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DULLES EXTENDS THE U. S. COMMITMENT

SECRETARY OF STATE John Foster Dulles delivered a forceful speech before the American Legion. He gave the Communists more reason to forget about further fighting in Korea, extended the six-year-old "containment" line to Indo-China, and threatened China with retaliation if it attacks southward.

The Secretary reminded the Reds that, if they renew the Korean War, they can't count on a "privileged sanctuary" north of the Yalu.

This declaration follows a statement by the 16 nations that fought for the U. N. that any unprovoked Red aggression would produce consequences "no graver than, in all probability, it would not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea."

Furthermore, the Secretary promised that the Korean conference would not drag on as the German and Austrian conferences have.

After three months, the allies will talk things over and, if things are bogged down, may leave the conference then.

Mr. Dulles laid down a fundamental policy with these words:

"The Korean War began in a way in which was often begun—a potential aggressor miscalculated. From that we learn a lesson which we must apply in the interests of future peace. The lesson is this: If events are likely which in fact lead to conflict, let us not let ourselves be lulled into advance, then we shall probably not have to fight."

This is no new policy. Former President Truman and his advisers followed such a policy in setting up Korea, Greece, Turkey, Berlin, Western Europe, and elsewhere, and it has now been applied to Korea.

What is new is the extension of this policy to Indo-China, and the official sug-

gestion of retaliation to the aggressor's homeland. These things Mr. Dulles did in saying "There is the risk that, as in Korea, Red China might send its own army into Indo-China. The Chinese Communist regime should realize that such a second aggression could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China."

The Dulles' pronouncement brings to mind Secretary of State Acheson's famous speech outlining the nation's defense perimeter as of early 1950. At that time it ran along the Aleutians to Japan, the Ryukyus, and to the Philippines. Korea was in the area outside that perimeter, an area that, according to Mr. Acheson, would have to initially rely on local citizens and then the U. N. after that.

Six months after he spoke Korea was attacked. Mr. Acheson's critics claimed that his exclusion of Korea from the nation's defense perimeter encouraged the attack. He replied that it would have been poor strategy to say the nation would protect a distant area when it didn't really have the military strength to back up its words.

Now Mr. Dulles issues similar criticism. If the Reds attack, say Iran, or some other country in that narrowing area which the U. S. is not committed to defend. However, instead of being too cautious, it may be that the Secretary overspoke himself.

His statement will be viewed in Asia as an announcement that U. S. troops or air-men, with or without allies, will be battle if the Chinese break into Indo-China, and that the U. S. may retaliate against China. We are not sure Congress and people would back up the Secretary on that policy. It would be most embarrassing to U. S. foreign policy if they did not.

BAD NEWS FOR THE CAREFUL YOUNG DRIVER

SO YOU are in your early twenties, with a job, a girl and a nice, new car. The future looks rosy.

It probably will be. But, to interject a gloomy note, there's a bigger bill headed your way before long. If North Carolina, as expected, adopts the new auto liability insurance rates proposed by the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters and the Mutual Insurance Rating Bureau.

Maybe you took a good driver's course in high school. Maybe you've never had an accident. Maybe you won one of the Jaycee Rodeo contests. That won't help you when it comes time to take out insurance. Lots of young people in your age group have accidents. So, under the new rate schedule, operators under 25 who don't live at home will pay two and a half times the rate for pleasure car owners who don't have young drivers in the family, and one and a half times the rate paid by the man who uses his car for business.

The new rate schedule will raise, by 10 per cent, the financial burden on the pleasure driver over 25 years old. It will ease the burden a bit on the young driver who lives at home. Everyone else, in those states that go along with the recommendations, can expect their rates to stay the same or increase.

Thus the insurance companies are making another attempt to equalize the cost of insur-

ance on the basis of accident statistics.

But they aren't equalizing the costs. When you have thousands of trained and disciplined young drivers paying two and a half times as much as those doddering Sunday drivers, just because lots of other young drivers are reckless, that's one heck of a long way from equality.

Something close to equality could be achieved by an experience rating plan. Under the car owner who doesn't have accidents involving claims, whether he's 21 or 65, pays less for his insurance than the driver who has one or more accidents. This has to pay more because after all, he's partially responsible for the number of claims.

The idea is that simple. And it's workable. Companies apply the experience rating plan to fleets of five or more vehicles in North Carolina now. A substantial and responsible minority of insurance salesmen are suggesting its application to individual car owners.

The experience rating plan makes more sense than does the present system. It doubtless makes an unknown amount of sense to the careful, young driver who has to dig deep for insurance money. We'll bet that if these responsible young drivers sounded off to insurance men, and Insurance Company executives and prospective legislators, some justified changes might be made.

TWO SENSIBLE LAWS, NEEDED IN N. C.

THE late General Assembly didn't pay much attention to the "displaced voter." He's the fellow who moves, doesn't have time to establish his new residency before election time, and thus is denied his right to vote.

And we're happy to see, North Carolina's Secretary of State Thad Eure came back from a conference with other state secretaries enthusiastic over the "Connecticut plan," which solves the displaced voter problem.

