THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

B. S. GRIFFITH Ex

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1952

THE PURGE IN RALEIGH

BEFORE Governor Scott swung his ax in the direction of Assistant Budget Director Dave Coltrane, there were two or three points of reference for analyzing the new

on Jove Contrast, dare were two or new points of reference for analyzing the new team.

1. Governor Scott has the power to fire state officials hamed to serve "at the pleasure of the Governor".

2. It is an old rule of politics that you don't bits the hand that feeds you. If you don't bits the hand that feeds you. If you don't bits the hand that feeds you. If you don't bits the hand that feeds you. If you don't bits the hand that feeds you. If you don't be the same of the commissioner, or Col. Landon C. Rosser, ex-Motor Vehicle Burseu director, has distinguished himself in public service, though of which we have been defined the same feed of the contract—has a part official prolitical, the proposition of the contract—has a part official prolitical to the contract—has a part of the contract of t

evidence from members of the General Assembly's appropriations subcommittee tes-tifying to his excellent service. So Mr. Coltrane is planning to wait awhile before quitting his deek. He has had prom-ises of financial aid from friends, in the event Scott stops his salary. And he believes he can win his fight in court.

mendable. Disloyalty involves a risk of re-taliation. But somewhere in the process, the people of North Carolina, who pay the sal-aries of public officials, should have a gdar-antee that fidelity to the job and efficiency in the job count for something. HONESTY HAS ITS REWARDS IN POLITICS, TOO

WHEN Sensor Roy Row decided to withdraw from further contest for the N. C.
lleutenant-governorship, it completed the
first cycle in the rather incredible political
career of Luther H. Hodges.
When Hodges, an amsteur at politics, decided to run for the second highest elective
office in the State Government, his friends
doubted be could make it. They said he wasn't
well known. They feared that his wealth and
his affiliation with the textile industry might
be a handicap. And they were straid that
Hodges' refusal to barter promises for votes
would hurt him.
But they underestimated the Leaksville industrialist, and they misjudged the people of
North Carolina. Having entered the race,
Hodges set out to visit every county in North
Carolina. He met thousands of individuals,

ARDS IN POLITICS, TO COLOR IN COLOR IN

That having been said, we come to another point in our discussion of the Scott discharge of three appointees who quit "the team" to support William C. Umstead for the governorship nomination. It is this rather than punishing the two offenders, Governor Scott, is making himself look smaller than be really is.

smajer than he reasty is.

Scott is nearing the end of a four-year
term in which near-miracles have been
wrought for North Carolina. He is appreciated more today than at any time in his
stormy career. He had the opportunity of
leaving office a respected and popular gov-

Now, by his uncalled-for support of Judge
Hubert Olive and his angry dismissal of
his appointees because they refused to follow his advice, he has whitted down his
own stature considerably. And he has debased three important State offices by Jabeling them coldly as "political plums".

Loyalty to the appointive power is com-nendable. Disloyalty involves a risk of re-

or Scott is making than he really is.

TAFT CAN PROVE HIS INTEGRITY

SENATOR LODGE took the only course open to an honorable man when he rejected outright Senator Taft's bid for a compromise on the contested Southern GOP dele-

gations.

As Lodge said, "It is never right to compromise with dishonesty". He promised to carry the light to the convention floor, where the whole nation will be an interested audi-

ence.

Good. The brazen theft of delegates in Texas and Louisiana, in particular, is one of the blackest marks against the Taft organization. Although the Senator was not on the scene, two of his key leaders, David Ingalia and B. Carroll Reece, had a hand in plotting the chicanery Both have subsequently defended the scheme.

By all rights, the Eisenhower leadership should win in a convention showdown. Right, honesty, integrity and democratic rule are all on their side.

Senator Taft knows that. He also knows that if he gains the nomination by corruption and thievery at the precinct, county and state level, he will weaken his own effectiveness in charging the Democratic Administration with corruption and thievery at the national

The offer of a compremise The offer of a compromise was an admis-sion of guilt. Taft is reputed to be a man of integrity. He has an opportunity to prove his integrity by disavowing the Texas and Louisiana conspiracy and throwing his influ-ence on the side of honor and justice.

SHAY, LESH HAVE AN OPERASHUN

BACK in 1799 Sir Humphry Davy, an inquisitive chemist, whiffed nitrous oxide for seven minutes and promptly went on a binge. Thus the science of anesthesia was

bings. Thus the science of anesuscas —born.

