FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1952

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE PLAN

AS A structural change. President Tru-man's proposed reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue makes good

Bureau of Internal Revenue makes good

The Bureau has been plagued with a complex and cumbersome command system at the
Washington level, and with a widely-scattered
unmanageable array of field offices at the
local level. The President would streamline
the lop command by making three assistant
commissioners directly responsible for three
separate divisions under the Commissioner
of Internal Revenue. At the local level, he
would abolish the 64 collectors of internal
revenue and the 200 field offices, and substitute not more than 25 district offices under district commissioners. The district commissioners would be given some of the authority now centralized in Washington.
The Bureau has also been weakened by
inefficient, incompetent, and district offimental proposes to minimize the commissionerwho was the commissionership under Civil Service, making all positives the procument of the service, making all posiments return and the commissionership under Civil Service, making all posiments the fromman wants to set up a

Beathe Mr. Truman wants to set up a

ership under Civil Service, making all posi-tions career jobs. Finally, Mr. Truman wants to set up a separate and independent inspection service to keep close tab on the operation of the Bureau, and the performance of the Bureau, and the performance of the been encouraged to the property of the been encouraged and the performance of the service of the performance of the performance of the service of the performance of the performance of the service of the performance of the performance of the service of the performance of the performance of the performance of the service of the performance of t

A structural change, no matter how effi-cient the new system, will not be enough.

cient the new system, will not be announ-however.

The blanketing of present employees with Civil Service status will not make competents out of incompetents, or honest men out of dishonest men. Before all employees are given the protection of Civil Service, a thorough check should be made on each individual to be sure that he is qualified

thorough check should be made on each individual to be sure that he is qualified for the job he holds. Furthermore, the suspicions of the American people will not be quieted until Mr. Truman removes from office both Activation of the Control of t

A REPORT ON GOING FORWARD

A REFORM SCOTTS annual report appeared to accentuate the positive, if it seemed to emphasize the achievements of his first three years in effice instead of the year 1055 alone, then an explantion may be at hand. This year North Carolina will have a Democratic primary. The Governor does not yet have a candidate to push the Go Forward philosophy in opposition to the formidable William Unstead of Durham. But if and when he gets one, that candidate will find in the annual report much useful campaign material.

material.

That having been said, it is only fair to point out that the Scott report fairly represents the positive achievements of the past, even if it does pass over lightly some of the problems of the future—problems such as modernizing our disploidate primary read system. Writing and enforcing an adequate highway safety code, attracting more indutry in the face of what appears to be rather high corporation taxes, improving our educational resources, and the like.

The Governor may reason that these will

tional resources, and the like.

The Governor may reason that these will be problems of his successor, and of the 1863 General Assemble of the resonance of the 1863 General Assemble of the right. But they need resolutioning if only to temper the otherwise spectacular results of three years listed in the annual report.

Nor is spectacular too strong a word. In building roads, new schools, rural utilities, state institutions, hospitals, ports, mental in-

stitutions, tourist facilities—in these and many other tangible aspects of a state's progress, North Carolina has set a fast pace since January, 1940. Some of the growth would have occurred anyway; much of it, however, was due to the stubborn, hard headed insistence of Mr. Scott, who lidd his own has headed insistence of Mr. Scott, who lidd his own has he hough. The annual report is packed with interesting facts and figures. A great deal of money has been spent and, on the whole, spent wheely, And it has been the Governor's good fortune that the economy of the state and the nation did not go into a recession, as many experts predicted in late 1948, but instead spiraled upward under the impact of the hung defense effort and the foreign aid programs. Thus he was able to report all bits paid and plenty of cash in the bank, is spite of the heavy outlay of state funds.

This newspaper, a strong the bank, is spite of the heavy outlay of state funds.

This newspaper, a strong that have a senting the project. This is not to say that he was entirely right and we were entirely wrong, for the long-range demand of the extended services may yet place North Carolina in an embarrassing financial predictement. It is to say, as graciously as we know how, that the Go Forward program has gone forward in spite of many obstacles and that, at the moment, it appears to have clear saling through the balance of the Scott Administration, at least.

