

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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MORE ABOUT JOB CLASSIFICATION

COUNCILMAN Basil Boyd has come out flatly against a proposed job classification plan for City employees. He said that his full statement. Either he misunderstands what is proposed, or we misunderstand it.

He says the proposal came from the Chamber of Commerce.

True. But the proposal has also been made by The News from time to time in the past. The source of the suggestion is not so important as its merit, however.

He says he doesn't want to hire any team of "experts" to set it up.

That's not essential, of course. But if any plan for Charlotte is to be in line with the best municipal plans elsewhere in the nation, and if the salary scales and working conditions are to be competitive with private employment in this area, someone with some experience in the field should be consulted. It doesn't matter where the consultant comes from.

He says the classification and salary schedules would have to be approved by the State Legislature.

We don't understand it that way. The Legislature would simply authorize and direct the Council to establish a job classification system. This was suggested by City Manager Yancey simply to give some permanence to the system. Mr. Yancey has seen similar plans in other cities tossed aside after the election of a new city governing board. He makes the point that it would be a waste of time and money to establish the system only to have it tossed aside after the next election.

The proposal is really quite simple. Its purpose is to determine the worth of each job in the municipal government, and to pay jobholders accordingly. It insures the jobholder against being underpaid; it protects the taxpayers from overpayments. The record of salary increases shows the need for a better plan.

In 1943, it was 5 per cent.
In 1944, it was 5 per cent.
In 1945, some minor salary adjustments.
In 1946, it was 15 per cent.
In 1947, it was \$15 a month.
In 1948, it was \$15 a month.

In 1949, 6 per cent for some jobs, 3 per cent for others.

A PARTY, LIKE GRASS, MUST HAVE ROOTS

NOTING the unprecedented activity by Presidential candidates in Dixie, the Washington Post concludes that "the South-ern revolt at last has made the area below the Potomac doubtful territory and has advanced the day when the twoparty system may be a reality."

That's a safe enough conclusion. The defeat of such Democratic leaders as Governors Byrnes, Kennon and Shivers, and coolness or aloofness of men like Senators Byrd and Willis Smith have certainly "advanced the day" of a two-party system. It is still far off, however.

The "Presidential Republican" (a registered Democrat who votes Republican in national elections) has long been accepted in the South. For years, he kept his vote a secret. Today it is more respectable, even fashionable in some areas, to be an outspoken Presidential Republican. Nor is there any conflict of conscience, since many Southern Democrats are closer to the national Republican Party on domestic issues than they are

to the Democratic Party of Harry Truman.

Even so, there will never be a real two-party system in the South until the Republican Party strength is built up at the grass roots. This will be done and often discussed by the Democratic legislatures have prescribed many of legal instruments for holding the Republicans in check. And the "satchel vote" practices in Southern Republicanism have been used to aggressive expansion of the party rolls.

A longtime advocate of a strong two-party system for the South, The News welcomes the activity of Democrats for Eisenhower. While that activity moves down to the Congressional, state and local level, however, the South will never exercise its full political power.

Independents, whatever their preference in the current Presidential campaign, should encourage the development of two responsible parties in the South. For without a real choice, the independent voter cannot be truly independent.

THE ROLE OF BIPARTISAN COMMISSIONS

IN his Memphis speech last week General Eisenhower expanded his views on agriculture. It was a forward-looking address, in which he emphasized planning for a program to replace the planning now in effect. And when I say bipartisan, I mean bipartisan.

This was not the first time General Eisenhower suggested the bipartisan commission approach to better government. In his "security and solvency" speech in Baltimore on Sept. 28, he advocated creation of a bipartisan civilian-soldier commission early next year to restudy the entire operation of the Defense Department.

Nor, indeed, are the Republican Party and General Eisenhower the only believers in such fact-finding and policy-suggesting bodies. President Truman has relied heavily on them.

There was, of course, the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. And the National Security Training (UNET) Commission, headed by the late Republican Congressman from New York, James Wadsworth.

are filled with dusty unexecuted recommendations of bipartisan commissions.

However, Congressmen are inclined to give more weight to the views of such a group than to those of a Cabinet member or other official of the Administration in power. Further, the commission fills a gaping hole in our governmental structure, caused by the refusal of Congress to equip itself with the means for adequately studying the problems which come before it. And the bipartisan commission approach, when applied to national issues, lifts them at least partly out of the mud of partisan campaign politics.

An agricultural commission, including men of such angry divergence as Jim Patton, president of the Farmers Union and Allan Kline, president of the Farm Bureau, is sure to provide plenty of fireworks. But they and the other farm leaders might as well start hammering out their differences now within the framework of a commission. It can narrow down their differences and collect facts and opinions which will be of great aid to Congress.

And, while we're on the subject—creation of a similar group in the field of foreign policy is long overdue.