It's come a long way since then. There was ether and chloroform, cocaine, eucaine, novocaine, procaine, stovaine, and pentotial. Some of these are still used, sometimes two at a time. But now anesthesi-ologists have come up with the "anosthetic cocktail" as science takes another, perhaps thaly, step.

The deal, as described by Dr. Michael M. Miller of Washington's Freedman Hospital, is to mix standard barbiturate anesthetics with slochol rather than water, as has been the practice.

results, says Df. Miller, have been

arkable."
think" he says, "it might be possible retient simply to

"I thin." he says, "it might be possible one of these days for a patient simply to sip a cocktal before he crawls (sic) on the operating table."—

The patient, he says, would not wake up with a hancore And Dr. Miller has found that alrohol stimulates the blood and breathing enough to offset the depressive effects of the barburnates.

Now men of science usually study all the ramifications of a new process before they divulge it to the public. But there are many questions left unanswered on this one. For instance:

How does the hospital accommodate Wash-ington's fastidious dry martini drinkers, who demand not only personal observation of every sweep of the lemon and dribble of the vermouth, but require their favorite bar-tender to do the honors' Will the bartender, and the bartenders' union, come into the hospitals'

Does the hospital administration plan to serve a variety of alcoholic mixes, or does it think it can get away with serving a di-gestif before a 9 A. M. appendectomy, an aperetif before a midnight delivery?

And what about the WCTU? How will it view this rather liberal view of the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes?

alcohol for medicinal purposes?
Finally, will this not lead to dallying in
the stockroom by lab technicians and ward
boys? Will the rate of "chemical" depletion not rise shruptly, if mysteriously?
Shades of Sir Humphry After one hundred
and fifty three years it looksh (hic) like
anashetic shyunsh ish right where it shtarted.

From The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHWAY INSURANCE

COMPULSORY automobile insurance has a great deal to be said for it, for financial protection both of accident victims and of drivers. But as motorats in Massachusetta know, it is extremely expensive

Rates her are the highest in the union, not only because of the extent of claims covered but also because the law apparently has succuraced froudent claims and a great liberality on the part of juries with insurance companies' (and hence indirectly with automobile owners') money.

mobile owners' money.

New Jersey has a system which may provide a better answer to the need which completely liability insurance was more over. Governor Driscoll there has just signed as cit set up a find from which to compensate accident victims not only where the definding drive of financially irresponsible but also in the case of hit and run injuries, which is the case of hit and run injuries.

where compulsory insurance is no help if
the victim cannot find the driver to sue.

The fund will be built up by a small percentage of the insurance premiums collected
and by an added registration fee of 31 from
insured drivers or 33 from uninarred drivers.

Other legislation will increase the incentives
to carry insurances under the New Jersey
financial responsibility law.

Possibly the costs of the New Jersey plan
will turn out to be not greatly unlike those
in Massachusetts. But there is a prespect that
if may accomplish even more than computsory insurance in assuring compensation to
all highway traffic victims and may do so at
lest cost. Its operation is abound to be
watched and examined with interest.

The People's Platform For A Conservative Party-II

By RAYMOND MOLEY

(Seventh in a twelve article series condensing the book "How To Keep Our Liberty." Appear-ing today is the second and final section on a "People's Pintform" for a national conservative party, Editors, The News.)

Editors, The News.)
The scandials that have developed in government lending agencies are a direct result of vesting in a political government a maction that should never have been assumed. In getting out of that field, government should adopt a policy of lending only to private agencies and institutions only in periods of great emergency, such as deep depresentation of the public interest"; they should contribute to the sately and stability of the nation and the entire economy.

The trend towerd a Federal government monopoly in the production and sale of electricity should be stopped. The principle that government monopoly in the production and sale of electricity should be stopped. The principle that government be that of a joint production and sale of electricity. It should also apply the production and sale of electricity. It should also apply the production and sale of electricity. It should also apply the production are properly called public utilities. The role of government is very important in their regulation. But important in the industry in general has devoted itself sedulously to exchanging a proper so a reduction of the production of the productions, and to a calculated restraint on its old tendency to play politics. There is no Rigitimate reason where government has developed electric power incidental to other projects, such as navigation, irrivity of the projects and a navigation, irrivity is a project of the private distributors. It might even safely, as in the case of the Bonnevile Fower Ad-

stion, flood control, and the like, rishool's equitably sell that power is showled equitably sell that power and in the lit might seven safely, as in the case of the Bonneville Power Administration, enter into a coopera-tive arrangement with private comments of the control of

polistic group or natureal titates leaders. The right to strike should be in-violate, except in cases where the public safety, health, or national defense are involved. For such instances, government should provide means of fair and equitable adjudication of the issues, with free access to the courts for the

law. In the section of members of administrative boards and of mediating agents, true impartiality should be scrupulously sought by the executive charged with the power of appointment. The law should prohibit all strikes, buy-cotta, and picketling for reasons other than those directly affecting the company itself.