THE DIPLOMATIC LITVINOFF is wanted to emphasize its displeasure over the lack of such a pledge. Mr. Litvinoff's very existence since World War II attests to his diplomatic skill. It is not the custom, in the USSR, to-turn old horses out to pleasant pasture after their usefulness is over. But, without official position for about axy sers, the old diplomat managed to stay in semi-official favor, and rated a big oblituary in Proeda and a proces-sion of bigwig official mourners led by Gromyke.

TO THE GRAVE, with the body of Maxim Litvinoit, went one of the last symbols of the days of amicable, if restrained, Soviet-U. S. relations. It was Litvinoit, considered pro-Western by Soviet standards, who gained diplomatic recognition for his country by the U. S. He won fame and respect as a plain-spoken diplomat at the League of Nations. His ambasadorship to Washington during World War II sided Russia in obtaining lend-lease material.

material.

Twice, however, he was apparently sacrificed to Soviet foreign policy shifts. In 1309, while dickering for a Franco-British alliance, the was abruply replaced as foreign minister by Molotov, shortly before the announcement of the Stain-Hitler Pact. Again, in 1943, he was recalled from Washington after the Quebec Conference, apparently because he had not received an Anjo-American piedge of a second front in Europe, or because Rus-

BELT OR SUSPENDERS?

THE old "Button, button, who's got the question is not who's got the button." game has a new twist now. The question is not who's got the button, but who put them, six buttons per pair, on C. Janis. Congressman Merblad of Oregon received complaints from a soldier. All these buttons, said the G. I, but to assupenders. Inefficiency and misplanning were charged. Someone figured the Army is buying it million buttons, but they just aren't worth a button as long as the Army issues belts but no burces. There probably is a button loobly in Washington, but we went even hint that it is responsible for this apparent waste. The six buttons on G. I. pants, we had believer from mrs the way of the Sam Income bell. After all millitary fashion does change. Roman soldiers used to sport goalest, but after a bunch of morthern barbarians gleefully dragged the legionnaires zround by said goalest the full shaw was ordered. Likewise in more recent times, probably, some enterprising asoleur sneaded into a nemerous production of the properties of the propension of the propension of the propension of the propension of the premissible as long as they are covered by a field sécket. Perhaps suspenders are used so soldom that the buttons should be abol-**BELT OR SUSPENDERS?** ished, but we won't worry about that Sena-tor Johnson's Preparedness subcommittee and Senator Maybank's Defense Production Committee will probably investigate the

The important thing, it seems, is that the pants stay up, no matter what kind of device

Gromyko.

Perhaps he was just kept around in case he could war slackened, in which case he could have been sent to Washington as a supposed indication of return to the "good old days" of Soviet-U. S. relations. But at any rate, his comfortable existence during six years of unemployment and increasing Soviet based of the Western Soviet S

any rave, his comfortable existence during sis-years of unemployment and increasing Soviet hatred of the Westerners he used to pal around with was probably the biggest diplo-matic victory of his life.

A lady on the radio was discussin' her husband. She said he's a very proud man. The first time she ever saw him he was standin' out in the country on a little hill with his arms folded. His hair was blowin' in the breeze—and he was too proud to go get it.—Amorillo (Tex.) Globe-Timez.

They never leave you alone. A man in Welland, Ontario, condemned to hang for murder, has been ordered to pay a debt of \$1,700.—LaGrange (Ga.) Daily News.

When it gets above \$50, tobacco certainly should not be called a "weed".—
Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.

President Truman says the Bureau of Internal Revenue will become a "blue ribbon" agency. It will be interesting to watch how blue ribbon is derived from red tape.

Taft-Truman Disagreements Exceed Agreements 2 to 1

By Congressional Courier's

By Congressional Courier's

Work of the vival political parties. President Truman and Sensitor Tott, disagree?

They tangled man and Sensitor Tott, disagree?

They tangled man and sensitor Tott, disagree?

They tangled man and sensitor to the sensitive incompant twelve years, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of their stands and Sensite voting records.

