THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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29 PER CENT OF THE WAY

THERE is, we think, one primary lesson to be learned from the first report luncheon of United Appeal yesterday. It is this—where the story of United Appeal has been put over, there has been a heart-warming response. In other words, as soon as a person realizes how United Appeal wraps all the solicitation programs into one bundle, as soon as he realizes the variety and extent of good which the money raised will do, he contributes gladly, and generously.

Thus the great need as this community enters the home stretch—only 10 days to go—appears to be one of information and education, just telling the story of United Appeal. Compared with this job, the mechanics of collection is relatively simple.

Most United Appeal workers are doing this job of informing, giving unstintingly of their time. It is a job which can also be done by any worker or employer who will help sell the idea.

So far, 29 per cent of the $738,000 goal has been raised, or pledged. That, for the first report, is fair. But to advance that to 100 per cent in 10 days is going to require a lot of plain, hard work. It can be done—it has been done, most recently by Savannah, Georgia, which wired Charlotte yesterday that it had already gone over the top—up to 102 per cent, in fact, with a few more pledges to come in.

Contributions to United Appeal are pretty much up to the conscience of the individual, and his plans for budgeting time and money. The hope of United Appeal is that each person can see his way clear to contributing one hour's pay per month. That, we believe, is a reasonable donation. Further, United Appeal saves the time of the individual donor, who isn't approached by six, or eight or ten organizations. And it certainly saves the time and money of the participating agencies, who pool their resources with other deserving organizations.

This community is embarked upon a great program, and the enthusiasm of the several hundred workers, as evidenced at yesterday's meeting, augurs well for the success of United Appeal. If we roll up our sleeves, the $738,000 will be in by Nov. 20.

PHILIP MURRAY—ARCHITECT OF AN ERA

IT WAS A coincidence, albeit a rather grim one, that Philip Murray's death came within a few days of the smashing defeat of the Democratic candidate in the Presidential election. The two events mark the end of one era in American politics, and the beginning of a new one.

It was under the Democratic administrations of Roosevelt and Truman that organized labor reached the zenith of its economic and political power. Labor was a key segment in the great coalition that the artful Roosevelt put together, a coalition strong enough to weather five Presidential elections. Grateful for the legislative favors and the friendliness of the White House, Labor responded by openly supporting the Democratic ticket.

Murray was a key figure in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, later named the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He organized the Steelworkers and, in 1940, succeeded John L. Lewis as president of the CIO, holding both posts until his death. He was one of the most powerful labor leaders in U. S. history.

Yet Murray and the other labor leaders, despite their best efforts, could not deliver the vote of their union members in the recent election, nor were they successful in defeating Senator Taft in his 1950 bid for re-election. The reason, we suspect, is that organized labor is slowly coming of age politically. The workers, wiser than their leaders think, are beginning to realize that no special interest group can long prosper if it places its own welfare above that of the nation, and that open affiliation with one of the two major political parties is not a productive long-range policy, even though it holds out the promise of short-term gains.

For Labor is part of America, and its fortunes should rise and fall with those of the nation, rather than with those of any one political party.

Undoubtedly Philip Murray will go down in history as one of the more influential men of our generation, but the fruits of his labor for the working man will be lost if the meaning of the recent election is not clear to his successor.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS' NEW ROLE

FOR SOUTHERN Democrats, the bitterest pill prescribed by the voters Nov. 4 was the loss of committee chairmanships. Like they like—one could almost hear the sighs of relief going up from certain Southern Congressmen when the Democratic ticket, to which many gave at least lip service, was defeated. But now all those lush committee chairmanships are gone.

In the Senate, the South had eight of the 15 standing committee chairmanships; in the House 10 out of 19. Now, all the gavels will be handed to Republicans, most of them Midwesterners.

It is possible that Congress, to be controlled by the GOP in '53 and 54, will return to Democratic leadership after the 1954 bi-election. However, in these next two years, Southern Congressmen can exert a singular influence for the nation's good if they choose to accept graciously the loss of control over Congress—which, after all, they have exercised with disproportionate influence for many years.

For the typical Southern Congressman is an internationalist, while on domestic matters he is a true conservative. In other words, while recognizing the need for implementation of our world leadership, he believes in scaling down the extent of federal influence at home without wecking the many accomplishments of his party during the past 20 years.

