THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

1880—Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Year—1953

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PRESENTMENTS ARE NOT VERDICTS

HEADLINE readers who leap to the conclusion that because a grand jury has issued four presentments against Police Chief Frank Littlejohn he is automatically guilty ought to stop and ponder several things:

1. The accusations cast a grave reflection upon the character and integrity of a man who may have made mistakes, but who has fought undesirable elements in Charlotte for many years.

2. The presentments do not give any of the supporting facts upon which they were based. And one of them appears to rest on the credibility of Theron Lamar Caudle.

3. The presentments were made before Chief Littlejohn was given an opportunity to give his side of the story.

4. The presentments are not formal charges. They merely instruct the district solicitor to prepare bills of indictment which will go before a new grand jury in January. The new jury will determine whether the facts warrant the return of "true" bills of indictment, and if the answer is affirmative, the matter will then go before a jury.

It would be a grave injustice to Chief Littlejohn in the twilight of his career for the public to conclude, at this stage, that he is guilty of any or all of the accusations contained in the grand jury's action.

We emphasize the point, not in defense of the man, but in defense of the basic American tradition that a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty—a tradition that has been roughly trampled on elsewhere in these frenzied times.

The ends of justice will be met when these charges are brought out into the open so that the accused man can face his accusers, and so that a jury of his peers can hear the witnesses, examine the evidence, and arrive at a fair verdict.

That having been said, it is the position of this newspaper that Solicitor Basil Whitener must expedite his part of the job and, if there are legal grounds upon which the State can make a case, have the bills of indictment ready when the next term of criminal court opens.

When eighteen men unanimously agree that bills of indictment should be drawn, it is the clear duty of the Solicitor to pursue the matter with all the vigor at his command.

$4,156 A YEAR—PLUS WAGES

AN ANNUAL WAGE of $4,156 is good money for an industrial worker—unless he works for the Lincoln Electric Company in Cleveland.

At Lincoln, only the unskilled and inefficient get so small a wage. For that company operates on the "incentive management" system. Each worker gets, in addition to going wages, a bonus based on his production. And this month Lincoln's management distributed a bonus of $5,104,000 among its 1,238 employes, for an average of $4,156.

"Incentive management" is nothing new. It's been used at Lincoln since 1918. During the past 20 years Lincoln workers have received, on the average, over $45,000 apiece in incentive pay, over and above regular earnings. And during that time not one hour of production has been lost due to labor-management friction.

In his book, INCENTIVE MANAGEMENT, James F. Lincoln, creator of the system, spells out his philosophy. All too briefly, it is this:

Like most employers, he prefers not to be encumbered by powerful unions and federal restraints. But most industrialists, he believes, get too concerned about making profit. Concentrate, he suggests, on making a "better and better product to be sold to more and more people at a lower and lower price." Develop the latent ability and co-operation of the producers, pay them well for it, and profit will be the inevitable by-product.

Remember, he warns, that "all methods now used are wrong." Keep improving technique, paying the innovators.

Lincoln's system worked so well that in his book in 1951 he could report that his employes' wages were slightly more than twice that of competitors, his employes' productivity was more than *four* times that of the competition.

Mr. Lincoln does not believe the dollar bonus is the only incentive. There is the incentive of ownership—stock is always available to Lincoln employes. Public, instead of employe stock ownership, he believes, weakens the team spirit in the company.

All in all, he believes his system bridges the gulf between worker and management, encourages change and individual development, and inspires men to achieve the impossible quickly, pull down a nice income while doing it.

The only question we have about the system is: Why don't more hard-headed businessmen try it?

HIT AND RUN CHRONOLOGICALLY

OCT. 12—Senator McCarthy said today his new probe (at Fort Monmouth) has turned up evidence of "extremely dangerous espionage . . . If it develops as it has been it will envelop the whole Signal Corps."

Oct. 13—The investigations subcommittee, said McCarthy, has evidence that a "sizable amount" of "top secret" material is missing from the Signal Corps files at Fort Monmouth.

Oct. 14—McCarthy said: "We have completely convincing testimony that some of the top secret documents regarding radar and other matters did turn up in the eastern zone of Berlin."

Oct. 20—McCarthy announced that 20 civilian employes at Monmouth had been fired for alleged Communist activities.

Oct. 22—"I'm not saying," said Senator McCarthy, "whether there is espionage at Fort Monmouth or whether there is not."

Nov. 13—Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens asserted there were no suspected spies among some 33 workers suspended on loyalty charges from the Army Signal Corps radar laboratory at Fort Monmouth.