Of a key issues that came to 1930 through 1851, Truman and Taft were in disagreement on 44 reenty-two times they agreed; and once in 1848, the position of Sensite page of the Sensite page of the Republicans in the Sensite page often than did Trumert Tor-the Democrata.

ment for the Democrats.

The Democrats are the public of the search end of the public of the search end of the public of the pub

Senate's only announced Presiden-	to underdeveloped areas, cuts in the European Recovery Program,
tial candidate, either shared or shaped the position of the majority of the Senate Republicans on 59 of the 67 issues. He disagreed with	the European Recovery Program, continuing the reciprocal trade program with the "peril point" amendment added to protect do- mestic industry, the British loan and the Bretton Woods interna-
of the Senate Republicans on 59 of	program with the "peril point"
the 67 issues. He disagreed with his party's majority on eight.	amendment added to protect do-
his party's majority on eight. The stand of Truman, titular head of the Democratic Party and ISS candidate-apparenemers. ISS candidate-apparenemers is times, or posed to the party majority in 13 instances. SHARPLY DIVIDED. Moreover, the two party leaders have been very m uch at odds. ———————————————————————————————————	amendment added to protect do- mestic industry, the British loan and the Bretton Woods interna- tional monetary agreement. HCUSING, EDUCATION In the fields of education and housing, in which the two show most agreement at the present
head of the Democratic Party and	tional monetary agreement.
1952 candidate-apparent, was with	HOUSING, EDUCATION
that of most Senate Democrats 53	In the fields of education and housing, in which the two show
iority in 13 instances.	must agreement at the present
SHARPLY DIVIDED	most agreement at the present time. Taft has changed his pre- vious stands to parallel those of
Moreover, the two party leaders	vious stands to parallel those of
on several controversial topics	
on several controversial topics foreign policy, where they disagreed on ten of fourteen issues; economic controls, where they divided on every one of six issues; labor, in disagreement on four of six; defense, four of six; farm	comprehensive Federal programs in both fields, he has more recent- ly sponsored legislation providing for such aid.
agreed on ten of fourteen issues;	ly sponsored legislation providing
economic controls, where they di-	for such aid.
vided on every one of six issues; labor, in disagreement on four of six; defense, four of six; farm legislation, four of six; economy and spending, five of six, and on monopoly, states rights and security, where they never agreed in the course of five Senate show-	Taft has voted for cloture many times, and Truman also has fa-
of six; defense, four of six; farm	vored cloture (limitation of Senate
legislation, four of six; economy	debate) as a means of pushing
monopoly states rights and secu-	civil rights legislation through the
rity, where they never agreed in	supported a new Senate cloture
the course of five Senate show-	rule in 1949 which makes limita-
downs.	Taxt has worst for colute many times, and Truman also has fa- worst cloture (limitation of Senata colute) civil rights lexislation through the civil rights lexislation through the supported a new Senate cloture rule in 1949 which makes limitation of debate in the Senate harder to invoke than ever. Truman vipor-ously projected the new rule.
Disparities have been so great, CQ found, that if both these vet- eran-but virile—campaigners are candidates in 1952, voters will have	to invoke than ever. Truman vigor- ously protested the new rule, which choked off an Administra- tion attempt to push a Fair Em- ployment Practices Act through
eran-but virile-campaigners are	which choked off an Administra-
candidates in 1952, voters will have	tion attempt to push a Fair Em-
to choose between on Nov. 4.	Congress.
some sharply opposing policies to choose between on Nov. 4. CQ found some broad areas of agreement between Truman and	Taft has favored, in the past,
agreement between Truman and	cuts in such well-known programs
Taft, however.	
once in the course of six housing	But they both were in favor of
and education issues; twice in six	extensive revision of the federal
civil rights votes, and split half	as school lunch and rivers and harbors and flood control projects. But they both were in favor of extensive revision of the federal social security program in 1950.
Stands of both were made known	TAXES, CONTROLS
on virtually every issue of ma-	Taft has shown a consistent dis-
jo- importance that developed	gram designed to control infla-
since the threatening days before	tion. Truman was particularly op-
on all the 67 big issues, Truman	posed to two Republican backed