In these respects, his philosophy is more in line with that of President-elect Eisenhower than is that of many Republican Congressmen, particularly some of those who will now control committees. It is quite possible that, after the honeymoon is over, the new President will sorely need Democratic support to offset defections of some of his ultra-conservative GOP colleagues. Here is where the South's legislators can provide the decisive balance.

Our Southern Congressmen will have to swallow a good deal of pride to step down from their positions of responsibility. But, in keeping with their distinguished past achievements, they can fulfill a minority role with distinction.

CHAIM WEIZMANN—SCIENTIST, HUMANITARIAN

THE CAREER of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, 77-year-old President of the young state of Israel, has a lesson for a world of growing materialism, if it will but take note of it.

Dr. Weizmann, born in Russia, fled the ghettos of Russia and Poland to Great Britain, where he became a naturalized citizen in 1910. It was in Britain that the Jewish leader steeped himself in science, becoming one of the world's foremost scientific authorities.

Yet his preoccupation with science did not hinder his vision of another world, that of human idealism and faith. He was able to see beyond his microscopes and test tubes, to foresee the trend of human affairs and prepare for it. He had great faith in mankind, and in the ultimate emergence of the good in all peoples.

It was this faith that led him to devote much of his life to the creation of a national home in Palestine for the oppressed Jewish people of the world. It was a long and difficult task. Some of Weizmann's associates often doubted the intentions of the British Government to fulfill the famed Balfour Declaration. Weizmann, however, never lost faith, and in 1948 the new state was created. He, in turn, was honored by being named the first president of Israel.

He made his home at Rehovoth, the center of scientific research in Israel, where agronomists at the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Research Station are developing new plant strains for the low-rainfall areas of the Middle East, and where scientists at the ultra-modern Weizmann Institute of Science are working toward such wonders as making nylon from castor beans grown in the Negev desert.

Although Dr. Weizmann had become nearly blind and was seriously ill by the time he was re-elected president in November, 1951, he carried on his work from his mansion at Rehovoth, ever a source of inspiration to his people all over the world and to the millions of Christians who have had a real interest in the establishment of the state of Israel.

From The Twin City Sentinel

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO HOPPY?

HOPALONG CASSIDY'S sponsor rolled out the chuck wagon at the Waldorf-Astoria corral recently for the newspaper food editors. After the meal he went from table to table, according to Earl Wilson, and kissed "some of the prettier girls", including Beth Tartan of the *Journal and Sentinel*.

There is no argument here with Hopalong's taste. He showed excellent taste. But what of the hallowed tradition that cowboys don't kiss the girls? We can hear it now, a Hopalong fan saying with disgust and contempt, "Kissin' girls! Next he'll be fallin' off his horse."

Hopalong himself seems to have realized the gravity of his deed. In a burst of contriteness, he called to the editors as he left, "If you tell the kids you saw me, don't say it was at the Waldorf. Tell them you met me in a big corral, somewhere." Thus one misstep has led to another on the downward path—going to the Waldorf, passing out kisses, and now telling people they should lie to the kids. He'll never be the same again.

We're sure the vastly-publicized modern translation of the Bible has a great deal of merit. We're equally sure the world would be much better off if it had paid more attention to the stately old King James version we've had for so long.—*Talladega (Ala.) Daily Home.*

OUT OF CHAOS AND CONFUSION

THE UNITED APPEAL

WAS BORN

COLLECTS FUNDS ONCE A YEAR
DISTRIBUTES WHERE MOST NEEDED
HONESTLY AND EFFECTIVELY USED

Few Clues As To Whom Ike Will Choose For Cabinet

By STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT-ELECT Dwight D. Eisenhower's plans for a worry-free and badly needed vacation have been shattered, for a reason easily visible to the naked eye here in Washington. To an extent which has to be seen to be believed, the government of the United States, which has been in a coma throughout the campaign months, has now been seized with total paralysis.

No one in the government has any real authority to make any decisions whatsoever. Meanwhile, decisions of immense importance, which have been filled and forgotten pending the outcome of the election, urgently need to be made. Thus there is very heavy pressure on the President - elect to assume responsibility before he assumes office.

It is to Eisenhower's great credit that he has responded to this situation as he has. Instead of simply letting the Truman Administration flounder along somehow (as Franklin D. Roosevelt let the Hoover Administration (flounder) he has quickly agreed to a sort of tandem arrangement for restoring the government's authority. Eisenhower representatives in the State and Defense Departments will fly dual-control, as it were, with the Truman-appointed officials, during the interim period before Eisenhower takes office.

