

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

1888—Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Year—1953

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## NORTH CAROLINA'S 'SURVIVAL PROBABILITY'

ARE YOU GOING to visit northern businessmen soon, or show visiting industrialists around North Carolina? If you are, here's one more argument you can use to convince them that this is the state for their new industry.

Business Week recently took a fresh look at civil defense. It came to this conclusion: The threat of immediate war is fading. The atomic threat will be long with us. To live with it, the U.S. must permanently adjust to the reality of the threat. The most urgent change is reduction of density—reducing population density and industrial concentration.

The magazine reasons this way: "All atomic weapons are area-weeping devices. The basic defense is to minimize the resources that can be destroyed in any given area. . . . Over the years and the decades the country can grow into the new state.

Government regulation and industrial policy, believes Business Week, should discourage industrial expansion in heavily-populated areas, encourage it in the hinterland. And businessmen "have a key role in this new concept of civil defense."

This argument is related to the one former Gov. Kerr Scott used when he stressed this state's "accessible isolation." North Carolina's accessibility to metropolitan areas is as potent an argument as ever. The state's relative isolation takes on greater meaning in this atomic age.

This new argument, which we'll label "survival probability," might be the clincher for foresighted migrant businessmen.

## PRIVATE COLLEGES HAVE VALID COMPLAINT

ONCE MORE ex-servicemen are a familiar sight on the campus. The veterans of St. Lo and Iwo Jima have left school, their steady income some \$300 a month from the government. The 1,000 men who served from Pusan to the Yalu. Present, because of a change in the law regarding G. I. benefits, a new problem to many private colleges. It is this:

The government paid most World War II veteran students a monthly allowance of \$75 (single men), \$105 (married men), or \$120 (two or more dependents). In addition, the government paid the tuition, board and books of the veterans' books.

Under the new law the veteran receives a larger monthly allowance \$110 (single), \$135 (married), or \$160 (two or more dependents). But out of this allowance the veteran must pay for his books and tuition.

arguing that this change in the law discriminates against them, just because they have higher and costlier standards of education. Perhaps a partial return to the old system, with a "freeze" on fees and limit on student enrollment, would be the answer.

The question is one that wants attention when Congress reconvenes. By that time the private schools, with the new law, the injury to the private schools can be evaluated and, if necessary, rectified.

## ON ESTES KEFAUVER AND SERENDIPITY

FROM time to time, we've pointed out that some people are more generously endowed than others with serendipity—the gift, that is, of finding valuable or agreeable things by accident.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, to cite a case in point, has it.

The talk, lanky Tennessee had his eye on the presidency prior to the 1932 convention, but he was an unknown. And then came the crime of the century on television, plus the creaky "I refuse to testify on the ground it might incriminate me" from the Frankie Costello and Joe Adonis and "Greasy Thunk" Guzik—and Kefauver was a star.

leaving the South to fight its battles unaided.

And then that old serendipity showed itself again. The people of Tennessee are hot for TVA for many reasons, not the least of which is the low rate they pay for their electric power. First President Hoover had the idea of a Tennessee Valley Authority, but it was the "creeping socialism" that gave Kefauver a cause. As senior senator from Tennessee and a famed fighter for TVA, he grabbed headlines with his quick and angry retort to the President.

## FEDERAL SUPERMARKET CURBED

THE Potomac Emergency Committee is moving slowly if the current trend continues toward abandonment of the federal super-market idea in favor of specialization in the craft of "pure" government.

President Eisenhower and his Republican Congress are turning over Uncle Sam's manufacturing, service and utility activities to private enterprise.

In the days of silk knee breeches and top hats for a long time thereafter, the federal government confined its labors primarily to fighting Indians and raising money. It was a long time before it was spurred by war and depression, Uncle Sam has become the nation's biggest business broom.

The circle is turning back on itself as the controlling party interprets President Eisenhower's campaign pledges to strike from business "the great shackles of credit to the economy, Congress will be the last through legislative creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Signal Corps was the last to be undertaken by the federal government. New York state, or private enterprise.

