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"I'm Fine, Thanks, But I Hear You're In Bad Shape"

Like, Adlai May Be In Doubt, But Truman's Pitch All Set

By MARQUIS CHILDS



STORM SIGNALS SOUTH OF THE BORDER

AMIDST the flurry of speculation about what the S. C. Democratic Party may do at its "reconvened" state convention this week, one calm refrain is heard over and over. Most of the S. C. newspapers are in agreement that both national tickets should have a place on the state ballot.

The Columbia State puts it this way: "There is a distinction between the decision to be made by the Democratic convention as to what ticket the convention will put in the field, and making a choice in November between Eisenhower and Stevenson. With consistency one may feel that the Democratic Party should place the names of the two nominees on the ballot and at the same time favor Eisenhower for President."

The Spartanburg Herald says: "... we believe the people of this country, regardless of how they may have voted in 1948, believe in fair play, common sense in politics, and would not countenance any maneuver in Columbia next Wednesday that would give the National Democratic Party its nominees, a political run-around of any character."

And The Greenville News has this to say on the subject:

"Regardless of how one feels about the parties and candidates, the citizens of South Carolina should have complete assurance of the right to elect their representatives by the most convenient and easy for either Stevenson or Eisenhower, as they prefer, and that this assurance should be guaranteed through any technical barriers of the election law."

Let South Carolinians think it strange that such a point would have to be made, it should be noted that the political picture

south of the border is confused. There is a dispute among two Republican factions. Unless it is solved in time, the Republican ticket might not be on the S. C. ballot. In an effort to forestall that possibility, a Charleston, S. C. man has proposed an independent pro-Eisenhower slate.

And despite Governor Byrnes' legalistic dodging of pointed questions at Chicago, there is a possibility that the Stevenson-Pratt ticket will not be on the ballot. Should the Democratic convention next week back Eisenhower and Nixon, the only way pro-Stevenson Democrats could get a slate of electors on the ballot would be to get up a petition with 10,000 names of qualified voters prior to Sept. 4, no small assignment. Even then, the Democratic Party name would not be available if it had been previously expropriated by the state party.

There is still another possibility. If Byrnes so wills it, and if S. C. Democrats accept his direction docilely, the convention may name completely unpledged Democratic electors. The electors, in turn, would be free to vote as they please after November 3, when Byrnes, for Eisenhower, or for a third candidate.

In our opinion, the strength of the American political system is in the competition between its two parties. The people of every state should have an opportunity to choose between the two parties and their candidates. If Governor Byrnes, because of his growing bitterness and frustration, denies the people of South Carolina this opportunity, he should be called to task, and we are certain he will be. South Carolinians, an independent lot, may be ready to quit the Democratic Party; they are not, we believe, ready to surrender their independence to Governor Byrnes or any other individual.

CHANGE IN BEER LAW NEEDED

BARRING the development of some good authority is better qualified to determine whether or not a place where beer is sold is a public nuisance. They have access to information that the authorities do not possess. In turn, local officials are the object to a particular joint, have a better chance of registering their opposition at the local level than at the state level.

Pending action by the General Assembly, Chairman Winston plans to work more closely with local authorities. In most cases, they will try to let local officials know before permits are issued or renewed, so that objections, if any, can be made.

That may serve as a makeshift policy. But the more sensible idea is to give local governments more authority in the affairs within their jurisdiction. A change of the law will be necessary to establish the new procedure on a lasting basis.

NO 'LOYALTY OATH' WAS INVOLVED

WHEN I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

And when politicians talk about the now-famed Moody Resolution they interpret it just as they choose to interpret it—neither more nor less.

Who has heard the Moody Resolution described many ways. The favorite—a term picked up from the Southern politicians by the press association—is to call it a "loyalty oath." One Virginia Democratic leader said it was "as clear as to commit all Virginia Democrats to support both the nominees and the platform of the party."

There were two main sentences in the Moody Resolution:

1. "Be it Resolved that this convention believes in the great American principle of free men's rights."

