21,000,000. Of this amount \$4,700,000 has been repaid, as Fulbright pointed out at the time. He fact that CAB had to certify to RFC that this was essential gave the account board a vested interest in seeing that the line was kept solvent. The board is responsible for fixing the amount of mail pay to individual carriers.

On April 11 the board authorized for Northwest for transporting the mail over domestic routes \$14,001,574 for the period from December 8, 1947, through December 21, 1951. This reimbursement is in addition to earlier payments made to the line for the same period.

For its transpacific operation Northwest was awarded \$14,869,000 covering this period from September 26, 1946, through December 31, 1950. This amount is less than what the board had already awarded the line for its transpacific routes in the Pacific.

DUAL ROLE

Now these sums may have nothing to do with the fact that CAB, in effect, committed itself on Northwest's transaction with RFC. But with Uncle Sam in a dual role as lender and guarantor of the loan—it is hard to see how efficiency and economy can be promoted.

So much needs to be done. In private Senator Douglas hesitates to talk about the connections, the pull and the favoritism that riddle the present regulatory system in spite of prodding and needling on the necessity for a thorough investigation of politics and deals in the shipping industry.

John Hancock has determined looked the other way.

The CAB regulations Act was intended to encourage limited competition through government regulation. But this is not possible, then the law had better be repealed and we would at least save some governmental salaries and the cost of the bodyguard of regulation that does not regulate.

Mr. Tarzian of Bloomington Is Everything The Reds Hate

BY ROBERT C. UARK

EVERY TIME one of the foreign born brains boys decides that the country is ripe only for a Billingsley, he goes to the hill with his scientific know-how. I like to dwell a little on Mr. Tarzian, a former American-born from Bloomington, Ind.

Mr. Tarzian, like my friend Sol Chan, is just beyond the pale of the far boys hate, because he demonstrates daily that a poor refuge from oppression can pool a new wave of Americanism that does not need mass pressure or socialization of everything to keep the U. S. white and illumina in the community.

NATIVE OF ARMENIA

Here's a guy who was born in 1901 in Armenia and moved to Philadelphia when he was six. His papa worked as a weaver in a textile mill. Sarks' father was a union public schools and college. His daddy branched out into a small business, a hardware store, a business and Sarks put himself through school with effort and ice cream. Plus a scholarship at Pomona.

He went to work for Altwater Kent when he was graduated. By 1929 he had been everything but him the job of chief design-and-development engineer. He later was in charge of the design of the RCA plant in Bloomington. During the war he was top technical consultant on the design of the V-7 proximity fuze.

In 1944 he struck off on his own. He started making radio and television parts on a tiny scale. His own invention, a basic TV tuner, is now being made by RCA.

He has a wife, a son and a daughter. He has 500 tenures a day, he has jumped to 5,000 a day, and his gross has gone from \$15,000 a year to \$20 million.

It is quite a boy, this fellow Tarzian. He decided that little Bloomington was not a good place for him, so he just sort of sat down and built it himself. He built the plant, the factory, the cameras, for less than \$200,000, an amazingly low figure. Six months later he was operating in the black, which is just about the top neat trick of the decade.

While operating three of his own manufacturing plants, Tarzian had decided that his state should have more and better TV, so he's building a new wave that will carry his programs to two thirds of the state. As a result of his know-how, he has an increasing TV station for any small town that wants one.

Here's a guy who analyzes his community welfare for free through his own medium of communication. The Communists would hate him. I suspect, because he uses Station WTVV for the dissemination of such insidious propaganda as news, new news and local-tenant programs.

Tarzian could be called a Bab-bitt, because he is interesting in who gets elected mayor, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has a wife and five children in the same meek white and marching line. He has a son, one occasion he took six weeks off from his very busy business to go to the USSR to see the Vassar Parson's Institute with his little boy.

I guess the Conformists would find him dull, but I like the idea that there is one scientist who may prefer to do his inventions here, in his own country, than to do his technical achievements away from Bloomington to some other quaint hamlet ending in -grad or -ow.

He is impressed with the way he brought things out in the open, hid nothing, pulled no punches. He felt this was the greatest thing he had done. He felt that most men outside the English-speaking world were not strong enough to do this.

However, he understood the MacArthur hearings in that he understood the secret to the Russians, had a had effect on our Allies. To him it seemed that we were playing poor politics.

When the people this powerful Australian publisher visited in Washington, the most useful, he felt, was a man, many Americans have never heard of—Dr. Keith Bennett, a physicist regarding Sir Keith figured that Bennett has probably done more for the USA than any other man in that he is gradually preventing the waste of our most profitable asset—the soil. Even despite his efforts, however, it is still rolling into the sea at the rate of 500,000,000 acres a year—never to come back.

Suisse Friend of USA

SIR KEITH MUIRDOCH, who owns most of the newsprint papers in Australia and is a potent friend of the United States, visited Washington the other day on one of his annual trips between London and "down under."

He was the greatest of our friends, because he gave me one of my first newspaper jobs, on the Melbourne Herald, when I was working in Australia in 1923. He was a great friend of mine, Sir Keith, and he has done a great deal of good for the USA and the world. He found us: 1. The best informed nation in the world; and 2. The nation with the freest discussion of problems in the world.