

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher  
J. E. DOWD, General Manager  
B. S. GRIFFITH, Executive Editor  
C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor

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## BUDENZ, TOO, SHOULD TAKE THE STAND

A MAN'S LOYALTY is difficult to establish. Investigators who attempt to determine it are often unsuccessful. But in the process of accumulating testimony they obtain conflicting statements of fact.

Thus in the Lattimore case the professor has not yet been proven disloyal. But the McCarran Committee, and now a Federal grand jury, believe he perjured himself in testimony before the committee. So, following the indictment of Lattimore Tuesday, the issue will go to court.

Some of the seven charges against the man, if proven, may only indicate that he does not have an abnormal memory or voluminous diary. For example, it is charged that he lied when he denied knowing, back in the '30s, that certain persons were Communists, and when he denied that he lunched with a Soviet ambassador during the latter Hitler-Stalin pact period. It is difficult to recall whether someone said, some 15 years ago, that a particular person was a Communist or not. Bull Moose. And it is also difficult to recall the exact date of a luncheon, more than a decade ago.

We are, however, glad that the Lattimore case is going to court. There the evidence on both sides can be weighed. We suggested some months ago that this be done. But then, and now again, we say that in order to evaluate this whole matter of Lattimore policy, and perhaps even more so, the testimony of another man—Louis Budenz—should also be examined by a grand jury.

For Budenz also contradicted himself—and in matters more important than luncheon dates.

He left the Communist Party in 1945, and from then until 1950 gave, in his own words, "eighteen hours a week... to the FBI," telling it of his former Red associates. During these five years he told the State Department, and Collier's magazine, that Lattimore was not a Communist.

Then, suddenly, in March, 1950, Budenz said, Yes, Lattimore was a Communist. (This statement, interestingly, was made the same week that Senator McCarthy started his anti-Communist binge with charges of 57, or 81, or 208 Communists in the State Department.)

Budenz's memory, unlike Lattimore's, apparently has a built-in pickup. For in other cases, too, his story changed suddenly. In 1950, under oath, he testified that he had no information regarding the political affiliations of Diplomat John Stewart Service. But in 1951, again under oath, he testified that "John S. Service, at least from the official information I received, had many contacts with the (Communist) Party." Likewise, he suddenly reversed his position on the Communist affiliation of Diplomat John Xavier Vincent who was called home from Tangier this week because of "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty.

This whole question of Communist influence upon our past Far Eastern policy has been distorted and confused, that thoughtful students despair of ascertaining the truth. But the truth will not be known until the testimony of all who contradict themselves is closely and impartially examined. Budenz, even as Lattimore, should be brought before his peers.

## WINNIE PLAYS A HARD ROLE WELL

WHEN Winston Churchill rose in Commons Tuesday to announce Adm. Louis Mountbatten's appointment as Mediterranean commander, he was heckled because Mountbatten will be subordinate to General Ridgway, and won't command the powerful U. S. naval striking force in the area, which remains under our Admiralty. Churchill brushed off his critics, saying he thought it "very remarkable" that Mountbatten got the top job.

But between the lines of the Prime Minister's justification of the British admiral's subordinate position, there was more. In essence of past than anticipation of future naval glory, Britain, said Churchill, "will be responsible for the reception and across the Atlantic Ocean we know so well," and will have "effective control of the through communications in the Mediterranean, enabling us to discharge our responsibilities in the Middle East and also to use in full integrity all the bases and forces which we have in that area."

The command compromise was not wholly satisfactory to either the U. S. or Britain. Jack wanted a united command under one of its own officers. Perhaps, as Churchill spoke, he recalled recently a similar situation nine years ago, when the British view prevailed over the American.

Then, as now, Mountbatten figured in a command controversy. He was just named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, and some Americans view the assignment as an intrusion upon General MacArthur's "rightful sphere."

## A KNUCKLE RAP ISN'T ENOUGH

THE Articles of War provide a variety of punishments for erring soldiers. They range from death and confinement at hard labor to less drastic measures—discharge, loss of rank, forfeiture of pay, fines. Minor infractions often bring a mere reprimand of privilege for enlisted men, or an "admonition" for officers. An admonition, unlike a "reprimand" which goes in the officer's files, is usually just a letter from a superior, advising the man of his error.

Li Gen, Lewis A. Pick, chief of the Army Engineers, and two colonels served under him, F. F. Frech and George T. Derby, this week received admonitions from Army Secretary. His action followed disclosures by Sen. Lyndon Johnson's Senate Preparedness subcommittee that there was extensive drunkenness, loafing, looting, waste, confusion and corruption on the Moroccan airfield constructed—basically by French troops—under the direction of these officers.

From The Raleigh News & Observer

## TOO CLOSE HOME

ROBERT S. ALLEN, the columnist, reports that the House investigating committee which uncovered scandals in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has more sensational evidence which is not likely to see the light of day.

