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THE NATURE OF THE ENEMY

THERE was that delightful story of the G. I. prisoner, held by Red agents... somewhere in Asia. They may be on a work detail, or in a prison compound.

Not all of the known prisoners are returning. A few have succumbed to "brainwashing." They want to stay with the Communist, or they may be afraid to return with their fellow prisoners who despise and would kill them.

Other prisoners have been sentenced by Red authorities for "instigating against peace" and on similar charges. The story of our prisoners has not begun to unfold. Day by day, as more prisoners are released and processed and begin to feel like talking, the total picture is emerging.

Life has always been cheap in the Orient. Communist reduces further the value of the individual. War, wherever fought, debases life.

Reduced to elemental values the prisoner story now being told portrays, in perhaps the darkest terms military information, the fundamental difference between the two systems that clashed on the Korean peninsula. Life is cheap among totalitarianisms. It is precious among free men. But it is never so precious that it cannot be endangered.

For every American who is returning, there remains among the missing. The missing may be long dead. Or some of them may as General Clark has suggested, be alive

MECKLENBURG'S VOICE WILL BE UNIMPAIRED

THE Mecklenburg County Board of Elections showed good judgment when it decided to wait until after the October state bond election to discard the old registration lists.

The board had first said that the new registration period beginning August 8 would determine eligibility for voting in the Oct. 5 bond election. In other words, any newly registered voters who failed to re-register would lose their franchise.

It was brought to the attention of the board that Mecklenburg County is the most populous and wealthiest of the N. C. counties and that it thus has the biggest interest in the proposed to borrow \$75 million for schools and mental institutions. It was also pointed out that just a fraction of the 89,000 voters currently registered would sign up again in the next four weeks.

INSURING TAR HEELS RIGHT TO VOTE

IF YOU ASPIRE to become a member of the Mecklenburg delegation to the next General Assembly (and we hope a dozen good men and at least a couple of women are already thinking about it) here's an issue whose endorsement will bring applause, votes and nods of approval from many voters.

Under North Carolina law, if you leave the state permanently shortly before election and haven't had time to establish residence in your new home state, you can't vote. Not even for President and Vice-President.

And if you move from one county to another in the state and haven't lived in your new home four months when election time rolls around, you're out of luck again. You can't even vote for state officials until you've established residency in the new precinct.

The last General Assembly endorsed a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would reduce from four months to 30 days the time required for a new voter to be eligible to vote. This proposition, which will be submitted to voters, is an improvement over the present requirement, but it doesn't go far enough. What

JIMMY OUGHT TO LEAD THE WAY

GOV. JIMMY BYRNES says more and more Southerners are prepared to discard the Democratic label of their grandfathers.

That is probably true, yet despite the preparations they haven't yet made either for the Great Migration vote for a Republican Presidential candidate every four years and support of Democrats the rest of the time doesn't make a man a Republican.

LOOKING AT FOREIGNERS

ALTHOUGH it certainly is time worn, the old cliché that travel broadens the mind still occasionally rings true. The latest evidence is that of the six young contestants visiting the United States for the Miss Universe competition.

view of the world? How many of us think of the Russian as black bearded fellows, who sport a sinister leer, of Italians who eat nothing but garlic and hot sauce, of Spanish people who spend most of their days either sleeping or riding a don?

Before we can make a judgment on foreigner think of us, we might review our impressions of them. In that way we might come out with something to the good.

A backward area is one where teen-age drinking is not a problem.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

leaving Mecklenburg with a smaller voice in the bond decision than many counties of one-half or one-fourth its size and wealth. So the board reversed its earlier decision. It will proceed with the consolidation of precincts. It will proceed with the new registration, in which voters will affix their signatures to the registration cards as identification. But currently registered voters who fail to sign up again in the new registration will simply be transferred to their home precincts and will be permitted to vote. At some later date they will have to come in and sign the new cards if they want to retain their voting rights.

This is a happy solution to a problem that has concerned the board. It will permit Mecklenburg to express itself on the important state bond issue without delaying the long overdue overhauling of the local election machinery.

North Carolina needs a couple of laws like Connecticut legislators recently enacted. There voters have the opportunity to vote by absentee ballot. Presidential elections for periods up to 15 months after they move from Connecticut, provided they have not become voters in their new home states. This new legislation provides sufficient leeway for establishment of eligibility to vote in all but five of the 47 other states.

And a Connecticut voter who moves privileges for municipal elections in the town from which he moves for a period of six months, after which his residency in the new town will be established.

The Connecticut plan for absentee voting in Presidential elections would be admirably adaptable to North Carolina if one minor change were made—if the period of time for which an absentee ballot could be cast were extended from 15 months to two years. Five states, including four in the South, require two years of residency to establish voting rights, thus this change would mean that no erstwhile Tar Heel would be deprived of his right to vote.

