

## BROWNELL MAKES A VERY GRAVE CHARGE

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL has made an extremely grave charge against the Roosevelt and Truman administrations — that the late Harry Dexter White was repeatedly promoted to high office even though responsible officials knew he was a Russian spy.

This is Brownell's indictment:

1. The FBI learned of White's espionage work early in his career (which began in 1934) and from the beginning made reports on these activities to the appropriate officials in authority.

2. White continued to advance in the administration hierarchy in spite of these reports until, in 1945, he became assistant secretary of the treasury under Henry Morgenthau.

3. A month before White was advanced by President Truman to a post with the International Monetary Fund, a report on White was given to Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, for transmittal to the White House.

4. After the appointment was announced, a more detailed report on White and his espionage activities was given to Vaughan by the FBI.

5. Yet the Senate Banking & Currency Committee and the full Senate were permitted, on Feb. 5 and 6 of 1946, to elect White without "being informed that White was a spy."

## A STRANGE RULE OF JUSTICE

SURELY the strangest rule of justice ever fashioned by a responsible judge came out of Lenoir County Superior Court last week.

Emergency Judge Henry A. Grady of New Bern was presiding. Two truck drivers, who had been arrested for speeding by state highway patrolmen, were awaiting trial. Patrolman H. H. Stokes of Kinston took the stand and began testifying in the first case. Judge Grady interrupted. Newsman present quoted him as saying:

"If you go out on the New Bern Kinston highway any time, you can see between 30 and 40 vehicles exceeding the speed limit. They whiz by you so fast you can't even see them. I'm not going to convict this man because he just happened to be caught. He was among that every-day line down."

Solicitor Walter Britt quickly got the

## THE TROUBLES OF THE TAR HEELS

AFTER Saturday's 18-0 defeat by the North Carolina Gamecocks, there may be a good many alumni of North Carolina alumni who will agree with the editor of the Daily Tar Heel that the time has come for UNC to withdraw from "big time" college sports — more specifically, football.

The Tar Heels haven't been up to the standard laid out for them since the departure of Justice & Co. In fact, a good case can be made out that the University has already quit "big time" football, and just doesn't know it.

But the system is still there — the large grants-in-aid from state funds for athletic "scholarships" . . . the alumni funds poured in through something euphemistically called an "educational foundation" . . . and perhaps even the special deals made on the side by wealthy alumni with individual players.

And the mumbled about Barclay, still

## STRENGTHENING THE RIGHT TO KNOW

THE new government information policy announced Friday by President Eisenhower, to become effective Dec. 15, is a marked improvement over the two-year-old policy it replaces.

Under present policy, established by former President Truman in September, 1951, all government agency heads have the power to classify material they may have in their possession.

This policy was adopted over the protest of editors consulted by Mr. Truman. They did not believe that the power of censorship should be vested in civilian agencies.

This policy led to abuse, as when the OPS ordered its employees to withhold information that "might prove embarrassing to OPS."

The new policy will be a better one for these reasons:

1. It categorically denies the right of censorship to the 28 agencies that have no direct responsibility for national defense. These include the Veterans Administration, Tariff Commission, National Labor Relations Board.

2. It limits the right of censorship to the heads of the 17 agencies that do have such responsibility, but not primarily, with national defense.

3. The "restricted" label is abolished. Information that really requires classification falls into one of two categories: "top secret" or "confidential." The "restricted" category was a needless irritant to newsmen, a refuge for bumbling bureaucrats.

Under the new policy the heads of departments dealing primarily with defense matters may delegate the authority to classify material. That is reasonable; otherwise men who ought to concern them-



## College Paper's Viewpoint

## Big Time Sports A 'Cancer'

(An editorial from The Daily Tar Heel.)

BIG TIME college sports are a cancer, at the heart of education. Long suspected as a serious disease, the ravages of intercollegiate athletics become a certainty when state funds are tapped for specific use as grants-in-aid to athletes.