The reason assigned is that the evidence "comes too close home". In other words, members of Congress are involved, more than a score of them, ranging from Speaker Bridges, recently, to Representative Flood, and almost evenly divided between the two political parties.

That is the one place where Congressional investigations invariably break down. All too often, members of Congress become involved in various types of "republican investigations." When they do, little is ever heard of those particular cases.

The 82nd Congress does not investigate any of its predecessors. "In many instances Congress has been too busy to do its best work. In other cases they seemed to be

Secretary Pace said the officers did not provide adequate inspection of the bases, did not fully inform their superiors, or the Senate investigators, of the problems and shortcomings of the bases.

What kind of example is it that this high Army officials are setting? The Koje Island commanders who messed up got a reduction in grade, another officer accepted gifts and was sent home for doing business with the Army, and a third got transferred. Now these three officers have their knuckles rapped, lightly.

A Senate committee may make grave charges that are not necessarily true, particularly when made by a committee with a reputation for exhaustive and careful investigation, they deserve more than a "naughty naughty" finger wag. Charges as serious as those made by the Johnson subcommittee warrant full hearing before a court martial.

more interested in publicity for committee members than in anything else. But while they varied widely in other respects, all of them tried lightly, with the hope that Congress were involved. And in that respect they did not differ from committees of other Congresses.

Under the Constitution, the Congress has almost unlimited power, and the sole responsibility to control its own members, which will cease to be a mere "place" for what they do and say as members of Congress—each house of which is the sole judge of the fitness of its own members.

Sooner or later there will be a Congress which will cease to be a mere "place" for what they do and say as members of Congress—each house of which is the sole judge of the fitness of its own members.

Sign on the chaplain's desk: "If you have trouble, tell me about them. If you don't, I'll tell you how you did it."—Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle.



## 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.

### New Name For 36th St.?

CHARLOTTE, N.C. Wednesday of this week, 36th St., recently named and paved, was officially opened by the Mayor and the City Council. It has been suggested to the City Council to rename this street now that instead of an ordinary thoroughfare as it has been for years, it is a wide boulevard that will be a credit to any town or city in the state.

I take the liberty to suggest that 36th St. be called North Boulevard since it will serve the northern part of the city and can in the future possibly be connected with some of the other main highways. I think the name North Boulevard is very appropriate for this street.

—J. E. ELROD.

### Ike In '56, Too

FLORENCE, S. C. Editors, The News: THE people of 39 states have spoken and Eisenhower and Nixon have been elected by a majority vote of Democrats and Republicans. For the next four years, the clock is not going to be stopped or turned back. Our people in every part of the country are glad that Eisenhower and Nixon will give our people a businesslike and honorable administration.

To the opposing national Democrats, we Jeffersonian Democrats extend the olive branch of a united democracy and a chain with no defective links. With fidelity, justice and charity being our watchwords, we expect Eisenhower to be re-elected for a second term in 1956.

—R. W. McCLANAGHAN.

### Disarmed By Court Actions

SPINDALE, N.C. Editors, The News: I HAD occasion to attend a week's session of Superior Court in one of our county seats, and it was an amazing experience to observe the various sentences imposed. Here are a few examples:

A Negro carnival worker killed another Negro just for the sake of killing—but in three years he will be free again.

Two young men were charged with robbing and beating an old man and his wife. They got from 25 to 30 years.

A young man who stole an auto got three years and a fine. A cold-blooded murderer was sentenced to life in prison.

Some of the things that can be told about the General's bill sessions, without involving security, follow:

Van Fleet assured that U.N. forces were strong enough to defend to hold the Chinese armies no matter what force they threw against us.

General Clark offered three alternatives: A. Continue to pound the enemy within the present conditions, by the use of our own forces and discourage them, but not advance.

B. Go into Manchuria by air and destroy supply bases there.

C. Go into Manchuria by air and simultaneously advance to the border of Manchuria by land.

Clark warned that he could give no assurance the Chinese would not start the war from Manchuria once we got up to the border.

and with one shot killed a young lady friend of her husband.

We spend billions to bring children into the world under the most scientific conditions. When grown, they are turned loose for criminals to prey on. Some court proceedings, hamstringing by technicalities, loopholes and antebellum methods, cost the taxpayers millions yearly.

A court system based on sympathy, red tape and baffling loopholes for the protection of cold-blooded criminals breeds contempt for law and order. There can be but one legal excuse for the taking of human life—extreme self defense. To tolerate other notions simply encourages crime. America has in due course, to provide additional protection for a lawless country. Capital crime must be paid for swiftly and surely.

—A. E. BORG

### 'Et Tu, Ike?'

CHARLOTTE, N.C. Editors, The News: SIX weeks after the election of General Eisenhower and Nixon, the nation's newspapers report that Ernest E. Norris, chairman of the board of the Southern Railway, has "declared war on creeping Socialism."

