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JELKE TRIED A RISKY PRECEDENT

LONG AGO we had our fill of the lurid details from sensational trials. Fifth is fifth and it gets no more interesting on repetition.

Hence, in objecting to the judicially-imposed secrecy on the Jelke trial, we are not lamenting the loss of those juicy tidbits of testimony that the young girl of fortune, Pat Ward, is tossing out behind closed doors in New York. In fact, we are in the opinion that wire services would be cluttered up with the stuff, leaving less room for more important news.

There are, however, two points at issue, one fundamental to the system of American justice, the other just plain unfair.

First of all the defendant who acquiesces in a secret trial for his crime is sacrificing one of his basic rights. True, there may be a temporary relief from public censure and humiliation. And in the case of Mickey Jelke, 23-year-old heir to a margarine millions, it would be most embarrassing to have spread upon the public record his activities as pro-

curer for pleasure-seeking gentlemen.

Yet he is taking a chance in not fighting for a public trial. In the long haul, his rights as a defendant will be better protected by an open public hearing.

Secondly, this case is following the old pattern. The girls always are subjected to the pitiless light of publicity. The men who buy their favors are seldom identified. Pat Ward reportedly giving the names of many prominent customers. Yet the secret trial protects them, although they are equally guilty.

In ordering that the press and public be barred from the trial, Judge Francis L. Valentine may have acted from good motives, i.e., the desire to prevent public exploitation of the luridness and depravity of the testimony. But if society is to get any benefit from the story, it must be told, and if the defendant is to be preserved, and if the men who patronized Jelke's call girls are to be shamed as the girls have been shamed, the whole story should be told.

SENSE, STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

THE businessmen in Detroit don't pull punches. As Max K. Gilstrap's article reprinted on this page today indicates, they didn't just say that the Reciprocal Trade Act ought to be extended, or that tariffs should be lowered as long as they don't hurt domestic producers. Wholeheartedly, flat-footedly, unashamedly, the Detroit Board of Commerce came out for free world trade, without protective tariff barriers.

This they view as the ultimate means of solving our complex economic and political problems. The only concession the Detroit men make to the protectionists is that this plan should be adopted over a period of, say, 10 years.

We think the Detroit Plan is significant because it shows (1) that some business leaders are willing to grab the bull by the

horns, even though some of them may, individually, get gored or trampled on if their plan is adopted, and (2) the response to this bold idea has been, as Mr. Gilstrap says, "electric." Other businessmen, editors, labor leaders and teachers are anxious to help promote this plan.

So often, nowadays, we don't see the whole picture, particularly in international affairs. Allies lose patience with each other quibbling over particular tariffs, immigration quotas, defense costs and timetables.

It is well to reduce these relatively piddling problems to proper proportion and work for the real solutions, instead of the milestones along the way.

This the Detroit men have done. May their move spur others to similar action, until the whole sky is changed.

UNFAIR STATE TAX PROVISION

A BILL has already been introduced in the General Assembly to free North Carolinians of income tax on gains realized from the sale of a residence, to the extent that those gains are reinvested in a new residence within one year.

While the Legislature is on the subject, it should take a close look at another quirk in the state law that unfairly penalizes some taxpayers.

The Federals allow you to deduct in any one year no more capital loss than you have gains, plus \$1,000. In other words, if losses exceed gains, you can deduct only \$1,000, but the excess over \$1,000 you can carry forward for five years, deducting the entire carry-over if in the next year or so there are sufficient capital gains to cover the carry-over, or \$1,000 a year if not.

This is not an unreasonable provision, inasmuch as Uncle Sam provides a top limit alternative tax (28%) on capital gains. The state, however, taxes capital gains at 100%, according to whatever bracket a taxpayer happens to fall in.

State income tax law makes no distinction in the taxable percentage of long-term and short-term gains. Capital gains are taxable in full, just as any other income. But the state sets up an arbitrary and unfair distinction between income on the sale of stocks, bonds and commodities, on the one hand, and real estate, such as mortgages, on the other.

If a taxpayer has capital losses on securities or commodities held less than one year, he can deduct them only to the extent of any capital gains realized in the year. In other words, if the taxpayer had, say, \$4,000 in short-term (less than one year) security losses in 1951, or an excess loss of \$4,000 over capital gains, he would be allowed to make no deduction at all for the 1950 year.

And if next year he had \$10,000 in capital gains, he would not be permitted to bring forward the \$4,000 in short-term capital

losses experienced the preceding year, for which he received no tax credit at all.

If, however, the loss is incurred in real estate, notes or mortgages, the limitation does not apply, and the taxpayer gets full deductibility, no matter how short a term they were held.

This is a highly biased rule which penalizes the taxpayer who deals in securities. It ought to be amended so that all taxpayers would get equal treatment before the law.