Dec. 15—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy today declared he wished to clarify "some confusion" about his Fort Monmouth inquiry, and stated for the record that it is "sufficient" to prove there was "potential espionage" there.

From The Twin-City Sentinel

FAMOUS N. Y LANDMARK FADES AWAY

SOUTH PACIFIC is closing. The last performance will be given on Wednesday night—the 1,925th since it opened on April 7, 1949. Not that the musical play isn't still drawing the customers. The Broadway Theater, where it is now located, is being taken over by a ballet company and *South Pacific* will not move to another. Rogers and Hammerstein, so the New York papers says, apparently believe that the touring company, which has been on the road for four years, will be sufficient from now on.

Theatrical historians can now write another chapter. For a long time the question always asked when people returned from New York was, "Did you see *South Pacific*?" It's likely that most of the New York hotels were filled with people who had tickets to the show, were waiting for tickets, or hoping to get tickets. For many it became their favorite among the Rogers and Hammerstein shows, which include *Oklahoma!* and *The King And I*, which is still running and shows no sign of closing.

In the record books, *South Pacific* will rank second among musicals and fifth among plays in general. *Oklahoma!* was performed in New York 2,248 times and was later re-opened on two occasions for a total of 2,212 performances. Road shows carried it everywhere, even to wartime bases [illegible]. *The King and I* has played 1,[illegible]. The longest New York run on [illegible] was made by *Life With Father* (3,224) followed by *Tobacco Road* (3,182) and *Abie's Irish Rose* (2,327).

The durability of *South Pacific* was tested first when Ezio Pinza quit after the first season, and again when Mary Martin left after two years. Mr. Pinza's rich voice and Italian accent, and Miss Martin's hoofing and rather brash but delightful voice became so closely associated with the show that it was hard to imagine anyone else singing "Some Enchanted Evening" or washing her hair onstage. But the musical was bigger than even its biggest stars. With others in the leads, it went on and on. For a while now, no doubt, New York won't seem the same without *South Pacific*, and the question people will ask each other in the future will become, "Did you see it?"

Pictures of Hollywood's latest babes always sadden us, as we think of a whole generation of young men growing up without Greta Garbo—ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

Overheard in restaurant—customer orders caviar and warns the waitress: "Now be sure it's imported, because I can't tell the difference." — FORT MYERS (FLA.) NEWS-PRESS.

Middle age has arrived when you can look back and realize your mistakes and wish you could make them again.—CARLSBAD (N. M.) CURRENT-ARGUS.

Maybe they call it a round table discussion because so many people talk in circles at it.—ELIZABETHTOWN (KY.) NEWS.

After you pass 35 you usually feel your age, plus taxes.—ELLAVILLE (GA.) SUN.

"Escapists!"

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.

Thoughtful Editorial

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

AS the Southern Organizing Director for the CIO Textile Workers Union of America and on behalf of many thousand low paid southern textile workers, may I congratulate you on the splendid editorial which appeared in your Dec. 10 issue, "Don't Blame Out-of-State Industries."

Your points were very well taken and handled in an intelligent and understanding manner.

Please give us more of such thought provoking editorials.

—BOYD E. PAYTON

Contradictions In White Case

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

THE current issue of the Democratic Digest attributes to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover two questions which seem in direct contradiction to his testimony concerning investigational procedure given before the Jenner committee.

According to the Digest, on March 26, 1947 Mr. Hoover said: "In one of our espionage cases, a spy ring was kept under close surveillance for over 18 months. The arrests when made broke the backbone of the Nazy spy system in America. I shudder at what might have happened had there been a disclosure of our operations and our sources of information in the initial days of that investigation."

And on Feb. 7, 1950, he testified as follows: ". . . Arrest and public disclosures (in espionage cases) are steps to be taken only as a matter of last resort. It is better to know who these people are, and what they are doing, and to immobilize their efforts than it is to expose them publicly and then go through the tireless effort of identifying their successors . . ."

Also puzzling was Attorney General Brownell's oversight of an important part of the FBI report of Feb. 1, 1946. As the Democratic Digest points out, when questioned under oath, by Senator McClellan, as to whether his report "on the report represented "your evaluation of the essential facts", Mr. Brownell replied, "Yes".

Yet, reports the Digest, Mr. Brownell omitted this important part of the report:

"Investigation of White since November, 1945, has been conducted with the primary objective of proving or disproving the original charges enumerated hereinbefore. It should be realized that to prove these charges at this time when they relate to activities occurring in 1942 and 1943 is practically impossible."