Maybe Mr. Norris was away on that deer hunt with your Associate Editor Reimer and does not know what happened on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of last month. Certainly the chances of Mr. Truman taking away Mr. Norris' railroad, (as he seems to fear) are very slim. President Harry Truman is likely to go and Congress is not in session, and I am sure Mr. Norris can rest easy about that score.

Perhaps Mr. Norris means to "declare war" on Republican "creeping Socialism." If that is so then all he can say is "Et Tu, Eisenhower?" Then fall Southern R. R.

—P. L. LINDEY.

### Note Of Appreciation

CHARLOTTE, N.C. Editors, The News: WE should like to express to you our appreciation for the editorial support of the fire station bond issue which was approved by a vote of the people last Saturday.

Your support has much to do with the outcome of the election and we should like for you to know that we are most grateful for all you did to ensure, in due course, to provide additional protection for the southeastern section of the city.

—DONALD S. CHARLES, Chief Charlotte Fire Department.

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON, D.C. NOW that Eisenhower is back, more can be written about his Korean talks. Actually the talks consist of a series of bull sessions at which military strategy was hashed over late into the night.

Gen. James Van Fleet is a West Point classmate of Eisenhower's. Gen. Mark Clark served under him in North Africa. Gen. Omar Bradley is also a West Point classmate of Eisenhower's.

The sessions sometimes lasted until after midnight, which was a real feat for the old war veterans. Eisenhower told the military chiefs when he arrived that he was completely exhausted, had had no real rest for six months, that the so-called vacation at Augusta, Ga., was a bust. That was the chief reason, incidentally, for the slow trip home by cruiser and the stopover in Hawaii.

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### Van Fleet Confident Of U.S. Strength

WASHINGTON, D.C. Eisenhower made no definite commitment on what course to follow.

Note—General Clark suggested that Eisenhower leave Korea after being there only two days. He feared the bombing attack by enemy planes. He said no, that he would stay three days.

Eisenhower Pipeline THE political orders radiated to Eisenhower headquarters in New York from the cruiser Helms in mid-Pacific were that he should get on his feet as soon as possible.

There was no doubt that the Eisenhower Administration was a concession to Senator Taft. He has warned new Secretary of Labor Martin Luther King, Jr., that he has indicated that Durkin won't have much to say about his assistant secretary.

Eisenhower will do the appointing of Harold Talbot as Secretary of the Air Force. Figured they could influence the real State lobby pressure.

Brooklyn, N.Y., the National Association of Home Builders, to be Eisenhower's new head of Federal Housing Administration. There are still plenty of homes to be built.

There are still plenty of homes to be built. If you want a room, contact the Republican National Committee's Housing Committee, 1420 Pennsylvania Ave.

## Foreign Policy Emphasis Shifts To Asia Under GOP

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

FINDING A way to end the Korean war is the top foreign policy problem of President-elect Eisenhower and the Republican-controlled Congress.

A Congressional Quarterly study of foreign policy issues showed that the Korean war settlement is at the top of the list.

Meanwhile, the sweeping foreign aid programs of recent years are expected to continue, but with a swing in emphasis from West to East—and with fewer funds.

The Democratic Administration emphasized the build-up of Western European defenses. The Republicans are planning to emphasize the build-up of Asian defenses, with some legislators particularly favoring aid to the Nationalist Chinese in Formosa.

The build-up of Western European defense is expected to continue at a decreasing rate to this nation. Former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Eisenhower has indicated that he will agree to a less costly military aid program for Western Europe. He said that the U.S. has reached its peak expenditures in Europe this year, and that such costs should begin to taper off.

PRUNING KNIVES READY Congress has its pruning knife ready for economic and technical assistance programs. To avoid waste and duplication, Eisenhower has indicated that he may consolidate all foreign economic and technical assistance under one agency.

Eisenhower is "sold" on psychological warfare as a means of combating the two parties. He is particularly in the Russian satellites like Poland and Czechoslovakia. Congress in the past has been very particular in its opposition, however, for the educational, information and propaganda activities of the State Department.

The President-elect is an unwavering supporter of the United Nations. Congress is likely to continue to underwrite roughly one-third of the expense of U. N. activities, and will keep a sharp eye on costs. Within the U. N. framework Eisenhower favors regional security pacts for Middle East and Pacific nations similar to the Atlantic Pact. Past voting indicates that Congress would agree.

TRADE NOT AID Eisenhower belongs to the "trade instead of aid" school of thought about foreign aid. He is in an all-out effort to get the aid out of the Hoover Administration. He would prefer to see the non-Communist trade with each other rather than depending on an American dollar.

But, in extending the reciprocal trade program when it comes up for renewal next year, Congress is likely to insert "pork points" and "escape clauses" provisions to protect American agriculture and industry, if past voting trends prevail.

Eisenhower has not taken any position on these protective provisions, but his outlook on trade is not favoring cutting off foreign trade merely to protect domestic industry and manufacturers from foreign competition.

He has agreed with a Congressional ban on trade in arms with iron curtain countries, but he thinks the Congressional intent should be clear.

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