Taft, however. They were in disagreement only once in the course of six housing and education issues; twee in six and education issues; twee in six the time on six key tax decisions. Stands of both were made known on virtually every issue of major importance that developed since the threstening days before World War II. Taft was recorded on all except a 1940 ballot on federal aid to education.	Tatt has snown a consistent us- like for the Administration's pro- gram designed to control infla- tion. Truman was particularly op- posed to two Republican backed amendments to the 1951 Defense Production Act which Taft s up-
eral aid to education. ON 17 MAJOR ISSUES When the list of issues was nar-	
When the list of issues was nar-	slaughtering quotas and a provision
	that cost increases be passed on to
tance, CQ found that the percent- age of disagreement between Tru- man and Taft still held. On sev-	that cost increases be passed on to consumers. Likewise, Taft has been strongly opposed to Truman tax measures calling for higher corporate and income taxes. As an influential member of the Senate Finance Committee, Taft has fought hard to cut down or curtail the President's tax expossals. In their years as Senators of the consumer
man and Taft still held. On sev-	opposed to Truman tax measures
enteen issues of far-reaching im-	calling for higher corporate and in-
man and Taft still held. On seventeen issues of far-reaching importance, the two were in disagreement on nine. On two others—1951 tax hikes, and fair employment practices—they were in partial accord on programs but did not agree	come taxes. As an influential mem-
ment on nine. On two others—1951	mittee. Taft has fought hard to cut
practices-they were in partial ac-	down or curtail the President's tax
cord on programs but did not agree	proposals. In their years as Sen-
on extent.	down or curtail the President's tax proposals. In their years as Sen- ate colleagues, however, Truman and Taff were in agreement on such major tax votes as pay-as- you;go and the 1944 tax bill which President Roosevelt vetoed. In recent years they have had extreme differences in the field
They were in agreement on six issues — the European Recovery Plan, Federal aid to education, a comprehensive Federal housing	such major tax votes as pay-as-
Plan, Federal aid to education, a	you go and the 1944 tax bill which
comprehensive Federal housing	President Roosevelt vetoed.
coverage Defense Production Act	extreme differences in the field
(a proposal for its extension), and for cloture, or limitation on Senate	extreme differences in the field of labor legislation, but they voted together on some major labor
for cloture, or limitation on Senate	
debate. Here are the Truman-Taft disa-	legislation while Senate colleagues.
greements, in nine legislative	of the Truman Administration to
fields, on the 67 important issues.	repeal the Taft-Hartley Act which
greements, in nine legislative fields, on the 67 important issues. The first figure is the total num- ber of issues, the second the dis-	legislation while Senate colleagues. It has been one of the prime aims of the Truman Administration to repeal the Taff-Hartley Act which went on the statute books in 1947. ANTLABOR SPY BILL.
agreements.	As Senate colleagues they both favored passage of an anti-labor spy bill, and Presidential authority
Issues Disagreed	favored passage of an anti-labor
Agriculture 6 4 Civil Rights 6 2 Defense 6 4	spy bill, and Presidential authority
Defense 6 4	spy bill, and Presidential authority to seize struck defense plants. They both opposed, in 1944, legisla- tion requiring labor unions and other tax-exempt lorganizations to
Foreign Policy 14 10	tion requiring labor unions and
Economic Controls 6 6	other tax-exempt organizations to
Economy, Spending. 6 5	file financial reports.
Housing, Education 6 1	their major differences have been
Monopoly, States	over the draft - Taft opposed se-
Rights and Security 5 5	lective service in 1941 - the initia-
Taxes 6 3	other tax-exempt organizations to file financial, reports. In the field of defense legislation their major differences have been over the draft — Taft opposed se- lective service in 1941 — the initia- tion of universal military training and cuts in military funds. The agriculture program out-
Totals 67 44	The agriculture program out-
ON PORFIGN POLICY	Constant of
The survey showed sharp dis-	Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan,
The survey showed sharp dis- agreements on foreign policy but even in this field the differences	has never come to a vote in the
even in this field the differences	lined by Truman's Secretary Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, has never come to a vote in the Senate, but Taft has lambasted the plan as "socialistic" on many oc-
sometimes were ones of degree. For example, both favored the au-	casions in the past two years.
campie, com constant	
Drew Pearson's	Taft's Ohio
Diew redison 3	I att s Unio
Merry-Go-Round	
	WASHINGTON safe deposit

be honored.