The best combination for a woman is an old hand, a young heart and a baby face—Greenlee (Tenn.) Sun.

One reason few preachers ever buy second-hand automobiles is because they don't have the vocabulary to run them—Caribed (N. M.) Current-Argus.

Those Dam Train Whistles Again!



People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but will be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors.

Likes 'Political Fare'

Editors, The News: I HAVE thanks for including "Political Fare for Tonight" on the radio page.

—MISS JANE CALDWELL

The Knife For Johnny Reb

Editors, The News: I SEE your paper has endorsed General Eisenhower. Every vote you Southerners give the Republicans is just like sticking a knife in the back of every soldier who died in the Civil War fighting the Republicans.

—MRS. CORDVE

Wants News Only

Editors, The News: I HAVE read your paper for a number of years and get lots of pleasure from it. The feature page, news section and comics are grand, but this is not meant to be primarily a complimentary letter. I want to state my disapproval of your supporting the Republican candidate for President, and any other candidate for that matter. My idea is that newspapers should be dispensers of the news and at all times do this in an unbiased way.

—MRS. E. D. MORGAN

Progressive Southland

Editors, The News: I HAVE read a hearty "Bravo" to you for your progressive spirit and willingness to see more than one side of the political situation. I was so sorry to read in your People's Platform of those who feel that you can no longer read your paper because of your political views. But I add, too, that it is the same people who are keeping the South from progressing as fast as it might. I take my hat off to you for the work that has been done here in the past few years, and sincerely hope that there are enough people with a truly progressive spirit to at least listen to him sometime ago. However, it is a known fact that I am from the Northwest, but have been here for the past few years, and have been enjoying it—especially watching the growth of this great part of the South.

—SALLY WIDKINS

He Knows Her

Editors, The News: I WOULD like to reply to Mrs. M. H.'s letter which appeared in The News on October 16, First, I

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IT IS AN axiom of military strategy that the best defense is to attack. But in political strategy it looks as if the Senate is going to take the offensive. It is to charge that the government is full of Communists. If you repeat that charge often enough and shout it loud enough, you can set away with all sorts of things for as your personal taxes are concerned—or at least that seems to be the experience of Wisconsin's Sen. Joe McCarthy.

They may be because government officials know that they raise the cry of "martyr" and "revenge" if they prosecute a critic who has attacked them. It is a safe statement that the average newspaperman who kept financial records the way McCarthy does, and juggled his finances the way he does, would have landed far as your personal taxes are concerned—or at least that seems to be the experience of Wisconsin's Sen. Joe McCarthy.

The fact that McCarthy merits investigation and scrutiny, however, is indicated by the amazing fact that during the past six and a half years the Senator from Wisconsin deposited \$24,185.44 in cash in his bank accounts.

McCarthy's Cash

THE average citizen does not feel in large amounts of cash. Cash is the medium of the underworld where pay-offs and protection money must be concealed. However, here is the record of the cash deposited by a member of the distinguished United States Senate, the most important deliberative body in the world:

1946	\$2,640
1947	\$2,778
1948	\$2,778
1949	\$3,346
1950	\$4,068

Phony Cliches Flourish In Campaign Like This One

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSO

WASHINGTON
BEING REUNITED after a good many weeks of cross-country barn-storming, these reporters have tried to pool their impressions of the Presidential campaign to date. The result, it may as well be admitted, has not been immensely enlightening. Yet there are a few points of strong agreement. Some very phony clichés are now being parroted by all sundry.

One such phony is the story that Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson "has been talking over the head of the average man." This one is particularly insistent of the soothing promises of the professional huckster; that you can join the national elite by buying this mass-produced toothpaste or that mass-produced deodorant. People are a bit cynical about the huckster's promises nowadays, but a lot of them take the Stevenson story with comic literalness. All over the country, perfectly impecably average men and women rather mugs tell you of course, what Gov. Stevenson says is over the head of the average guy, but I think he is the best speaker I ever heard.

Not all Stevenson's speeches have been successful, to be sure. Every so often he lets his entourage tell him a little gem of Paris-Moreau exposition such as his last speech in Detroit or his almost energy speech in Connecticut. These school exercises flat out. But the more characteristic Stevenson orations almost invariably charm and very often move and persuade the Governor's hearers. He is undoubtedly attracting an increasing audience. By his voice alone, he is undoubtedly catching the public imagination. And these developments in turn account for the increasing crowds at his campaign meetings, and the feeling of a Democratic upturn that many observers now have.

A similar phony, but with reverse English, is the theory that Sen. Richard Nixon's famous telecast on the campaign trail was a personal triumph. A typical experience of one of these reporters was to see the trip back to Washington, a few days ago. Five fellow voyagers, all extremely average, modest-looking persons, were engaged in the usual smoking-room talk about politics. The topic of Nixon

came up, as it often does in such gatherings. "Of course," said one of the group, "that telecast of Nixon was pure and after I thought about it a little I didn't like it much. But it went over big with the average guy." The other perfectly average guys in the group solemnly agreed that what Nixon said "nobody could ever have identified if the acceptance of personal expense funds became an approved practice." And so the subject was somewhat comically disposed of, in a way that both these reporters have often encountered.