—VIRGINIA DICKERMAN

Arab Viewpoint Challenged

CHARLOTTE

YOUR People's Platform affords a good opportunity for us to shed light on each other, as well as to bring us back from the "dream world." I refer to the letter (Dec. 16) by S. H. Dahir, under the heading, "Arab Viewpoint Presented."

Mr. Dahir expresses indignation over the failure to implement the United Nations recommendation for the internationalization of Jerusalem, but the "Arab viewpoint" is hardly the one to champion the United Nations since the Arab states have consistently refused to recognize the re-establishment of Israel by the United Nations, despite the recognition by all the other powers of the world.

Your correspondent's attempt to link Israel with communism is of course completely contrary to the facts. His statement ". . . which party (Communist) constitutes presently the second most powerful party in Israel . . ." does not even possess the feebleness of irresponsibility. The Labor Party of David Ben Gurion was unable to form a government without the cooperation of the second most powerful party, The General Zionists, which I am sure newspapermen and other authorities will agree, corresponds roughly to our Republican Party. The third most powerful party is the Orthodox, after which come six other parties with greater numerical strength, and greater influence in government, than the Communists. There are two Communists in the government, one of whom is an Arab.

Mr. Dahir repeats that old chestnut about how the American Zionists caused the partisan of Palestine because of the "Jewish vote." However it is understandable. Only in totalitarian countries or those ruled over by a small group of feudal effendis, is there a single, homogeneous vote. It is one of the glories of democracy like ours that citizens are permitted to vote as they choose, and pick between candidates. Our national political character has been moulded by voting "blocs," within the major political parties as well as outside them; and in our voting since the election of President Washington has been affected by numerous factors. Economic status, geography, cultural backgrounds and many other influences combine to produce the final electoral result. Thus the urban population tends to vote one way on certain issues; the rural, a different way. North and South are frequently aligned along different sides of the political fence. A Scandinavian name is an asset for a candidate in Minnesota; a Latin one, in New Mexico; an Irish name in Boston. Cattle raisers, cotton growers, putty-knife manufacturers, all tend to vote as groups.

This has worked far better than it appears on the surface. Even in those cases where selfishness might appear to be incontrovertible to the outsider, the groups in question go to the polls in the belief that their interests coincide with those of the country as a whole. The "balance" we have achieved is proof that this has been substantially so. Thus the tremendous political influence wielded by the millions of Irish-Americans for a free Ireland has stood the test of time; so too the intense American citizens of Czech origin formed the Czechoslavakian republic in the city of Pittsburgh; the Poles in America since the days of the Czars wielded every ounce of their political influence toward a free Poland, and so on down the line. Along these lines it is interesting that Mr. Dahir did not mention the fact that a very powerful Jewish group fought very hard against the re-establishment of Israel in 1948, which came into being just 3,168 years since Joshua first led the Israelites into Palestine.

It is stretching it a bit for Mr. Dahir to attempt to attach a feeble foundation to the reconstitution of Jewish Palestine. The exact opposite is true. No new nation ever came into being clothed with more complete legality. During a 25 year period every form of statecraft, protocol, and international agreement was piled, one upon the other, with a legal thoroughness unparalleled in world history.

—HARRY L. GOLDEN, Editor
Carolina Israelite

Rhee, In Background Now, Still Concerns U.S. Policy-Makers

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE OLD adage, out of sight, out of mind, applies more and more, so far as public opinion in this country is concerned, to the problem of South Korea and President Syngman Rhee. The headlines are largely given over to the effort to win back American prisoners who have refused repatriation.

The shooting has stopped. And for many who had husbands and sons in the front line there is a deep sense of relief and gratitude that they are back home for Christmas.

But while the public may have lost sight of Rhee as he drops below the horizon of the news, he remains for top policy-makers a source of continuing and urgent concern. Just before Secretary of State John Foster Dulles left for Paris and the NATO council meeting, he got an intensive fill-in on Rhee's latest activities. The aged President is apparently launched on his own ambitious plan for a Pacific pact directed against communism.

Dulles has said that a defense pact in the Pacific like that of the North Atlantic powers is not feasible at this time. But Rhee is sending his own emissaries to many of the capitals in southeast Asia. They are believed to be presenting the Rhee plan for an anti-Communist pact. This move follows Rhee's own visit to Formosa for a conference with Chiang Kai-shek.