The meaning of that is plain enough. So far as we know, that phrase is not in controversy. Presumably James F. Byrnes, who was elected to public office several times by majority vote, subscribes to that principle.

"No delegate shall be seated unless he shall give assurance to the Credentials Committee that he will exercise every reasonable means available to him, in any official capacity he may have, to provide that the nominees of the convention for President and Vice-President, through their names, and those of electors pledged to them, appear on the election ballot under the heading, name or designation of the Democratic Party."

In 1948, the Truman-Barker slate was kept off the ballot in Alabama. Prior to the Chicago convention this year, five Southern states convention had been "reopened" in order that they might be reconvened after the Chicago session. The air was full of threats by Dixie leaders to bolt the party if the nominee and platform were not acceptable.

The Moody Resolution sought to forestall a repetition of the 1948 Alabama fraud. It did nothing more than that. It did not ask delegates to vote for the nominees. It did not ask them to support nominees. It did not ask them to accept the platform, or any part thereof. It was, in no sense, a "loyalty oath."

No matter what the inclinations of state bosses might be, the people of every state deserve the opportunity to vote for the nominees of both major parties. That was the sole effect of the Moody Resolution. To impute deeper, hidden purposes is to insult the intelligence of the voters.

After her two children came back from a school field trip to the Museum of Natural History, mother asked them where they had been. "We've been to a dead circus," responded one of the lads—Lemar (Mo.) Brewster.

The only reasons we'd have to move to a large town would be to see a new movie every night, enjoy the television and take advantage of the price was between the big stores—Gregar (Go.) News.

Heard about the man who lost control of his car? (He) took his wife and son to drive. —Batesville (Ark.) Guard.

A London man has walked 9,500 miles in three years. That seems like a long time for a baby to cry.—Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.

From The Tallahassee Democrat

BABY SITTERS' PLEDGE

THE VAGARIES of baby sitters are not confined to the home. The parents' recent precedences have gone to such serious lengths as the theft of money and jewels for a fling to the big city, abandonment of their charges, and even murder. It was high time something was done about it.

The Sisters of Charity in South Boston created a 10-week training course for girls 13 to 18 from parochial and public high schools to teach them their duties, the care of young children, safety measures and the like; and, incidentally, not to entertain boy friends, and the like, or otherwise betray their trust. At graduation, they take their remarkable pledge:

"I have one of the most responsible jobs in the world. I am in charge of a priceless possession. From the moment I start my duties until the parents return, I will keep awake, alert, watchful. I will be prepared to meet any emergency of accident or illness. I will know how and where to call the doctor, the police, the fire department, the telephone number where the parents meet, my friends or neighbors may be reached. I will know how to care for simple burns, cuts and bruises. When entering a strange house I

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.

What's In Taft-Hartley Bill?

ROCKINGHAM
 Editors, The News:
 I've heard much controversy about the Taft-Hartley bill. Since this is an issue of our coming campaign for the Presidency, could you enlighten me and perhaps many other subscribers to the contents of this bill? If not, where can one obtain a copy?

Those that I have asked about the good or bad parts of it seem as ignorant as I am about the whole thing.

—F. E. SMITH
 (Note: Try writing the clerk of the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. Eds. The News.)

More About 'Cousin' Adlai

PINEHURST
 Editors, The News:
 MANY papers recently referring to Gov. Adlai Alexander Osborne's family in passed to me failed to mention his connection by name and blood with many Tar Heel families prominent in this State and conspicuous in the development of North Carolina during the past 200 years.

Here are some interesting genealogical facts on this subject beginning with the early settlers in Rowan and Iredell Counties:

In 1748 Alexander Osborne from Monmouth County, N. J., came to North Carolina bringing his only son, two daughters and his wife Agnes who was the refined and cultured daughter of President McCortner of Princeton University. Soon after his arrival Alexander Osborne was commissioned by the Governor of North Carolina to arrange a treaty of peace with the Catawba Indians. Following this he served in the French and Indian War and was appointed Colonel of the militia by Governor Tryon. Then in recognition of his services he received 4,000 acres of land in Rowan and Iredell Counties and was made Chairman of the Court of Pies in Salisbury.

