

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1952

## THE MILITARY—NOT WELFARE—STATE

WE AMERICANS love to grasp an idea, or a slogan, and shout it from the housetops until it becomes a "policy." Such was the Monroe Doctrine, which worked only because the British navy enforced it. Such was the "Open Door Policy" in China, a "policy" completely unsupported by means to enforce it which was maintained only until events in China, Russia and the British Empire made it meaningless.

It is time to recognize that the Administration of President Truman is not the "welfare state," it is primarily a military state. We have the military hardware, so, on top of our present huge armaments and tens of billions of unspent military appropriations the President proposed in his budget message yesterday that we add another \$11 billion. Thus national security would take 70 cents out of each Federal tax dollar, 60 cents going exclusively to the armed forces.

Foreign aid spending, it is proposed, should increase \$4 billion—the better way of saving into military aid. And the President gave notice in addition to the \$85.5 billion budget another \$5 or \$6 billion atomic expansion program to provide "fantastic weapons" will soon go to Congress. Social security, health and welfare account for only three per cent of the budget.

We agree basically with the Administration's policy of "containment," meeting forces, "dealing from strength" or whatever you choose to call it. It is understandable to Russia. But reliance on it alone can be disastrous. It does not at all get to the root of the problem, which is "atomach communism," the ongoing of hungry mass. We can teach the Greeks, Turks, Indo-

Chinese, Burmese, Koreans and others how to use our devastating weapons. Then, a couple years hence, when they become obsolete, we can appropriate \$10 or \$20 billion to build new weapons, and show how to use them. But, rest assured, the Moscow Communists will be around as long as stomach communism exists. And guns don't stop it.

But the popular solution offered is tanks, not technology. We teach the world how to shoot, but not how to plough.

Our military leaders set a target date for military production. "This is the minimum," they say. "But if we get it Russia should not be able to attack."

Then, as the case was this year in Europe, the target date arrives, but not all the equipment. "After then," they say hopefully, "we can begin to taper off."

We imagine the Politburo chuckles at that statement. What better way to have the U. S. spend the majority of its wealth than to put the majority of it into rapidly-outmoded weapons? What better way to waste the as yet non-Communist millions that the U. S. is the country which seeks war?

Only by espousing the ways of peace with some of the vigor and money which the Administration now seeks to put into armaments will we have any chance of having peace. Such a procedure would get a bit involved, and it would not accomplish much except to give the Southern Democratic leaders an opportunity to rebuke Mr. Truman roundly.

There's an easier way, we believe. If the people of the South don't cotton to the Democratic nominee and the Party platform, let them vote the Republican ticket in the Presidential election. A rebuke by plain, ordinary voters who had been given the clear-cut choice between opposing candidates would have a more lasting effect on the Truman wing of the Democratic Party than any scheme cooked up by politicians to deny the Democratic nominee a place on the ballot and rob the people of their free choice.

## LET THE VOTERS DECIDE

PETER MOLYNEUX Southern Weekly is one of the most strident voices of the anti-Truman movement in the South. It backed Strom Thurmond for States Rights effort in 1948, and has been busy championing the cause of revolt since Thurmond failed. It regularly reprints a batch of anti-Truman editorials, and has given wide publicity to every new sign of rebellion hatched by Southern Democrats.

If the Southern Weekly accurately represents the thinking of the rebellious Democrats in the South, the article reprinted on the cartoon on today's editorial page is quite significant. It says very clearly that Sen. Bob Taft will not carry a single Southern state if he is the Republican nominee, whereas Gen. Dwight Eisenhower will carry most Southern states if he is the nominee.

Furthermore, to show its strong preference for Eisenhower, the Weekly hopes that if the

## A NEW DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE?

MARQUIS CHILDS report that President Truman may back Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for the Democratic Presidential nomination ranks with the more interesting political rumors of the past twelve months.

Stevenson quoted John J. Nangle, Democratic national committee chairman from St. Louis, as saying Mr. Truman deserves to return from the Presidency and, if he wishes, return to the Senate. Nangle said his choice for a successor would be Stevenson. Since Nangle is close to Mr. Truman, Childs gives the remark greater implication than it appears to have.

If the Democrats are going to retire Mr. Truman, they would be hard put to find a better candidate than the Illinois Governor. Stevenson is an amateur at politics, he turned out to be a fine vote-getter, whipping President Dwight Green by a huge 572,007 margin in 1948, while Harry Truman was barely enough to win Illinois.

Stevenson is credited with having run one of the best administrations in Illinois history. Time reports that he has "alashed the Green-

padding payroll, brought in able aides, begun rehabilitation of Illinois' ptoleah highway system, improved the schools, opened the way for city manager government, started streamlining the state government."

Last week, Stevenson set the professionals back on their heels again when he made this unusual, and possibly unique, announcement that he would seek re-election.