Drew Pearson's

Merry-Go-Round

Copyright, 1962, by Raymond Moley Published by Alfred A. Knoof, New York

Secondary a n d jurisdictional strike should be outlawed. Monop-oiles of union labor as well as of ownership and management should be subject to animonopoly legis-lation. The accountability of union officials for funds, including political contributions, should be en-ticated by the contributions. The sub-tion of the contributions of the sub-distance of the contributions of the sub-distance of the contribution of the tappity composition. The sub-tion of the contribution of the contribution of the the keeping of contracts. POWER TO TAX INOOME

The Recping of contracts.

POWER TO TAX INCOME

POSES THREAT TO LIBERTY

While the unlimited power of
Congress to tax incomes is a continuing threat to liberty, it is impracticable in these times of interuational stress to expect any concititizing the as a survivine result.

smergency, sich as deep depressions and wars. At those time, loans abould be clearly in "the public interest"; they should constitution and public interest"; they should constitution of the nation and the entire economy.

Government loans and guarantees should always be made to a conditioned to any loan intermediary private agency, such able beneficiary. Thus, there would be interposed between government and borrower a private business agency equipped with business agency equipped

ductive and wealth-creating pur-poses.
FEDERAL SPENDING MUNT BE
BALANCED WITH RECEIPTS
The road to economy and the end of borrowing in the Federal government is to balance spending with receipts. There are several approaches to this problem. All of them should be used. A great many them should be used. A great many federal government should be re-stored to state and local gover-ments. These are closer to the tan-payer and are more subject to ta-payer and are more subject to ta-

stored to state and local governments. These are closer to the taxments the sear closer to the taxments the search of the search of the search
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for the development of bedward
friendly allies can be measurably
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of private investments. The same
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well be intolerable.

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People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writers name and address must be given, but may be will from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense. case at other airports located throughout the country.

Cussing, But Still Reading Us

Editors. The News

GOME people put can't let well enough slone.
Even before civilization ever had any recording, people made wine, wine for cheer, wine for sickness, wine for freed — Then, someone had to invent the still so folks could get drunk faster.

Still so folks could get drunk faster. Still so folks could get drunk faster and the still so folks could get drunk faster. Still so folks could get drunk faster. Still so folks could get drunk faster. Still so folks to folks the still so folks to folks the still so folk

-A SPARTANBURG READER

Oursler Was Great Writer McBEE, S. C.

Gditors, Tus News.

To me the greatest writer not only of our time but of all times was the late Fulso Oursier. His passing makes a huge dent in modern journalism. He was the high, grief of Journalism whose pulpit was the pen he beld in his hand, it was a pulpit was the pen he beld in his hand, it was a recommendation of the pen he had in his hand, it was a recommendation of the pen he had in his hand, it was a recommendation of the heart for the pen he beld in his hand, it was a recommendation of the heart pen had been the didn't condemn. He wrote just as he saw us in the color which are really ours. Reading his articles was like going to chuscher. Reading his articles was like going to chuscher. Reading his articles was like going to chuscher of this beart pouring forth an everyday serious of everyday life as it is. Yet everything he wrote had a moral to it.

Airport Crash Equipment Inadequate. CHARLOTTE

POR a long time now the safety equipment at our municipal airport has provided little or no protection in the operation of the aircraft on and about the field.

municipal airport has provided little or no promunicipal airport has provided little or no promunicipal experation of the aircraft on and about
the field. When the National Guard Pighter Squadron left
our city the fire and crash equipment which they
maintained was also removed. Since that time
we have had for the protection of thousands of people and millions of foliars worth of aircraft equipjust of the properties of the contract of the concity of the contract of the contract of the concity of the contract of the contract of the contraction of the contract of the contract of the concity of the contract of the contract of the concity of the contract of the contract of the conmunicipal contract

case at other sirports located throughout the country.

I speak with some degree of authority, having flown milliary aircraft during the past war where safety conditions and emergency equipment were safety conditions and emergency equipment were always on a standy basis and under such conditions aw many accidents which were prevented from being castrophes by prompt use of safety equipment and personnel.