They, undoubtedly, are depressed by him too. And goodness knows, if any Republican organization needs some respectable and competent leadership, it's South Carolina's.

Lead the way, Jimmy — to heck with your grandpas.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

THE case of Rep. Robert L. Condon of Walnut Creek, Calif., the Democratic Congressman who was barred from the Nevada-Ashland Convention as far as his investigation by this column. Among other things, a Naval Intelligence report dated 1948 which identified Condon as Communist Party member and was a member of the Communist Party between 1939 and 1942.

He indicated that he was probing the disposition of surplus naval property. It reads as follows:

"The U. S. Naval Intelligence report was 'distributed to all naval commands' after the Commission began probing the disposition of surplus naval property. It reads as follows:

"SUBJECT: Robert Likens Condon. '1.—The Office of Naval Intelligence has received a summary report dated 13 March 1953 from the FBI Robert Likens Condon is Congressional Representative of the Sixth Congressional District of California. The FBI report has been actively associated with the Communist movement in the United States.

Talk About 3-D! I Could Almost Feel It'



Democrats Gave Ike Big Boost

A COALITION of Moderate Men

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Everyone is talking about the meaning of the past session—the things done and undone, the trends that developed, the signs that the President will have a staggering job on his hands when Congress meets again. All in all, however, the outstanding feature of the session was the growth of a novel and useful relationship between the White House and the Democratic opposition.

House Leader Sam Rayburn, Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson and the other Democratic chiefs decided at the beginning of the session that they would support President Eisenhower whenever they could reasonably do so. In part, the motive was strictly political. Rayburn's and Johnson's native Texas, the polls showed Eisenhower with 78 per cent of the voters behind him. As Johnson has remarked, "No body but a right wing Republican would want to kick this kind of a Republican out of the White House."

A DIFFERENT OPPOSITION In part, however, the Democrats' decision was also the result of the long experience of responsibility which they had enjoyed. Before this experience and responsibility also came to him, the late Senator Taft used to say that "the business of the opposition is to oppose." The very different viewpoint of the Democratic leaders is again that of Lyndon Johnson, who has said that "we're all in the same airplane together, and it just isn't sensible to hit the pilot over the head so hard that the plane crashes."

At the beginning, it must be added, President Eisenhower, his Cabinet and his political advisers either took the cooperation of Democrats rather lightly for granted, or they were actually disturbed by it. No thanks were offered, and partisan outbursts made on issues which the President was sure to lose without

Democratic support. This whole passed, however, as the President learned his political job. He began on occasions to consult Johnson and Rayburn and particularly Rayburn whom he knows and likes of old. Rayburn quietly advised the President on how best to secure Democratic help without riling Democratic temper. By stages, the collaboration between the White House and the moderate Democrats was regularized with the more astute members of Eisenhower's inner cabinet, like Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, quietly joining the act.

It is hard to know whether the results have been more remarkable in the House or in the Senate. It was in the House that the strategy of cooperation developed by its triumph in pulling his own party together. In both of them, he has had much help from such respected senior Senators as Richard B. Russell and Walter F. George. But Johnson is still the man who has had to work at the job from 12 to 15 hours a day.

In terms of White House policy, the results are typified by two incidents. Early in the session he had received the left-wing Democratic Party's very hard to filibuster the filibustered Johnson and Democratic operators, who are the strongest operators, were strongly for the

bill. At one point Senator Taft told Johnson that a "filibuster had never been broken," and talked of giving up. Johnson replied with some scorn that the anti-filibusters (filibusters were not anti-filibusters) and suggested holding the Senate in continuous session. Taft went to the floor immediately to announce this intention, and the filibuster folded up. McCARRAN RETREATED

By the same token, at the close of the session, Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, who was threatening to talk the President's refuge bill to death, Johnson and the new Majority Leader, Sen. William Knowland of California, quietly invited McCarran to a chat. It was in the House that they would fight him until hell froze over unless he agreed to a bill admitting at least 20,000 refugees from Europe. McCarran clobbered a bit, but the Democrats working together were too much for him. The angry old man backed down, and the President got his bill.

"We've fought Eisenhower when he thought we ought to be tough on Eisenhower in the next session. They will take their part. The President System will take them. But it does mean that on vital over-riding issues Eisenhower can count on the support of a coalition of moderate men. The coalition excludes the extremists of both parties. It is made up of the big, middle-of-the-road majority. It will follow Eisenhower as he goes, but it will not follow him as he goes. And it is a very great asset, both to the President and the country he leads.

H-Bomb Announcement Boosts Premier Malenkov's Prestige

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Communist party; and Malenkov's startling improvement of his co-partner and Soviet policy chief, Lavrenty Beria.