Truman and Taft usually have been poles apart on foreign policy, with a few notable exceptions such as approval of ERP. Greek-Turkish aid, and displaced persons legislation.

ish aid, and displaced persons legislation.

During 1981, they carried on antions wide debate through the authors with the second of the secon



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.

New Year's Resolution

CHARLOTTE

Editors. The News:

"PHIS is my New Year's Resolution. Try to be
I good and kind, and love the selfish and sarcastic—a thing that is as hard for mortal man
do as ever confronts him. May I be able to promote goodwill, courtesy and kindness to many disagreeable and indifferent human beings in 1952. Editors. THE NEWS:

As I serve others I serve myself. After all, we are just servants, so let's be Stewards of the Lord's Vineyard and hear it said in the end—"well done." No one lives to himself and most assuredly he cannot die by himself.

Let's be friends. Let's love one another as He has loved us. In this humble man's opinion we cannot afford to do less; and by God's help and leadership let us not fail. -W. A. JACKSON.

Why The GOP Is Impotent CHARLOTTE

ern states?

First: Ostracism practiced by national Republican leaders against Republicans of the South. National Republican part of the National Republican and West and, while advocating principles acceptable to Southerners—dignity of the individual, the sacredness of contracts and inviolability of property—in some instances contained planks inimical to Southern sentiment.

stained planks inimical to Southern sentiment.

Second: It is a practice of Northern and Western Republican aspirants to the Presidency to come, or send their emissaries, into the South every four years offering jobs for delegates. This throws all the power and influence of the national problems administrations and the problems administrations that the problems administrations higher ambition than local Federal jobs. In this way a Southern Republican, so far as the national Party is concerned, is damned to obscurity, party control is put in the hands of medicore people, and party success at the polis is ignored.

poins is agroved.

Third: There has not been a Republican leader of the South appointed to the Cabinet, or as Ambassador, or to the Supreme Court for 75 years. (Farker was named for Supreme Court by Hoover, that when the appointment reached the Senate, Hoover backed down, and there was no confirmation). Men of first rank morally and intellectually will not contend in party politics where there is no hope of commensurate reward or recognition. Thus

the leadership of the Republican Party in North Carolina, and every other Southern state, is reduced largely to seekers for local Federal jobs, party riders, as it were, and beneficiaries of Federal office holders.

control of the desired party in the people of the country, successfully challenge Demonstrate of the people of the country, successfully challenge Demonstrate of the people of the country, successfully challenge Demonstrate oligarchic power, and win the support of the voters who do not now vote, it must discard the voters who do not now vote, it must discard the the people of the voters who do not now vote, it must discard the the beautiful of the voters, by which it has been controlled during the long pears of its defeat and impotence, and place control of the party where it belongs—in the hands of the long-suffering loyal voters date in the primary pears of the defeat and impotence, and place control of the party where the belongs—in the hands of the long-suffering loyal voters date in the primary pears of the period of the peri

with local Federal Jobs.

The Republican Party fit the South will never each its potential under the present method of election and a haident by which at present method of electing the half of Republican voters are distranchised in the Southern states. It must fight for a popular method of electing the President. Then it will come into its own and there will be Republican electors from Southern states. That man power and Southern Republicans will be listened of national power.

Southern Party for the Party for the president the state of national power.

of national power.

Southern Republican leadership would immediately rise in quality and ability on a level with leadership in the two-party states where Republican sapirs, and reasonably, to Governorships, Senton Democratic Party in the South would be strengthered and purified. At present Democratic leadership in the South has only to compete with local Federal job hunting leadership. Then it would have hopeful, able and ambitious men with whom to cross swords in the political areas and the South and the country would profit thereby. So like

-HOYT EAVES.