Alexander Osborne's family increased to six children. According to a common practice of his day, two of his children were given Old Testament names. The only son was named Adlai and a daughter named Rebecca.

The son Adlai returned to New Jersey to enter college at Princeton where he graduated in 1788 before coming back to North Carolina. After years of graduation he married Margaret Lloyd, daughter of Gen. Thos. Lloyd of Hillsboro, N. C. and lived on North Caroberry, where he died in 1814. He served in that capacity for 35 years and shared in all the affairs of the community and commonwealth. His patriotic services and his leadership on the first Board of Trustees that founded the University of North Carolina is recognized by a tablet in the Memorial Hall of that institution at Chapel Hill.

The other child of Alexander with a Bible name, Rebecca, married Nathaniel Exing and in 1816 they moved to Kentucky where one of their daughters married a Stevenson who likewise had come from North Carolina. The Bill Grass State in 1814. The late Vice-President Stevenson was a child of this marriage and received the name Adlai after his great grandfather who had a middle name being after his grandfather Nathan.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
DURING the early days of the long-drawn-out steel-strike negotiations, Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg was urging that the crisis be solved by giving the steel trust a price freeze. She wanted to know why this wasn't practicable.

"You can increase prices all right," replied Price Stabilizer Elmer A. Brown. "You can increase 'em if you want to wreck the country."

"Yes, you can increase 'em all right," he added very softly. "You'll have to get yourself a new price administrator."

Last week steel prices were increased as a "bribe" to the steel industry, and, as a result, Mr. Truman goes to have to get himself a new price administrator.

Adlai Osborne had married Adlai Osborne's sister Rebecca. This son Adlai Exing Stevenson made his way out from Illinois where he raised a family and became Vice-President of the United States in President Grover Cleveland's second term. A son of Vice-President Stevenson was Lewis Stevenson the father of the present Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

Now going back a little in our narrative we note that while Alexander Osborne had six children his son Adlai Osborne had ten children. Practically all of these children intermarried with numerous and equally important families in the Piedmont and in the Southeastern sections of the State. The result is that by name and blood the late Vice-President Stevenson and Gov. Stevenson are tied in with a group of representative North Carolina families that have led in the social, educational, economic and political life of this state for 200 years, especially in the Piedmont area.

Among those that trace the Brewards, Davidsons, Alexanders, Nisbets, Irwins, McQuarters and a host of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian leaders.

So when Gov. Stevenson comes to North Carolina he can not only visit the grave of a Stevenson in Iredell County but also the grave of his namesake and collateral ancestor, the Adlai Osborne in the graveyard of Center Presbyterian Church near Davidson College. Not only this but he will find hundreds of our most representative men and women who trace their ancestry to an honored kinsman.

The name Adlai means "Just." So when Gov. Stevenson becomes President, his just administration will carry on the tradition associated with his name, in this country and since the days of King David.

—FRANCIS M. OSBORNE

Tribute To Dr. Erwin

ATLANTA, GA.
Editors, The News:
IN the people of North Carolina, I am sure, sense the loss of a great citizen and a great public servant in the passing of Dr. Clyde A. Erwin. His contribution to the education of this state and the South's education program was known and felt in every county. But many beyond the borders of his home state have felt the influence of his leadership and his devotion to a greater region, and a greater nation.

Dr. Erwin gave the nation and the South imaginative and wise leadership as an educational statesman. As past President of the National Council of Chief State Officers, advisor to UNESCO and many other national and international groups, his influence flowed into educational programs.

Dr. Erwin served as Vice Chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board from its inception and endeavored successfully and tirelessly in helping build the regional program's service to the South.

The regional program will miss his counsel and his vision. What it has done in its first four years will forever reflect the pioneering spirit and fundamental strengths of his contribution.