But Malenkov's H-bomb announcement was not the only thing he personally, fitted in handily with the carrot and stick technique of trying to break up the rift between this country and its West European friends. This country's stockpile of A-bombs may equal that of the Soviet Union, credited with achieving an atomic explosion four years ago, may have A-bombs in the hundreds.

This would be a disadvantage to the Communists in a war where this country and Russia simply dropped A-bombs on each other. The Russian stockpile of A-bombs may equal that of the Soviet Union, credited with achieving an atomic explosion four years ago, may have A-bombs in the hundreds.

Rep. Hineshaw, a California Democrat, said: "We mastered production of the hydrogen bomb and all that it is a year ago. It is not surprising that the Russians claim to have developed it."

Rep. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania Republican, said: "Why, we have had it under our noses (with the threat of A-bombs would diminish if this country had the H-bomb) ourselves until last October when we exploded a hydrogen device."

A boost in his own prestige was the least Malenkov could gain by claiming that he had under his leadership. He had learned how to make an H-bomb. It was a boost he may have needed. Eisenhower has piled up on him in the few months since he had taken office a series of uncertain future. Uprisings among the captive people in East Germany, Czechoslovakia; purge in the

Dulles Is Banking On Allies

'Unprovoked Aggression' Pact

By MARCUS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—IN TRYING to find a peaceful way out of the Korean tangle, Dulles is like a man walking on a tightrope. He gets one foot disengaged only to find that the other is stuck fast.

Behind the decision to press for the truce were certain assumptions—the calculated risks. One, was the one on which perhaps the most tenuous, is that at the end of six months the South Koreans will no longer be fired with determination to unite Korea by force. Development of three years of war and working at the task of rehabilitation with the help of American dollars, they will be more willing to wait for peaceful means to try to bring the two halves of their country together.

Such an agreement should mollify those. Interpretation is most likely to be made in the light of the definition of "unprovoked aggression" may be taken by Britain, France and other N. allies. They would want to be convinced that it was actually unprovoked.

An important facet of the Dulles' temperament is the desire to show that he is not a man who has set for himself too high a goal. It is not so much a matter of pleasing the masses, but of setting the standards by which he sets for himself. Those standards have always been high. It is a fact characteristic of Dulles' life that he has won the symbol of success, wealth, fame and an important place in the country's public mind.

To be Secretary of State was also a familiar tradition and a lifelong ambition.

This is the agreement signed by the United States and the 15 other nations in 1948. It was for Korea asserting that in the event of a repetition of unprovoked aggression the United States and the other nations would again take up arms. This agreement has an interesting history.

Naval Reported Rep Condon Was A Red

disposition of Navy surplus property.

Admiral Carl E. Spoor, Director, Naval Intelligence'

Condon's Explanation

CONGRESSMAN Condon was interviewed by this column regarding the points raised in the Naval Intelligence report, and was willing to answer questions. He had entered the University of California in 1931 with \$2,000 of his own money, and had earned plus the financial backing of a father who was a well-to-do banker devoted himself to fraternity life, frivolous matters, taking no interest in politics until he got to Washington. This does not entirely jibe with his own biography in the Congressional Directory which says he was first in his law school and was editor of the California Law Review.

It was said that he had been seen at a Communist meeting in 1948 at Martinez, Calif., the Congressman said he had attended frequent meetings at Martinez, and that he had met the workers there on strike, and that Communists might have been at the meetings.

Condon claimed, however, he had attended the meetings in 1948 at Martinez, Calif., the Congressman said he had attended frequent meetings at Martinez, and that he had met the workers there on strike, and that Communists might have been at the meetings.

Asked about contributing an article to The Daily People's World, the West Coast Daily Worker, the Congressman said that reporters from the paper had talked to him about contributing an article to the newspaper. He had no recollection of writing an article.

The Congressman also acknowledged that his law firm had represented the Communist Party on minor matters in the San Francisco area.

Tried One Red Case

ASKED whether he had ever tried any cases involving the Communist Party as a member of the firm, he said that he had handled one minor case.

He recalled the case as no recollection of the alleged quote from a 1948 speech about the "mighty Red Army being the best fighting force in the world."

Questioned about the charge that he had joined various Red fronts, Condon said that he had joined the Red Army in 1942 at Charleston, S. C. Army post. He pointed out that many people were making professions of loyalty to the Communist Party.

He said that he had been arrested eight or nine times in his youth, mostly for drunkenness. On one occasion, he was arrested for being with a policeman. He said that when he ran for Congress, his opponent knew all about this history, but he became their events of his youth.

The Congressman at all times seemed to be in a good mood. He said that he had been in the Army as a private two years after Pearl Harbor and came back with a Purple Heart and a Silver Star. That, as fairly as we can present it, is the record.