DUAL CONTROL

Neither Eisenhower himself nor the representatives to the State and Defense Departments whom he names, of course, can take full responsibility for decisions, until Eisenhower is in fact President of the United States. Yet this tandem arrangement will at least restore some sense of direction to the government. The representatives named by Eisenhower will not necessarily be his final choice for chiefs of the key departments, but Eisenhower is expected to make known his final choice soon, almost certainly before he goes to Korea. In short, circumstances are causing the President-elect, very soon after the election, to begin to choose the key men who will deeply affect the future course of his administration.

This was inevitable, but in some ways it is a pity that it should be so. The selection of a new Cabinet is a most serious business. As President Truman himself has reason to know, a bad choice can be disastrous. Yet Eisenhower is now placed in the position of making major and vitally important appointments, under great pressure, and with not much time for consultation and discussion.

There was no discussion at all of post-election appointments during the whole campaign period. Eisenhower was so determined to remain a "no deal" candidate, that he flatly refused to discuss individual appointments. Even now, not one of the men who lived virtually in Eisenhower's pocket during the months of the campaign has any real idea at all of whom Eisenhower will choose for the most important posts.

All they can offer is certain rather negative clues. On the basis of the personal relations between the two men, for example, certain astute Eisenhower advisers do not believe that New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is necessarily a front runner for one of the key posts. Moreover, for what it is worth, other Eisenhower intimates believe that the relationship between Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles is not as close as would normally be expected between a President and his Secretary of State. Eisenhower is also quoted as remarking that he did not want a "Wall Street man" in the Treasury, and that he would like to see a businessman in the Defense Department, which may offer some indication of his intentions.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Democratic 'Debris'

FOREST CITY

Editors, THE NEWS:

IN your editorial entitled "A Tremendous Victory for Eisenhower" Nov. 5, 1952, you seemed to classify all that was accomplished under the Democratic Administration as "debris".

You are a little shortsighted on progress, or else you don't respect the accomplishments of the people whom they benefited.

You class the eight-hour work day, social security, federal deposit insurance, good general living conditions as "debris." Well, you have the right to do that if you are only interested in yourself, but if you are at all interested in the general welfare of all the people, then you are just clouding up the issue.

Be frank about the matter. Would it not be best for you to go back to the "ox cart" age?

—J. H. RANDALL

(Editors Note: In the editorial referred to, the word "debris" referred to the Democratic coalition itself, not to the accomplishments of the Democratic Administration.)

Question For Lazenby

DETROIT

Editors, THE NEWS:

RELATIVE to your editorial in the Nov. 5 News, "A Blow Below The Belt", I wonder if Mr. Del Lazenby would have shown the same concern about the Unitarian religion had Sen. Robert Taft been nominated to the Presidency. Mr. Lazenby should have checked on the religion of the famous President Taft before opening his mouth and putting his foot into it.

I'm a Republican and a Baptist.

—JUANITA H. FRANZBLAU

It'll Be Rough

BELMONT

Editors, THE NEWS:

THIS is a heck of a world to me, and the way ahead is hard to see. I'm face to face with one cold fact. We're going to have trouble however we act.

Greedy politicians loot our Treasury of its wealth, and gain their nefarious aims by stealth. We need a leader, not a pleader, not a business index reader. We need a Wilson or a Lincoln, to do a lot of heavy thinking.

—JAMES K. ALEXANDER

A Protest Against Bad Winners

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

I WANT to enter a protest against bad winners. I have heard of the need of good losers; but right now I feel the lack of good winners.

I was on the losing side of this election, and of course I accept the verdict of the majority. What else can a good citizen of a democracy do? But when I accept that decision and decide not to be an obstructionist, I do not reject the principles or the men for whom I voted. They still seem right to me.

However, we Americans hold elections and fight issues with votes instead of with guns, and the defeated acknowledge the victory of the successful side. Then all good citizens try to give that side an opportunity to do constructive work—until next election time, when they again "thresh it out." Any other plan would mean constant revolutions.

Now, what do the winners gain by continuing to abuse the leaders of the losing side? Intolerance on one side creates intolerance on the other.