It is a sad commentary on the accidental evidence, there are some pretty hard facts that suggest the Nixon affair was not all gain for the Republicans. For instance, after the Nixon telecast, the pro-Nixon daily circulation of about 180,000, received the truly staggering total of almost 2,000 letters. Most of these were critical of Nixon. Many other newspapers, right across the country, were reported to have encountered a similar deluge of anti-Nixon reaction.

THE RE-EFFECTIVE
A good many other phrases are also in current circulation, such as the common theory that Gen. Eisenhower is a "poor campaigner." (He is only a moderate speaker, but no one who can project the glowing warmth of his personal ally to such vast crowds as Eisenhower, can be called anything but a superb campaigner.) Yet rather than continue to pile up the list of these misleading campaign clichés, it may be useful to note a few dangerous ones that can be here again, the Nixon affair is a case in point. The Nixon telecast was a triumph for the young Senator's head. At any rate, it was a triumph because Gen. Eisenhower continued to ask for a "personal accounting."

It is a little bit of a dangerous thing to ask for a "personal accounting." On his train, Nixon let it be known that he had said to the press, "I can't do this to me"; and his aides freely said that Nixon "wasn't going to crawl on his belly to that so-and-so."

It does not seem logical to me, however, that the Nixon telecast is grabbing a flock of fluttery notes from the young female (single) and the young female (married) and the young male as even faintly sexy, but then I am no authority on what females find alluring. You know, I am a demon with imbeciles and a shark on noisily. That the Nixon combo buys a lot of votes in the voting.

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Senator McCarthy's Mysterious Finances

1951 \$1,709
1952 until June 30 \$6,185

Even more amazing is the amount of money received by the Senator from Wisconsin from 1942 to 1950. Deposits turned up in the Senator's accounts with no record by the bank or brokerage firm as to where they came.

For this and other reasons, McCarthy was able to parlay \$50,480 of income during eleven years (1935 through 1945) into stocks that cost him \$180,000. McCarthy did this long before he began his Communist campaign. But since he took up the Communist cause, he has continued to gamble on the stock and commodity market. And though the public generally has the impression of a man deluged to the cause of ridding the world of Communism, the Senator's bank accounts indicate that he is chiefly out to make something for McCarthy.

Public office seems to agree with McCarthy financially. For after he got into public office he really began to make money. In 1953 he earned only \$77,781, and during 1954 he continued to 1955 to \$102,000. McCarthy's \$4,163.32 a year in salary. Just one year later, in 1945, he reported income of \$40,560.92 from the sale of stock that he had bought. Just now he was able to acquire such valuable stocks when his income had averaged only \$4,163.32 for seven years is difficult to say—especially since McCarthy was in the Marine Corps during part of this time.

McCarthy also had a strange habit of deducting from his income the contributions to the various charities, one of them to a Catholic charity in far-away Burma which actually did not exist. Finally tax officials in Washington decided that this didn't look like kosher, and in 1950 he stopped.

Unidentified Money

HOWEVER, the unique thing about McCarthy's income was the money which came from anonymous or unidentified people. In three years a total of \$75,000 of un-

identified funds were deposited in the Riggs Bank alone.

Another case involved the Appleton State Bank in Wisconsin. In 1946 it was dunned McCarthy for funds in order to pay the bank's bills. The bank had completely unidentified source a total of \$38,045.72 was deposited to McCarthy's account.

One of McCarthy's financial schemes was a joint banking account with his office assistant Ray Kiermas. Mr. Kiermas had an average annual income of about \$6,500. Yet in his bank account, Kiermas had made large deposits not only to his own account but also deposited funds to the Senator's account.

On the other hand, McCarthy had the banked through his office assistant in order to cover the banked through certain people who have paid him. He has also apparently used his brother, William P. McCarthy.

On Aug. 26, 1948, for instance, a commodity credit account was opened with Dan F. Rice and Co., Chicago grain traders, in the name of William P. McCarthy. Though in his bank account, McCarthy had made large deposits to the account actually came from Ray Kiermas to the extent of \$6,223.72, while the balance was supplied by a draft on the Appleton State Bank.

It is not clear how McCarthy suddenly seems to have lost its records and cannot now identify the source of this money.

Three years later, March 8, 1951, the account with D. F. Rice was closed out, a check for \$7,159 going to William P. McCarthy. This check was cashed, and the bank deposited the money later back with the same D. F. Rice Co.

This time, however, the trading account was in the name of McCarthy, and the money was paid to McCarthy's wife.