"I invite the Republican Party to nominate the best man it can find. It is of little importance whether the next Governor of Illinois will be a Democrat or a Republican, but it is of highest importance that he finish what we have started. No matter who loses then, the people will win."

Stevenson has another political asset. He has been one of the Washington political arena, and is thus unmarred by the partisan battles that rage there.

A Democratic ticket made up of Stevenson for President and, say, Kefauver for Vice-President, would be a formidable one. And if the Republicans should nominate Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, to paraphrase Stevenson, the people will win no matter who loses.

## FOR MORE TREE FARMING

QUICKLY and without the fanfare it deserves, the Tree Farm idea is spreading across the nation. Tree Farms in three states—Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming—have recently been certified, bringing the total of participating states to 33 and representing nearly 3,400 farms of over 24 million acres.

These privately owned forests are dedicated to the production of continuous crops of wood. They are planned just as carefully and harvested just as scientifically as any other crop.

It is especially important to the whole nation that the Tree Farm idea catch hold everywhere. The forests are among our greatest natural resources, and they must be managed more wisely than they have been managed in the past if they are to be preserved for posterity.

And it is particularly important to the South which now produces 60 per cent of the annual cut of pulpwood in the United States and lends all regions in mill capacity to convert raw wood into products.

William J. McClellan, consultant for professional programs for the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, has pointed out that the South can get at least twice as much from her forests by better planning and expanded production. Industry, he adds, now recognizes the importance of trained foresters. Ten paper, pulp and fiber board

companies that in 1940 employed 47 forest employees employed 180 in 1950.

What is good for industry is good for the land owner whose acreage of standing timber is smaller than the vast holdings of the big companies. He can increase the value of his land and turn a tidy profit by boot by aligning himself with the Tree Farm movement and following the sound principles of forestry it espouses.

Sen. McFarland, the Democratic floor leader, wants a job and happy season of Congress this time. The tempo, at least, probably will come up to specifications.

Lo-Cal. Fedya Astrovich, a key man in Russia's atomic bomb program, is reported to have deserted and come to Washington. Maybe he's bringing back some of the secrets which some of our key men gave to the Soviets—Memphis Press-Scimitar.

Perhaps the reason that truth seems stranger than fiction is that we less frequently get acquainted with truth.—Dallas Tex. News.

"Jones seems to be a successful man. I suppose he made his while in the sun zone." "Not only that, but he made it from the grass that other people let grow under their feet."—Pittsburg (Tex.) Gazette.

## 'Couldn't We Let Him Do Something Besides Point?'



## Will GOP Carry South?

## Ike Can Win, Taft Can't

(An Editorial In The Southern Weekly)

THERE will be 1,230 votes in the Democratic National Convention this year, so that 618 votes will constitute a majority. It will require at least 618 votes, therefore, to nominate the candidate for President and Vice President or to adopt the platform or any resolution. It will require at least 618 votes to restore the two-thirds rule or to adopt a resolution redefining the party rights. The eleven states of the so-called "solid" South will have 320 votes, not counting Oklahoma and Kentucky in that category. To have the convention adopt any of the suggestions, the delegates from these eleven Southern states must win the support of 290 additional votes among the delegates from outside the South.

On the other hand, fourteen states, including Oklahoma and Kentucky, have a clear majority of the votes. The other twelve states in this group are New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Wisconsin, and Indiana. These fourteen states will have 618 votes in the convention.

It is not likely, therefore, that the Southern delegates will succeed in having any part of their program adopted by the convention. What course will the Southern Democrats follow then?

This is a momentous question, because the outcome of the Presidential election and the future of our country may depend on the answer to it.

"Having made a fight for a platform and a candidate acceptable to Texas, and if we lost both," said Governor Shivers, in an answer to the question, "then it would be my duty as Governor and as a titular head of the Democratic Party in Texas to report back in detail to the people of Texas and determine what their instructions were."

Exactly. Senator Byrd said practically the same thing in his Seima speech. After enumerating the proposals Southern delegates should make at the national convention, Senator Byrd said:

"If these requests are denied, we can take counsel among ourselves and determine our course. It would be presumptuous of me to establish a program of action. It would be unrealistic at this time for any of us to chart precisely our 1952 course. We must meet the conditions as they develop. But, above all, I repeat, the Southern states must keep themselves free to take whatever effective action they may see necessary for our fundamental freedoms."

This is the only position that any responsible Southern Democratic leader could take consistently prior to the national convention itself.

However, this does not mean that we must wait until after the convention to discuss the possible courses of action open if Southern demands are denied. There would be three possible courses.

1. Southern Democrats could conclude that nothing further should be done, and that the ticket nominated by the national convention should be supported.

2. The Democrats in the various Southern states could nominate the nominee of the Republican Party as the Democratic nominee within their respective states.