Last August, President Eisenhower made $200,000,000 available for Korean relief and reconstruction as the beginning of a broad program which would restore the war-ravaged Republic of Korea. The goal is to demonstrate the capacity of the free world to make South Korea a show window of what can be done with goodwill, resources and knowhow.

But the whole project has been dragging as Americans have sought to get an agreement with Rhee on ground rules covering how the money should be spent. In effect, Rhee is the government of South Korea with little or no check on his absolute power. As the symbol of freedom and nationalism for an almost fanatically patriotic people, he has deep roots in popular support.

During the three bitter years of war the plight of the civilian population was too often overlooked. Even while Americans complained of wheat were piling up, millions in South Korea lived at the starvation level or below it. At the same time American policy tended to augment rather than check the fearful inflation which worked a further hardship on the Koreans.

Undoubtedly President Rhee has this recent history in mind in his stubbornness in negotiating an economic agreement with the United States. For months C. Tyler Wood, an able economic coordinator representing Harold Stassen's Foreign Overseas Administration, has been in Seoul trying to get Rhee to come to terms.

Sometimes Rhee has talked about his own grandiose projects for making the capital of his country a second Washington with handsome government buildings and broad boulevards. The desperate need, of course, is to get production started again so that Koreans can go off relief.

The other day an agreement was finally signed. While it falls short of what American negotiators wanted, it does contain a provision specifying that aid goods shall be sold at prices similar to those on the free market or at a rate in accord with the ratio between the dollar and the Korean won as fixed in the agreement. That ratio is 180 won to one dollar. During the war some relief goods—conspicuously fertilizer — got into the black market with the result that Korean farmers paid many, many times the legitimate price.

In addition to the American rehabilitation program the United Nations is directing its own effort. The United States has pledged to contribute up to 65 percent of the cost of the operation of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

The critical date is little more than a month away when the time limit for working out a political conference and repatriating the prisoners will be up. Rhee has many times said that he would go to war again if Korea is not on the way to unification by that date. Top policy-makers believe he will not carry out his threat. But his price for keeping the peace may be high and above all in terms of his right to dictate how American dollars are spent.

Bob's Going Somewhere East Of Suez, Far From Office Parties

By ROBERT C. RUARK

I WILL be somewhere East of Suez, raising a thirst, this happy, happy Yule, en route to Australia and India, where I hope to get tiger in mind. And I do not mind telling you that I would rather rassle the tiger than face the holiday round of office-drinking and convivial family orgies. With or without nutmeg, I purely despise eggnog.

I may have touched this topic before, and believe that I have, since I feel it so deeply. What I feel for eggnog goes triple for such holiday tipples as glogg, all kinds of punch, and the kind of office whisky that gets served warm in leaky paper cups, when the file clerks kiss the boss and the secretaries get chased by their superiors.

Corey Ford has done a fine small book on office parties, but he never really dealt with the peculiar insanity that causes them to be. Offices, in which the hireling crouches chew a clove or a chlorophyll for sneaking a swift Martini at lunch are summarily fired on suspicion of chewing same, suddenly break down and throw caution away, and the office help turns into satyrs and nymphs.

I have never attended an office rout, that I can remember, where somebody didn't get sick, somebody didn't get slugged, somebody didn't bust a bottle into the topsecret files, somebody didn't tell some superior off, somebody didn't go home and get in a fight with his wife over the secretary's lipstick on his ear, or where the brand of booze was ever better than a second - rate blend. And where there was ever enough ice, or real-glass glasses.

The office party is supposed to be a grand and sweeping gesture from the management, to show that the boss believes you are every bit as good as he is, and is willing to get loaded with you to prove it. He is willing to put up with the drunken accusations of some mousebrain who still can't find the paper clips, but is going to tell old J. P. Junk wash vron, with the way he runsh the bushnesh. . And he does. Boss will go for the giggles and the sudden release of pent-up feelings which lead to necking in the supply room and setting fire to the wastebaskets.

Christmas being largely what you make it, I can't seem to remember a finer one than last Christmas in Addis Ababba, where a very swell gent named Bob Green, who flies planes for Ethiopian Airlines, took me away from the office party and into the bosom of his little family. His wife is a beautiful Egyptian and some of his guests were Greeks and North Africans and a Swede and an Englishman and some other breeds—Bob comes from Texas, as a matter of fact — and there wasn't any mistletoe or eggnog, but there was a mighty fine shared happiness of nice people being nice to other people.