J. E. IVEY, JR.

Arnall Will Quit As Price Administrator

WASHINGTON
TRUMAN as if President Truman might repeat his proposal for picking the wrong candidate in Missouri.

First he bet his money against Congressman Roger Slaughter of Kansas City and lost. Later he bet against Missouri Secretary of State, George M. Anderson. He is betting against his old assistant, Stuart Symington, who is running in the Missouri primary against the President's choice, State Attorney General J. E. Taylor.

A lot of people have been puzzled regarding Truman's opposition to Symington, a man who worked long and loyally for the Administration, first as Secretary of Air, later as chairman of the National Security Resources Board, finally as head of the RFC.

FROM both the Eisenhower-Nixon and the Stevenson-Sparkman camps come signs of uncertainty about the strategy to be followed this Fall. The heads of the two tickets are feeling their way in territory that is new to them. Stevenson and General Eisenhower have both had only limited experience in national politics.

But to an old familiar on the national stage what to do and how to do it is perfectly plain. President Truman has said that he would make an extensive cross-country campaign for a new enemy and candidates. And it has been assumed that this would be in the pattern of his fighting whistle-stop tour of 1948.

The President intends, however, to follow quite a different line this Fall. He will take the road to establish the record, as he sees it, on the foreign and military policy of the past seven years, to try to be fixed on history at least as determined as on the victory of the Democratic ticket in November.

A record is to be compiled for his own campaign. He will have Truman's participation in the critical postwar years. It will be the Potsdam conference, the Truman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey, the Marshall plan and the Korean War. The President is confident this record, as he presents it, will overcome doubts that may have been stirred by partisan attacks.

Now his campaign, as he has discussed it with one or two of the big-time "assistants" on the campaign staff, is a defensive one. Of all that he has done during his years in the White House, he is proud. The President regards the Point 4 Program as most promising for peace and prosperity in a free world. He will have a lot to say about Point 4 and what it can do for underdeveloped lands formerly unexplored by the United States.

This will be linked with another Truman favorite—the peacetime use of atomic energy. He will picture a world transformed by American technological assistance and the magic of

Soviet Atom Bomb Stockpile Problem For Next President

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSO

WASHINGTON
THE existence of a Soviet stockpile of atomic bombs has now become an almost certain fact. There is no serious doubt that the Soviet Union has the military potential, this again, which the next President of the United States was nominated. Yet Soviet atom bomb stockpile has overshadowed every other problem which the next President will have to face.

Consider the facts. In the first place, previous estimates of Soviet atomic stockpiling have now been proved to be grossly in error. In the second place, this probably means that the Soviet stockpile will begin to approach the number of bombs required for an attempted knock-out blow at the United States, before the end of the next President's four-year term.

Previous estimates have assumed Soviet production of about 50 bombs up to the beginning of this year; and thereafter, as the result of the completion of a great expansion program, the monthly production of five to seven bombs. These estimates have been based on the fact that the Soviet Union especially because it has been found that atomic bombs of medium power can be produced continuously in quantities far greater than previously been thought possible.

GUIDE TO THE FUTURE
 This 20 per cent increase in the current stockpile of atomic bombs will serve as a rough guide to the expected minimum and maximum stockpiles in the years immediately ahead.

At the end of this year: 130 to 150 bombs.
 At the end of 1953: 200 to 250 bombs.
 At the end of 1954: 275 to 370 bombs.
 At the end of 1955: 350 to 450 bombs.
 At the end of 1956: 420 to 550 bombs.

The dimensions of this problem will confront the next President also are suggested by other estimates of atomic bomb stockpiles. These estimates are based on target areas of medium power, and on the fact that the Soviet Union has the military potential, this again, which the next President of the United States was nominated. Yet Soviet atom bomb stockpile has overshadowed every other problem which the next President will have to face.

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Capital Chaff
SENATOR Kefauver has gone down to a Tennessee farm where he is swimming, relaxing, and trying to read the 362 the chips are all stacked against him. He was at a late dinner at the White House last night. He was at a late dinner at the White House last night. He was at a late dinner at the White House last night.

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