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## Taft Is Losing Strength In South Since Ke's Statement

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSTON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general political burlesque, too little attention is being paid to news from the South since the Louisiana last week. By the time the Louisiana primary election is held, the struggle for the Republican nomination in brief, the Southern delegates rounded up by the forces of Sen. Robert A. Taft show signs of not staying rounded up after all.

As everyone ought to know, the traffic in Republican delegates from the South is the only branch of the trade in human flesh not outlawed by the 14th Amendment and the Mann Act. The leading practitioners for many years have been John Marshall, a Washington lawyer and longtime Taft friend. By the exertions of Marshall and other Taft lieutenants, the Taft forces have come into every convention from 1940 onwards with a nice lot of human cattle from the Southern states.

In the current struggle, the Taft camp claims to have secured over 150 Southern delegates already. This herd, if not dispersed before convention time, will be a Taft asset every bit as important as the Illinois and Ohio delegations.

The facts constitute a criticism of Senator Taft, since the supporters of every other Republican candidate seek Southern delegates in precisely the same manner and merely enjoy the superior skill of the Taftian experts. Political human nature being what it is, human nature, the distinctly South-quadrantal struggle for Southern delegates is an inevitable result of the immense over-representation of the one-party South in the Republican convention. At the same time, there is no doubt at all that serious losses in the Southern delegations will be expected with a serious setback the Taft movement can suffer.

## ALL THIS TURNS OUT TO BE

All this turns out to be significant all the stirrings in the South since Gen. Dwight Eisenhower was elected. It is a Republicanism and his candidacy. Because the Long dynasty struggle to corporate itself with the Louisiana drama of the recent Louisiana primary, no one has even noticed that the Taft forces have been simultaneously suffered a heavy setback.

## THE SECOND COURSE

Whether the second course, that of placing the Republican nominee on the Democratic ticket in the Southern states, should be adopted will depend very largely on the identity of the Republican candidate.

The third course would involve an effort to throw the election of the President into the House of Representatives, and this course should be avoided if possible.

But unless the Republicans nominate a candidate the Democrats of the Southern states are willing to put on their ticket as their own, a Southern Democratic ticket will be absolutely necessary.

At this writing, the two leading contenders for the Republican nomination are Sen. Robert A. Taft and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Of these two there is no question as to which Southern Democrats will prefer. The latter Gallup poll of Southern voters only (published Nov. 24th) showed that in a choice between Truman and Taft, 48 per cent preferred Truman and only 35 per cent preferred Taft, with 17 per cent undecided, while in a choice between Truman and Eisenhower, 50 per cent preferred Eisenhower and only 36 per cent preferred Truman, with 10 per cent undecided.

All other available information bears out this result. Taft would not carry a single Southern state, Eisenhower would carry most of the Southern states.

Southern Democrats, therefore, and especially Texas Democrats, want the Republicans to nominate Eisenhower. That's the simple solution of the problem of getting all supporters of constitutional government and a free economy united in support of a single ticket. That's the "political realignment" that is possible in the general election of November. If the Republicans nominate Eisenhower two weeks before the Democratic National Convention meet, a clear-cut Southern revolt at the latter convention doubly certain. And the state Democratic Party in each of the states making the Southern revolt against the Democratic Party will promptly nominate Eisenhower as their own candidate.

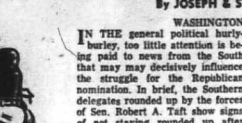
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Southern Republicans, and especially Texas Republicans, are facing a test in this matter. If they Southerners, or simply Yankee-minded residents in Southern states? Will they co-operate to make the Southern revolt against the Taft Deal Administration successful? It's up to them.

(See editorial, "Let The Voters Decide.")

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## Southern Democrats Impatiently Wait For Truman To Speak Out

By RALPH MCGILL  
In The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southern Democrats and Congressmen who want to see the Democratic Party held together are doing what is referred to as a "wait and see" campaign. They are waiting for President Truman to announce his stance.

There is more anti-Truman feeling among Southern states' political leaders this year than there was four years ago. This is largely because it is believed that Truman has and has behind it men of greater stature and position than the general worry crowd that pushed him to the White House. With a few exceptions that leadership was weak and bad.

If President Truman should be the nominee this year the Southern revolt will be widespread and a mass withdrawal from the party if he isn't going to be the candidate then those Congressmen and Senators who have the Party interest at heart need to be interested in what he has to say.

In some Southern states those who offer election as delegates to the party for whom they are going to vote.

They can't announce for President Truman because he isn't going to be the candidate. They will be the device of a favorite son fill the bill. There will be too much sympathy that this means merely a claim to have.

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The improbable appearance of two Republican candidates for Lieutenant Governor caused a Republican primary also to be held in the Louisiana last week. By some quirk in the Louisiana law, the voting was limited to New Orleans delegates rounded up by the forces of Sen. Robert A. Taft show signs of not staying rounded up after all.

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