Greetings To The Staff

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Taft's Ohio Manager Careless With Funds WASHINGTON

MEMBERS of the Senate Elections Committee are serving and republicant in the 1800 Ohio campaign possible violations of the corrupt practices act by both acreas and Republicant in the 1800 Ohio campaign when the senators who listened to testimony in the Ohio probe were shocked at the wasten disregard of the law both by Tat's campaign manage method to contribute 55,000 to John L. Lewis committee supporting Jumpin' Joe Ferguson, Democrat.

Both Tate and Eaton are bit business men, with plenty of lawyers to give some loss device; no investigating years of the property of the senate committee supporting. Yet the Senate committee found Tate not only neglected to keep a record of contributions in his private hank box, but couldn't account for \$100.00 cc impaign. Testifying under oath, Tate admitted eashing campaign checks and keeping the nunsed cash in a safety deposit box at the Fifth Third Unon Trust Co. of Cincinnati.

Personal Strongbox

"A ND that box was taken in the name of whom?" asked
A Sen. Tom Hennings, Missouri Democrat.

"Ben E. Tate." replied Ben E. Tate.

"And what did you keep in it, Mr. Tate." pressed

Hennings.

"I don't mean your individual safe deposit box," interrupted Henning. "Was there one for the campaign?"

"I had two boxes." Take fidgeted.
"Well, was there one box used for the campaign?"

"I mean these boxes belong to me. I used my own
box for the campaign, Take came out with it.
"You did keep the campaign funds in your own

safe deposit boxes?" asked the Senator from Missourl incredulously.

deposit Borger: Backet in Sensatu Itilia States deductions.
"That is right," admitted Tale.
"And cash money, was it?" Hennings asked.
"Yes," nodded Talt's money raiser.
"Web, Mr. Tale" demanded Hennings.
"So that I could take the money out and buy drafts."
Tates only explanation.

Unreported Funds

Unreported Funds
"None of that was ever reported either?" inquired Hennings.
"That was reported when we . . " stammered Tate. Then he checked himself and shrugged. "No, I am sorry. I don't know whether it was ever report much was kept in hand of the standard of the stan

nation.
"Yes," nodded Tate.
"Yes," nodded Tate.
"Did you write covering letters?" asked Hennings.
"I don't think I asked them to acknowledge receipt,
I transmitted some by mail, some I gave to the my

"I don't think I assess own."

I transmitted some by mall, some I gave to useexplained Tate.

"And do you know where any of those covering let
ters are?" the Missourian hammitted.
"No. I do not." Tate flustered. "They might have been
destroyed with the other files, the letters."
"Who destroyed these letters?" demanded Hennings.
"Some of the people in my office that I had in
structed them to do," admitted Tate with amazing
frankness.

**The of the purpose of distribution to

"The hands and

"That was reported when we . . . " stammered Tate. Then he checked himself and shrugged: "No, I am sorry, foot know whether it was ever reported."

"And you have no record of how much was kept in the bocast," has mered the Missouri Senator. "No," confessed on the party of the several committees and you report; asked Hennings. "No, the record would be in those committees, did you report;" asked Hennings. "No, the record would be in those committees, and you have no extend them."

"No, the record would be in those committees, and you have several committees want through your hands for use in the candidacy of Senator Tate reported them."

"No, the record would be in those committees, and you have no extend them."

"No, the record would be in those committees, and you have no extend them."

"Will you for use the mander of the same them in the standard of the same them in the candidacy of Senator Tate reported them."

"What is the nature of that understanding." Hennings inquired weetly.

"It was just I know these people, and I just."

"That is right," admitted to Tate record would be a mount?" Hennings kept firing.

"That is right," admitted to Tate record would be in the sandard trace. "You hope the protect it," corrected Gillette, was been constituted to the control of the same transported to the control of the purpose of distribution to the several committees went through your hands for use in the candidacy of Senator Tate to for re-level on in 1900" broke in Chairman Guy Gillette, "Will you not re-prove the committees, and you have no record whatever of any of these amounts?" Hennings kept firing.

"That is right," admitted the Tate transported the provided the provided the provided the provided the purpose of distribution to the several committees went through your hands for use in the candidacy of Senator Tate transported the several committees." "Will you not re-provided the committees, and the provided the committees, and the purpose of distribution to the several committees, and the purpose of distribution

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