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Names Clarence Manion, former law dean at Notre Dame and currently chairman of the President's commission on inter-government relations, which is studying, among other things, the fate of public power. Mr. Manion says flatly, "I think the TVA should be sold to private industry. . . . I don't think the federal government should have built TVA in the first place."

It doesn't take much imagination to forecast what Mr. Kefauver will do with that.

## SOMEWHERE, SOMETIME, THE PERFECT MAN

NOT ONLY is the honeymoon over. Bridgemoor Ike is being divorced. The week after the presidential election David Lawrence's "New York Herald Tribune" Report, which wishes to be known as "an independent weekly news magazine published at Washington" said (and copyrighted) this:

"Old virtues, once again, will have meaning. Thrift will come to be rewarded. Extravagance will carry a penalty. . . . Inflation is ending. . . . Policies will lean to the right, away from socialism, toward free enterprise. Fancy new ways to pay more money to more people, will go out the window. . . . The change in viewpoint that Eisenhower brings is to be basic, not to be superficial."

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During the late summer Mr. Lawrence and company went home to mama. This week they told why:

"Eisenhower, after nine months, is reversing the field on policy. Debt, to be cut, is rising. Tax cuts are to come before debt cuts. . . . Subsidies, to be cut, are to be kept as frightening. . . . Government, in fact, will gradually move back deeper into the banking business. Old people will get broader, maybe more liberal, pension coverage. Government, that was to grow smaller, probably will end up by growing bigger, as it always has in the past."

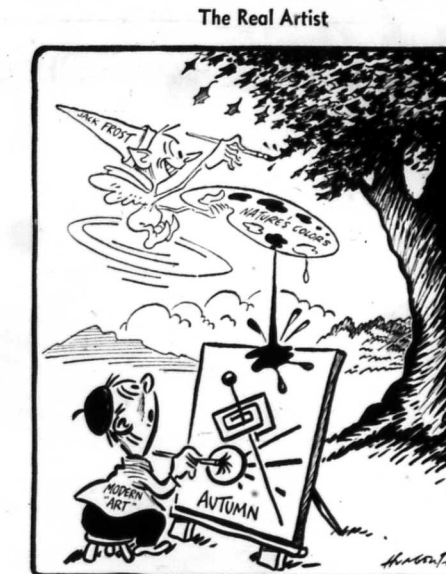
Doubtless the disillusioned bride's dreams go on. Somewhere, sometime, the perfect man. . . .

## THE RIGHTS OF HENS

ONLY a great democracy could produce a great debate over the rights of hens. Great Britain has one now. The Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has assailed the Ministry of Agriculture for approving the battery system of egg production which originated in the United States. Under the battery system a hen spends all her time in a two-foot square, artificially-lit cage, sitting, eating and laying eggs.

The Royal Society considers this cruel and unjust punishment for hens. The

National Farmers Union (which has found that the hens lay 30 or 40 more eggs per year) has defended the battery system. Under it a hen doesn't get her feet wet, she is assured of clean water and food without scrambling for it, she is free from the tyrannical pecking system of the barnyard. She is completely secure. She is free from the hen who says "this?" We don't know. Probably she misses the competition of the barnyard and the excitement of the pecking system. Maybe she wants to get her feet wet.



## Anglo-American Differences On China The Way It Looks From Britain

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER

THE divergence between British and American policies towards Communist China is at present the most serious gap in the political relations of the free world. Because in this matter the British and American points of view are so far apart, there is an obvious opportunity for Communist diplomacy to drive in a wedge. . . .

In its simplest terms the contrast may be stated by saying that America wants a tougher policy towards Communist China than Britain is willing to pursue. It would nevertheless be misleading to put the matter in this way without qualification, for though in international relations is not merely a question of making definite choices or firmly refusing to sign to an opponent. . . .

THE BRITISH STARE. Britain, no less concerned than America to contain Communism in the Far East and to restrain the new regime in China from aggressive expansion. In relation to South-East Asia, Britain has even more grounds for concern than America, for large numbers of Chinese are under British administration in Hong-Kong and Malaya and these territories are far more accessible to Chinese Communist attack than are the Philippines or Okinawa. The difference of opinion, therefore, is about the methods to be adopted for resistance, not

## Federal Supermarket Curbed

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

AND reserving the right to issue proposed sales. In another sale, the government realized \$9 million on its large system, the Signal Water power project. Additional sales may be in the offing. The Joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction is holding hearings on a bill "to promote and encourage free competition in the utility industry, and to amend the act of August 1945, to amend the federal-monopoly field of atomic energy.