Many of us think the New Deal and Fair Deal have made life more worthwhile to many Americans. Some of us expect the Republicans to make mistakes; we do not expect or demand perfection. We are perfectly willing for them to do better than the Democrats; but "Example is better than precept." Let the party members stop criticizing the past while their leaders act in the present.

—DORA ELLIS

Post-Mortem

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

ALTHOUGH editorially you were against Adlai E. Stevenson, our candidate for the Presidency, I must admit that most of your news coverage must be considered fair, and not slanted too much in either direction.

Frankly and honestly, I do not believe that any product of the Republican Party could have possibly won over our candidate. I analyze the situation as follows: In the South, where we have many able conservative Democrats, we were continuously pulled against and slashed at by the Dubinskys, Lewises, Humphreys and Moodys. In effect, while this situation existed, a five-star General, also a national hero, drove broadside into our Democratic accomplishments with a truck loaded with scrap iron and debris.

Before getting back down to work again after spending nearly four months in behalf of what I believe to be right, I feel the necessity and urge for writing this letter, knowing full well it can serve no purpose other than to get it off my chest.

—SYDNEY F. CROFT

Quote, Unquote

When the youngster failed to eat his second lamb chop in a San Marino restaurant the other night his mother asked the waiter if he'd wrap up the scraps on their plates for the dog.

"Oh, mommy," piped up the menace, "are we gonna get a dog?"—**Los Angeles Times.**

It is widely felt that a prosperous year for agriculture may be the key to the election. But it seems so unlike the farmer, even if he is better off, to admit it.—**Kansas City Star.**

A bore is a person who always talks when you want to.—**Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat.**

It's no longer a sin to be rich—it's more of a miracle.—**Etowah (Tenn.) Enterprise.**

The population of the United States is increasing daily at the rate of 7,000. This is despite fool auto drivers.—**Rocky Mount (N. C.) Telegram.**

South Will Lose Committee Chairmanships To Midwest

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

REPUBLICANS in winning control of the House in the 83rd Congress will sweep Southerners of six states from control of 10 of the 19 Committees. The Midwest will replace the South as the home of most House Committee Chairmen.

In the new House, six Central States will control 13 of the 19 committees, where Congressmen do much of their work. Illinois alone will have five Chairmanships. Five other Chairmen will be from Middle Atlantic states and one from New England.

Twelve of the 19 chairmen taking over from the Democrats in January will be younger than their predecessors.

THE SENIORITY LIST

Here are the Representatives expected, on the basis of seniority, to head Committees when Republicans organize the new House in January. Also listed are the present Democratic chairmen they will replace. In most cases retiring chairmen will remain on their committees as ranking Democrat.

Most of the new chairmen headed the committee the last time the GOP was in control, during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.

The party in power is allotted a majority of members on each committee. The members of each committee then choose their chairman, traditionally on a basis of seniority. On this basis here is the way the chairmen will line up in 1953, with ages given as of Dec. 31, 1952:

Agriculture — Clifford R. Hope (R-Kan.), 59 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.), 55.

Appropriations — John Taber (R- N. Y.), 72 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), 73.

Armed Services — Dewey Short (R-Mo.), 54, to replace Carl Vinson (D-Ga.), 69.

Banking and Currency — Jesse P. Wolcott (R-Mich.), 59 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Brent Spence (D-Ky.), 78.

District of Columbia — Sid Simpson (R-Ill.), 58, to replace John L. McMillan (D-S. C.), 54.

Education and Labor — Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R-Pa.), 51, to replace Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.), 56.

Government Operations — Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.), 77, (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), 56.

Foreign Affairs — Robert B. Chiperfield (R-Ill.), 53, to replace James P. Richards (D-S. C.), 58.

House Administration — Karl M. LeCompte (R-Iowa), 65, (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Thomas B. Stanley (D-Va.) 62.

Interior and Insular Affairs — Dean P. Taylor (R-N. Y.), 50, to replace John R. Murdock (D-Ariz.), 67, defeated for re-election. Murdock's defeat makes Clair Engle (Calif.), 39, the committee's ranking Democrat.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce — Charles A. Wolverton (R-N. J.), 72, (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Robert Crosser (D-Ohio), 78.

Judiciary —Chauncey W. Reed (R-Ill.), 62, to replace Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), 67.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries — Alvin F. Weichel (R-Ohio), 52 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Edward J. Hart (D- N. J.), 58.

Post Office and Civil Service — Edward H. Rees (R-Kan.), 66 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Tom Murray (D-Tenn.), 58.