What really hurts is that it has happened to us. One-fourth of the profits from campus stores have been given to the Educational Foundation. The University officially has joined the alumni and "friends" who provide the cash to buy better teams.

Use of the term grant-in-aid rather than scholarship is significant. It is a plain admission that scholarship is not the criterion by which the awards will be made. Funds governing must award clearly state that insofar as scholarship is concerned, only the requirement of "normal academic progress" must be met. Thus the dollar premium on athletic prowess is in the open at last.

We miss the student with the curious mind and puny frame who otherwise might have received the benefit of these state funds. It is not just education's loss, but North Carolina's.

THE PARADOX

The cleavage between education and the demands of big-time college sports goes far beyond this single issue. The University teaches the value of truth and justice, then demands to the many fillet deals between alumni and players. Students are told in lectures that winning is not the only goal in life and then they go to their teams and battle not for the game, but for the win. School spirit deteriorates into fanaticism, and the "honor" and prestige of their school depend not on moral character and scholarship, but on the wins and losses of the teams.

The players themselves cannot be held responsible for the situation. Rather they are the victims of it.

Stubbish efforts are still being made to bring the intercollegiate sports under the control of the state. But such efforts are destined to fail because of the lack of jurisdiction of the regulatory agencies.

Dr. A. B. Moore, who is president of the N.C.A.A. and an ardent sports lover, sums up the situation neatly. He declares that college football should be abolished "root and branch" unless it is cleaned of "hypocrisy, scandalousness and cheating." Then he goes on to say that a principal cause of these evils is alumni interest in the game. He says that the football only, but other major college sports as well.

POINTS OF NO RETURN

Not that we're opposed to big time sports—but to educational institutions, especially our own, sponsoring them. As a million-dollar business having no connection with academic affairs, big-time sports are fine. There's no confusion of the win-at-any-cost philosophy on the playing field with educational ideals.

Those who argue for big time sports make many claims of contradiction. It is entertainment, they say. But is the immediate pleasure worth the long run cost? And the Tar Heel boys say big sports are the University's support with the alumni—which was worth a paltry \$30,000 last year, or just enough to seem a professionalizer.

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## Drew Pearson's Merry Go-Round

WASHINGTON

MOST significant part of President Eisenhower's Saturday afternoon New Jersey election defeat was that the United States didn't go back to Japan.

Prior to that press conference, the President had done some reading of history. And obviously he was impressed with the main parallels between his own administration and that of another Republican president, Benjamin Harrison, who defeated Grover Cleveland in 1888.

What happened during those four years of Republican rule makes highly interesting reading. No wonder the Republican Party, Harrison became king of the soilmen, changed \$1,000 out of \$5,000 postage stamps in the drive for the national election. The McKinley high tariff act. Meanwhile farmers stormed at the Republican policy of the free animal trade.

Two years after taking office, Roosevelt against the Republicans was so great that the Democrats carried the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority two years later—1892—the Republicans were thrown out of Washington.

That was the history Ike has been reading. That was why he told newsmen he

## 'Stick Around—Don't Go Yet' Slightly Cooler' War Seen As Lasting For A Long Time

WASHINGTON

THE RUSSIAN will probably not start any new Korean war, but at least for the time being he will not settle the old Korean either. That sums up the conclusion reached by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other leading policy advisers of President Eisenhower after a long, careful analysis of Soviet intentions.

These conclusions are, naturally, based in large part on the brilliant reports which Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen has been sending from Moscow. They are necessarily tentative, since it is foolish to the point of insanity to make categorical predictions about the Kremlin's future course. Even so, the belief that the new regime in the Kremlin is not going to start anything new in the immediate future, and is not going to settle anything, is becoming a rather firm conviction in the highest official circles.

This belief reflects a certain measure of disillusionment. The illusion, it must be said, was never strong. But it is the fact that the Secretary Dulles and other policy makers did believe a few months ago that the Russians actually would be at least temporarily and peripheral settlement of the Korean and Chinese conflict.