Reduced appropriations curtailed government operations in several fields, including housing and urban renewal, and the creation of funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority, rural electrification, and service activities to private enterprise.

Next session, Congress is scheduled to decide whether the National Water power project will be undertaken by the federal government. New York state, or private enterprise.

Recognizing the importance of credit to the economy, Congress will be the last through legislative creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Signal Corps was the last to be undertaken by the federal government. New York state, or private enterprise.

## Security Was 'Sloppy' in Signal Corps

WASHINGTON

JOE McCarthy will almost drop dead when he reads the report that he is absolutely right in propping the leak of Signal Corps radar secrets at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Furthermore he is absolutely right in saying that the leaks go back about 30 years. Actually they go back even further.

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## Long-Delayed Policy Issues Considered By Joint Chiefs

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

IN THE PENTAGON at the end of a corridor shut off to all but persons with top security clearances a little group of men were trying to come to some very, very tough decisions. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were meeting in a room in almost continuous session determined to come up with policy recommendations long delayed.

As one expedient they have tried shuffling themselves up alone without any staff members—only the four chiefs, Army, Navy, Air, and the chairman, Gen. Arthur W. Radford. The idea is to hammer out a decision that can be taken to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson with all four names signed in approval.

Some of these questions have gone unresolved not for months but for years. Thus each member of the three services has conducted its own guided-missile program, since no service wanted to be out of the weapon that promises to be the major reliance in the wars of the future. But there has been waste and duplication it has also meant service rivalry with leaks of latest developments by one or another of the other calculated to impress the public. These deliberate leaks have angered President Eisenhower.

ANOTHER TOLLIE. The question of continental defense has long troubled the Joint Chiefs. Higher authority has fixed a ceiling of about \$500 million on a moderate plan for extending the interceptor system already being built in Canada, Greenland and the United States. It is certainly not the business of the continental defense system, possibly along the lines of the plan in Britain where the air force has complete responsibility.

But having taken the much better view of the Joint Chiefs are already ready to conclude that the time is too short to bring about the fundamental changes in the budget for the fiscal year 1955. The deadline for submitting the budget for 1955, will come in a few days. The Joint Chiefs have already passed.

Therefore this new budget, for the year ending June 30, 1955, will contain a major change in the balance between old and new weapons. Then in the months ahead each of the Joint Chiefs will take the decisive steps essential to move into the atomic age. They will agree away much of the conventional armament status of past warfare since it will be superfluous.

The military rate is the present intention. When this has been done, very substantial economies can be made. The main reliance

## AEC's Dilemma: Secret And Publicity Both Needed

BY JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON

NO WHAT? This has been the public reaction anticipated by Thomas E. Murray, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, yesterday the government will build an atomic plant to produce electricity.

That is plain, the government's first full scale attempt to turn atomic power to peaceful use, will cost between 20 and 30 million dollars and produce enough electrical energy for a city of 50,000.

It won't be in operation for three or four years. It will be a pilot plant. The power it produces when finished will cost more than power from any other atomic plant.

But the information learned from building it will be useful later in building larger plants—a distant goal, but a necessary step toward peaceful benefit from atomic energy.

This is an answer to anyone who has thought that the race with Russia ended tomorrow, the country could suddenly blossom with atomic plants for power and peaceful benefit at less than the cost of other fuels.

In anticipating a full public release to the news, the Atomic Energy Commission may be the AEC's biggest worry, while concentrating on winning the atomic weapons race will be the Atomic Energy Commission's biggest worry.

"Our people," he said, "badly need direction. We will not win this power race unless, as a nation, we have as good a chance to win it as we have to stay ahead in the weapons race."

Murray pointed out the AEC is the agency which has the information the public should have more information, he emphasized a need for secrecy in much of the work con-

## CUT COSTLY COMMITMENTS

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