And I had New Year's in the Aberdares bush where the Mau Mau operate, in Kenya, but I had it in a tent with some white folks I liked and some black folks I liked just as well, and the stars were close and I couldn't hear a couple of neighbors being murdered over the hill and that was a nice New Year's.

Mau Mau, yes. Hyenas in the tents, yes, but no office parties. And none of these things where distant relatives sit around and sneer at each other over a glass of curdled cream and bad bourbon, wishing the evening would end so they could all go home and go to bed.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Top-Notch 'Clerks' Put Out Ike's Talk

WASHINGTON

JOHN Foster Dulles has performed a lot of diplomatic chores but never before has he been given the job of operating a stapling machine. That, however, was what he did over the Atlantic Ocean en route from Bermuda. With him as a co-clerical worker was Admiral Lewis Strauss plus one of the most distinguished secretarial staffs ever to do paper work.

What happened was that Ike was late in polishing up his famed atomic energy speech. Even while flying to New York, he applied the last finishing touches. As he did so, his secretary, Mrs. Ann Whitman, copied it out on a large-type typewriter, so the President could read it easily. Simultaneously, Mary Caffrey, Jim Hagerty's secretary, cut the mimeograph stencil.

In the rear of the plane, Hagerty himself ran the mimeograph machine. C. D. Jackson, who largely wrote the speech, put the pages together. Admiral Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, helped him, while Dulles stapled the pages.

Dulles was a little slow, however, and only 200 copies of the speech were finished when the Columbine landed. So the Secret Service grabbed copies of the stencil, rushed them to the U.N. mimeograph room, where more copies were ground out of the speech which had been billed—and was—one of the most momentous of the Eisenhower administration.

Barkley Stole Show

NOT much of what he said got into the papers because it was off the cuff with no mimeographed text, but Alben Barkley's gaffe was the smash hit of the Democratic dinner in Philadelphia.

Slyly referring to the way the Democrats backed away from him at the Chicago convention last year, Barkley said:

"When I asked me to come here, they told me I was to be toastmaster. But at 6:30, Steve Mitchell called and said Senator Francis Myers was to take that job. It wasn't the first time the Democratic Party has switched to me."

The crowd roared.

"I'm now 76 years old," said the ex-veep. "In Cairo about a year ago I met an Arab fortune teller out at the Pyramids who predicted I would live to be 105. That's one Arab I'm cooperating with very closely.

"Last year when Eisenhower won by such a big margin, I figured the Democrats would not come back for a long time," continued the venerable Kentuckian, "but in recent months I've begun to change my mind.

"The situation reminds me of a husband in Paris whose wife died and afterward he discovered she had been receiving the attentions of another gentleman who appeared at the funeral, weeping. The husband was restrained in his grief, but the other man was not. He could hardly control himself. After the coffin was finally lowered into the grave, the husband patted the other man on the back and said: 'Don't feel too bad, old pal. I'll marry again soon.'"

Washington Whirl

ATTORNEY General Brownell's 17-year-old daughter, practicing what her father preaches. Accidentally bursting into a Negro church, she discovered she was the only white person present, sat down and stayed for the entire service.

After War Claims Chairman Dan Cleary passed away, President Eisenhower was so anxious to replace the other two Democratic commissioners that he wrote a curt letter dismissing them while they were out attending Cleary's funeral.

The President occasionally drops into the Army-Navy Club for unannounced visits with his old cronies. As a result, the Secret Service has run a security check on all the club's employes.

Mamie Eisenhower has promised to swing the champagne bottle at the launching of the Navy's first atomic sub.

Senator McCarthy made a big point of fact that Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor's service record was marked with a red "flag." This column can report that McCarthy's own record at the Pentagon is similarly "flagged".

Georgia's scrupulous Sen. Dick Russell, leader of the southern bloc, is so burned up at Republicans in Congress who chance of forming another GOP-southern Democratic coalition next session. Russell is sore over the Eisenhower administration's handling of the farm problem, its use of FBI files to attack the Democrats, and the GOP drive to eliminate segregation.

Cattle Smuggling

THOUGH a little slow in moving, the Eisenhower administration played no favorites in prosecuting smugglers of $1,000,000 worth of Charolais cattle into Louisiana from a hoof-and-mouth disease infected part of Mexico. Alphe Broussard, the man who brought the prize cattle, has now been indicted; also Antonio Enrique Gilly, the man who sold the cattle to him; and William L. Babb, the man who actually did the smuggling.

John Minor Wisdom, Eisenhower's No. 1 political adviser in Louisiana, was retained as attorney for Broussard, but defended the case over-the-table, pulled no wires under the table.