SETTLEMENT SEEN

Dulles is known to have been, for example, that there was at least an outside chance of an agreed settlement in Korea. Contrary to some reports, he never "neutralized" the Korean situation. That word is taken to mean that South Korea would be totally disarmed. But he did think it conceivable that the Russians and the Chinese might agree to a unified Korea, on certain conditions.

MORE MORE

These conditions might have been withdrawal of the Russian forces, the demilitarization of a part of North Korea, and a Sino-American agreement to permanently bar aggression against Korea or the use of Korea as a military base.

There is still hope for an agreed settlement in Korea — which was certainly extremely faint from the start. But he did think it conceivable that the Russians and the Chinese might agree to a unified Korea, on certain conditions.

POLICE DISORGANIZED

The Malenkov regime must also rehabilitate the internal police apparatus, disorganized by the Beria forces. And a new policy for the satellites, whose total unreliability was fully demonstrated in Germany. Everywhere this summer, must be devised. While all this is going on, Dulles and the other American leaders have come to believe, the Kremlin will simply try to maintain the status quo. The Russian leadership, avoiding both any great new crisis and any genuine easing of world tensions.

might actually desire settlements in Europe — in Austria, for example. But he also been killed by the force of the Soviet response to the western notes on a four-power meeting.

It is now believed that the Kremlin not only does not want to negotiate settlements — it does not even want to talk about negotiating settlements. On the other hand, it is also believed that the Kremlin does not want to run the risk of world war implicit in such action as the original Korean aggression.

The Kremlin, it is believed, has a whole series of internal problems which must first be settled. Therefore great risks can be taken. The question of the succession to Stalin is the Kremlin's most serious problem. The expectation of an "upheaval" in the Kremlin, following the death of Stalin, once played so large a part in American policy, no longer does so.

Yet, although the permanence of Malenkov seems to be established, a delicate, difficult, and dangerous process is being set in motion. The vacuum left by Stalin's death and the purge of Beria is undoubtedly going to be filled.

There are other internal problems which are certainly occupying the Kremlin's attention. Perhaps the most serious — although it receives little attention except from the small band of Soviet experts — is the problem of agricultural production. In Malenkov's speeches he devotes far more space to the failure of agricultural production than to foreign policy, and Malenkov's new peasant policy represents the first radical change in the old Stalinist line so far introduced.

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## GOP Seen As Needing Dependence On Democrats

WASHINGTON

Democratic voters is indicated by a recent poll taken in Chicago.

The National City Bank official now in the Treasury to handle the public debt, was in Chicago to confer with the McKinley and the amount of interest to be charged on the next issue of government bonds.

The Treasury Secretary George Humphrey has followed a different policy from Henry Morgenthau and John Edgar Hoover in the handling of the rates, the bankers will if they didn't like it. The bankers had to come to Washington to one up on the Treasury.

But Secretary Humphrey, head of the Bank of America, founded by the famous banker of William McKinley and the National City Bank, they pointed out, but not Chicago.

So Burgess promptly picked David W. Keenan, head of the Illinois Trust Co., and a few days later swore him in as an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Kennedy's appointment will not be subject to confirmation by the Senate. Unlike Charles E. Wilson of General Motors, who was named to head the Continental Trust, so is being appointed to a special advisory position. Yet, his influence in the nation. He will be in the same category as Randolph Burgess, who is also in a special advisory position. Kennedy has not given up his position with the National City Bank.

This is bound to cause sparks in the Senate next January. Senators Kerry of Oklahoma and Douglas of Illinois have already said they will leave the public debt have increased interest rates for the benefit of their own banks against the public interest.

Senator Byrd of Virginia has also protested against the Treasury's system of letting \$8 to \$10 billion of government money remain in private banks without drawing interest. In other words, the banks get free use of the public money, while the banks in turn charge interest to the government on money they loan to the public.

The Continental Illinois Trust, the two banks in which Burgess and Kennedy are getting free use of government funds.

## Bankers' Policies

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