It should be pointed out that standard fire fight. It is not to be a such as the condition of the conditions of the conditions

Red Cross Appreciative

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

Editors. The News.

O'N behalf of the Mecklenburg County Chapter,
American Red Cross, I would like to take this
opportunity has you for the excellent cooperation you gave us during our recent Emergency
Flood Relief.

Through the columns of your newspaper you
made the people of our county warse of the great
need of others because of the devastating floods,
and as always the people of our county responded
most generously.

You have always been most co-operative with Red
You have always been most co-operative with Red
You have always been most co-operative with Red
was just another example of your whole-bearied
cooperation.

—HERBERT MITCH, Chairman

-HERBERT HITCH, Chairman

Note Of Thanks

For the American Legion I want to thank you for your stories publicizing the annual memorial and a state of the control of the

Franco's Lobby Scores With Rep. Keogh

WASHINGTON Char The Committee, which has done a remarkably from the proof job of probing tax frauds, is about to said to just a career of a time 20. Before doing so, however, it has explored—very gingerly—the tax returns and business that the properties of one of its own members.

This is almost unheard of in Congress. Members of the House and Senate for the most part follow an unwritten role that they do got pry into each other's business. The properties of the congression of the co

make on Spain.

Then suddenly, after eleven silent years in Congress,
Keough suddenly became the champion of Dictator
Pranco. He littered The Congressional Record with state
ments and editorials favorable to Spain. He interrupted
Congressional debates to defend Spain. He offered an
amendment to include Spain in Marshall Plain handout.

Franco Lobbyist

Fronco Lodouyist

THIS began in 1946. It was in 1946 also that Congress—
man Keough was seen frequently in the company of
paneofs bobyst, anniable, literable Charles Partic: Clarx,
paneofs bobyst, anniable, literable Charles Partic: Clarx,
paneofs bobyst, anniable, literable Charles Partic: Clarx,
paneofs bobyst, anniable control of the company
on Oct. 3, 1940, Congressmag Keough paid a visit
to Dictator Franco in Madrid in feompany with another
Parmon enthusiant, Sen. Owen Bresider of Missin. Loboyist

WASHINGTON

a renarkably

coult to wind up with them. Traveling on a Spannis train that night, Congressman Koogh was reported to have abd \$5,000 stoken, together with his pants, when he hung the pants too near a window is a sleeping car.

with his pants, when he hung the pants too near a window in a sleeping car.

Prior to '940, also, Congressman Keongin opposed the natural gas lobby and voted against the Riley bill which would have hiked gas rates. The bill would have hiked gas rates. The bill would would have hiked gas rates. The bill would would have hiked gas rates. The bill would would be sufficiently and he voted for the housewires. But in 1949, Keough reversed himself. He not only followed the gas lobby's line during hearings in committee, but actually introduced two amendments which would have made the Kerr bill just as strong as the Rhiey bill which he had previously would against.

Fees For Tax Case

cets FOF IGX CGS6

AT about this time, congressmen Keough began to receive a series of checks from lobbyist Charley Clark.
They were listed as payments by Clark for legal advice
on a tax case which the Pederal Government had against
Silas E. Chambers of Minmi. The first check was dated
March 6, 1800, for \$1.500, another on March 24, 1800,
was for \$1.000, April 5, \$500, May 2, \$500; and June 15,
\$11.000.

They were listed as payments by Clark for legal advice on a tax case schich the Federal Government had against Silas E. Chambars of Miami. The first check was dated March 6, 1800, for \$1,500, souther on March 24, 1900, was for \$1,000. April \$5, \$500; May \$2, \$500; and June 13,000. Interesting thing was that Kosoph, as a member of Congress, had no business neeglings a law fee in confection with a tax case. Such haw practice against the Federal Government by a member of Congress is illegal. In September, 1903, some months after the checks had passed, I handed the information to the Justice Department, whereupon not Keough and Clark were quinted by the FEL.

Immediately the Congressman wrole a letter to Clark, immediately the Congressman wrole a letter to Clark, the state of the process of the

"I have given further consideration to the propriety of my continuing to set as advisory counsel, Therefore, if innects with your approval, that our firm has withdrawn and consider that the few which you previously paid us will be in full:

When the Congressman and lobbyst Clark were insected by the column reparting the purpose of these fees, they to like column reparting the purpose of these fees, they to like wiften, they had, know, and St. John, not with him. But when Clark was asked how Keough had carried these fees he explained that Keough and give the control of t

'Help!'