PROPER PRIORITIES

HERE'S a hearty handicap for Congressmen Leo Allen of Illinois. He heads the "House Select Committee, which has before it several" proposals for Congressional investigations. He's not going to turn his men loose on all these probes, though, right now anyhow. He'll "tighten for a while," because "these investigations usually are tracing and we don't plan to get into them until we have finished some legislation."

Good for Leo. It is well that Congress conducts many investigations. But it has gone overboard in that field lately, and neglected legislation. And Congressmen must stay as busy as one-armed paperhangers if they are to meet the July deadline their leaders have established for passing all appropriation bills, amending "Taft-Hartley," giving Hawaii statehood, renewing the Reciprocal Trade Act, extending Old Age and Survivors Insurance to new groups, aiding schools, simplifying customs regulations, lessening controls, clarifying or changing ownership of offshore oil lands and, for good measure, adding a couple of commissioners in the District of Columbia.

We note, with satisfaction, that the new Administration has been so busy with more pressing problems that it hasn't got around to passing out political plums. The assigned order of business meets with our approval. The probes and patronage can wait.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin

REAL ECONOMY IN JERSEY

NEW JERSEY'S 1953 budget, as submitted by Governor Driscoll, shows a \$800,000 cut in spending compared with the previous year. This would give a \$683,000 balance which the Governor himself warns is dangerously low, leaving little margin for unforeseen emergencies.

The expenditures are listed as \$219,800,000. Appropriations for only two purposes are in excess of \$50,000,000, education and highways. Motor revenue gives the greatest yield, \$48,000,000 from motor vehicle taxes, \$41,400,000 from motor fuel taxes.

Despite the cut from last year, appropriations for education are increased by a million and for the Department of Law and Public Safety by \$2,500,000. Education and public welfare shows more than half the total spending. The Governor hopes that Federal economy will enable the Government to relinquish some taxes, notably the gasoline levy, to the states.

He hopes that to balance the budget and avoid new taxes requests from many groups had to be refused. Economical administration gives New Jersey the lowest per-capita state tax collection in the nation.

It deserves note that Governor Driscoll's budget in New York also shows a reduction from the previous year's spending. Both Gov-

ernors are good vote-getters as well as excellent administrators. To achieve their budget results they had to withstand much pressure for spending for many worthy purposes. It is gratifying that election results have shown that their efforts for sound economy have been appreciated by the voters.

At this writing no one has telephoned The Journal-Gazette that the first robe of the season is perched outside his window, but he would be holding a line open for the call—Morton (HJ) Journal-Gazette.

Apparently people don't care what they pay for anything, just so they have a place to park when they buy it—Elizabethtown (KJ) News.

Statistics show that we are 47 per cent healthier than ever before. Nothing like being robust enough to enjoy your aches and pains—Rocky Mount (N.C.) Telegram.

Eight Czechoslovakian Boy Scout leaders have been imprisoned in the Czech Republic. They were doing a good turn day—helping people escape from the country—The Memphis Press-Scimitar.

'Ah, Just Like The Good Old Days'



Businessmen Lead The Way

Detroit's Blow For Free Trade

By MAX K. GILSTRAP
In The Christian Science Monitor

A REVOLUTION has started in the city of Detroit.

Out of the foaming energy of the city that put the world firmly on the highway to peace, stacks of letters from all parts of the globe overflow the desk before me in the Board of Commerce office, testifying to the electric favorable response to Detroit's audacious proposal:

That free world trade, without protective tariff barriers, be sought as an ultimate means for helping solve staggering, international economic and political problems to secure international harmony.

The Detroit Plan, it should be emphasized, takes full cognizance of the need for gradualism in working toward the free-trade goal, allowing possibly a 10-year period in which to achieve major objectives.

As this is written, more letters drop onto the desk. These queries come in. "What's it all about?" "Keen interest is evinced by company heads, editors, economists, teachers, trade unionists, and ordinary citizens. No written comment has been derogatory thus far. They are exuberantly laudatory. Here are a few samples:

Eisenhower Interested
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: "I look forward to reading the statement on foreign trade with great interest. As you know, I frequently talk about world trade during my campaign and its importance can never be overemphasized. Prof. August Maffey, vice-president, 'Excellent report. Summer if I am particularly pleased that business has come clean on the issue of tariff barriers and has recommended a request for tariff reduction to the United States Chamber of Commerce.'"

"Mail 100 copies to all members of the L. L. (Tex) Colbert, president, Chrysler Corporation. 'It is gratifying to see Detroit advocates of free trade in the United States. We will support them. None of us courts uncontrolled importation of goods that would destroy American industries. But in what extent do our industries really require artificial supports? Our businesses have grown strong, not because of protection, but because of competition and its ceaseless spur to increased productivity.'"