Public Works — Fenton R. Jonckero (R-Mich.), 69, (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Charles A. Buckley (D-N. Y.), 62.

Rules — Leo E. Allen (R-Ill.), 54 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill.) — who died Nov. 6. E. E. Cox (D-Ga.), 72, ranks next.

Un-American Activities — Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), 42, to replace John S. Wood (D-Ga.), 67, who did not seek re-election. With Wood out, Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), 58, will be the ranking Democrat.

Veterans Affairs — Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.), 71 (chairman during 80th Congress) to replace John E. Rankin (D-Miss.), 70, defeated in the primary. The Democrat next in line, A. Leonard Allen (La.) did not seek re-election. That leaves Olin E. Teague (Tex.), 42, the ranking Democrat.

Ways and Means (taxes) — Daniel A. Reed (R- N. Y.), 77, to replace Robert L. Doughton (D-N. C.), 88, who did not seek re-election. Jere Cooper (Tenn.), 59, will be ranking Democrat.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Ike's Safety In Korea Worries Pentagon

WASHINGTON

PENTAGON planners have held several nervous huddles regarding security for the President-elect on his trip to Korea. They realize that if anything should happen to General Eisenhower on this trip it might prove another Sarajevo.

Less than three months ago, Russian MIGs, based on Tsingtao in North China, shot down a Navy patrol plane while over the Japan Sea. This is approximately the route which Eisenhower's plane will have to take from Japan to Korea.

In the North also, the Russians have MIGs based in Sakhalin, well within range of traffic across the Japan Sea. Furthermore, Soviet planes from Sakhalin have been picked up on radar as far as 53 miles inland over northern Japan.

Considering all these factors, the Air Force has come up with several means of guarding the President-elect on his trip. First the Eisenhower route can and will be carefully patrolled by Sabre jets. Second Eisenhower could be flown at night. These precautions will be taken.

It is regarding the time, date, and other details of his trip, that this columnist urges other newsmen to maintain a complete news blackout.

However, another aspect of the Eisenhower trip is equally worrying. He has promised to ride through the streets of Seoul with President Syngman Rhee. The streets naturally will be packed. And since both North and South Koreans look alike, it would be easy for the Communists to place a fanatic in the crowd willing to make an attempt on Eisenhower's life.

With even the most expert policing, it would be difficult to detect such a fanatic in advance. That is why the trip of the President-elect is so dangerous.

Note—It was a trip by Archduke Franz Ferdinand to the Bosnian city of Sarajevo in 1914 where he was killed that touched off World War I. It was also the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Premier Barthou of France when riding in a parade throughout Marseilles that helped pave the way for World War II.

Secretary Of Defense

GEN. EISENHOWER is being urged by Bernie Baruch to appoint Charles E. Wilson, former head of General Electric, as Secretary of Defense. This puts him in a tough spot with his old friend, Sen. Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who hitherto was considered a sure bet for the defense post.

Wilson resigned as Defense Mobilizer during a row with Truman over increased steel wages. In the recent war he was vice chairman of the War Production Board under Roosevelt. As such he has always leaned toward the military, and during the bitter wartime battle when the military wanted to take over civilian controls, Wilson threw his weight against his chief, Donald Nelson, and with the brass hats.

Some business men feel that with Wilson as Secretary of Defense, the generals would have too much power; that Army-Navy orders would gravitate completely to big business, with little business left out in the cold.

New Palace Guard

HERE is the probable White House staff for the new President—the men who will really administer Washington.

Under some Presidents, this staff can be more important than the Cabinet. Around Truman, it was the old cronies, the Vaughans and the Connelleys, that bogged him down. Under Eisenhower, the line-up will be about as follows:

Tom Stephens—Secretary of the State Republican Party in New York, will be appointed secretary. He is one of Dewey's right-hand men, efficient and fair-minded.

Jim Hagerty—Press relations secretary. Another Dewey man; has been on the Eisenhower train all during the campaign; competent.

Gen. Wilton G. Persons—Closest man to Eisenhower, will be legislative liaison man; handle contacts with Congress.

Robert Cutler—Boston banker, probably adviser on economic matters.

Kevin McCann—President of Defiance College, Ohio, and author of "The Man From Abilene," will write speeches and answer correspondence.

Emmett Hughes—of Life Magazine, will be the Sam Rosenman of the Eisenhower administration.