From overseas a phoned query came from Hamburg, congratulating from the American Chamber of Commerce in London: an offer to re-submit the Detroit statement by the American Business Club. Amsterdam: a request for a copy from the Leader of the Government in the Canadian House of Commons.

"Somebody had to break up for free trade," said Richard B. Frost, world trade expert of the Bureau of Commerce, "like it or not. We all had the idea a long time ago. We all the public wanted it despite the caution of business leaders and politicians so finally we put the statement out, after about 80 people worked on it over a period of three months, according to calculation."

It was not exactly a shot into international darkness when the world-experiment, Detroit Board of Commerce announced: "We are convinced

that the United States has reached a point in its economic development where high-protection philosophies are contrary to the best interests of labor, the consumer, and industry. We believe it illogical to subsidize the world consumption of American products by loans and grants and at the same time refuse foreign imports." Even the most optimistic board members, however, were uneasy about the wave of interest which zoomed the number of copies of the Detroit Plan from the original planned 4,000 to 250,000.

Big scrapbooks here in the Board of Commerce office show that Detroit's titans of industry for years have been carrying on a campaign for overseas commerce. On flying trips to Europe and South America during the past three years they have carried foreign investment and trade possibilities.

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Factors Affecting American Policy In Asia—Two Views

By THE ALSOPS

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

BEFORE the Congress lightly heeded votes for an invasion of Communist China, it will be wise to ponder a few dry, sober facts. The fact that invasion has been tried before might be considered first of all. The story of the attack on Yunnan Province was hushed up with remarkable success, but it certainly deserves to be told now.

When the Chinese Communists invaded Yunnan, an intact Chinese Nationalist Army of about 12,000 men escaped across the border, into the trackless mountains of North Burma and northern Thailand. This army, commanded by the well known Nationalist General, was later therapeutically plied by air from Formosa. The clandestine air supply system was set up with assistance of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In the Summer of 1951, Chiang Kai-shek's intelligence analysts and their American collaborators were apparently gravely misled. At any rate, Gen. Li Mi's army was ordered to march back into Yunnan Province, still with C.I.A. assistance. The attempt was made in the Summer, with catastrophic results.

A large part of Li Mi's Army was destroyed or scattered, and several American liaison officers were killed. The remnant of Li Mi's forces was routed and took refuge again in the North Burma mountains. General and about 4,000 of his troops remain to this day. The Burma and British governments got wind of the adventure and all but exploded. The American Ambassador to Rangoon, General, and Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson took a deep breath and boldly denied that American government had any share in what happened.

This experience, it suggests that millions of anti-Communist Chinese will spring instantly to arms at the first hint of a move of liberating force. On this point, moreover, there is much other evidence.

INFLATED CLAIMS
The Chinese Nationalists claim that there are a "million" and a half of Chinese Nationalist troops, strictly propaganda, and for public consumption only. When talking of the Chinese Nationalist forces, representatives, Chiang Kai-shek's people have recently claimed no more than 200,000 guerrillas.

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WASHINGTON

A new activist policy in Asia, if it is to be pressed with the decision on Formosa merely a beginning, seems likely to generate two major conflicts. The first will take place largely behind the scenes, as the second develops into a fierce national controversy on the order of the great debate over lend-lease and the destroyers for Britain that preceded Pearl Harbor.

The first dispute will concern priorities for the supply of tanks, guns and planes from American production lines. Great as that output is, the demand is even greater and the total is being divided between Korea, the arms buildup here, and the Western European, Indo-China, and other claimants. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists on Formosa have been getting a small share.

Already the pressures are growing to give the Generalissimo a bigger portion. The pressure will be studied by the Capitol Hill Republicans now in key positions have long wanted higher priority for Asia, and the response of Europe. They are now in a position to demand a change in the order of the priorities.

CHIANG OR EUROPE?
The pressure also will come from military men urging a more active Asian policy. Chief among them is Arthur W. Radford, Commander of the Pacific Fleet who accompanied then President Truman on his tour of Europe. Radford is reported to have told the House Armed Services Committee that Chiang should not be getting less than 50 per cent of the total of the much larger numbers. Nationalist pilots already trained could use their skills in the attack of air and other communications systems on the mainland.

But these same jet planes are needed at the first in Europe where air power—and especially tactical air strength—has been one of the major problems. The Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will find that he has a job cut out for him in preserving the balance without a declaration of the European defense committee that Chiang should not be getting less than 50 per cent of the total of the much larger numbers. Nationalist pilots already trained could use their skills in the attack of air and other communications systems on the mainland.

The second conflict will develop out of the first in Europe where air power—and especially tactical air strength—has been one of the major problems. The Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will find that he has a job cut out for him in preserving the balance without a declaration of the European defense committee that Chiang should not be getting less than 50 per cent of the total of the much larger numbers. Nationalist pilots already trained could use their skills in the attack of air and other communications systems on the mainland.

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