We share Mr. Eure's enthusiasm for the new Connecticut law. As he says, it's "a simple sort of law which provides that whenever a registered voter removes himself to

another state he may continue to vote back home for Presidential and Vice-Presidential until he has had time to file the residence requirements of the other state."

And the Connecticut folks have also passed a law that applies this same principle at the precinct and state level. Thus a person who moves within the state retains voting privilege at his old home until his new residence is established.

This kind of legislation is progressive and sensible. Next step toward its adoption in North Carolina: Urging your progressive and sensible friends and neighbors to stand for election to the next General Assembly.

From The Montgomery Advertiser

FIRING AT THE MOON

WHO CAN SAY what role the fanciful dreams of boyhood—dreams which survived into adulthood—play in the progress of the world? Take the Wright brothers. As boys they dreamed the universal childhood dream of flying like the birds. But, unlike most boys, they learned to fly. The boy Columbus probably dreamed of his feat years before he attempted it.

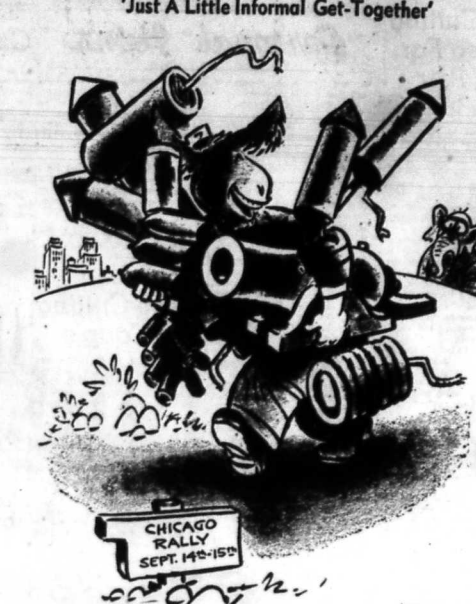
And so it goes, the childhood dream fathers the man's feat. Which brings us to the case of Dr. Fritz Zwicky, an astrophysicist of the California Institute of Technology. Dr. Zwicky says he will be ready in a few months to fire small rocket projectiles at the moon and Mars. When the rockets strike the surface of the moon, they will make visible flashes, which can be seen through large telescopes.

What boy, armed with a new rifle or B-B gun, has not taken a few potshots at the moon when he was returning from the fields after an afternoon of play? We believe that Dr. Zwicky's motivation were traced to his source.

We trust Dr. Zwicky still has something of the sharpshooter eye of the boy. The moon shot will not be easy. The projectile will travel at a rate of 25,000 m. p. h., that high-speed being necessary to clear the earth's atmosphere. Also, Dr. Zwicky must hit the dark of the moon, which is part during the new moon or first quarter—so that a hit will be visible.

On the other hand he must direct himself of the child's imagination. He cannot, like the boy with his B-B gun, expect an immediate hit. It will take a minimum of 10 hours for his projectile to strike the moon. The impact shot, which Dr. Zwicky also dreams of, will take two years to hit.

More power to California's brilliant boy. We hope he blasts the man in the moon square between the eyes. We tried it often enough, years ago.



No Easy Job For GOP

Halting Government In Business

FROM U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

REPUBLICANS are finding it is harder for government to get out of business than it was to get in.

The Administration is going ahead with plans to close out some federal operations of a commercial or industrial nature. It is curtailing others. Direct competition between government and private companies is being reduced.

But the going is slow. The old approach, "letting Uncle Sam do it," gives hidden subsidies to millions and so is popular with many. Opposition to doing away with such activities is heard even from Republican politicians. The mere writing of new rules is controversial.

Instead of hoped-for billions from sale of government enterprises, relatively small sums can be expected toward balancing the budget. It is now clear that Republicans will not attempt to sell federal power plants, despite urging from ex-President Herbert Hoover.

The Tennessee Valley Authority will continue, Federal Reserve banks will continue, and new plants will be built. As a result, Republicans will make and sell more electricity than the Democrats. Private utilities have won this government: Republicans will not build as many plants as Democrats planned; more will be left for industry to build.

What Of 'Creeping Socialism'?

THE postal service will not be turned out to private contractors, as suggested by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

The Administration is going ahead with a new agency, in place of RFC, to make business loans. The sale of making greater use of the Federal National Mortgage Association. This agency has about \$2.5 billion in mortgages sold to it by banks and other lenders. Thus, government will remain a big banker.

It will also continue being the biggest buyer and seller of home mortgages through the Federal National Mortgage Association. This agency has about \$2.5 billion in mortgages sold to it by banks and other lenders. Thus, government will remain a big banker.

What of promises to end "creeping socialism"? The Administration is doing its best to get clear of two business areas.

The Commerce Department has sold the towboats, barges and terminals operated by the Inland Waterways Corporation, a federal carrier on the Mississippi River and some of its tributaries.

Congress has approved sale of the Government's synthetic rubber plant, which it built during World II. The process may take a year or more.

Uncle Sam A Big Landlord

WAR housing projects, many of them still being rented, are to be given to private owners.

Uncle Sam will still be a big landlord, even if he gets rid of all of those. There are no plans to sell 122,000 homes that federal agencies are renting to civilian employees, usually at rents far below the private scale.

In atomic energy the Republican aim is to forestall "socialistic" experiments by letting private industry develop peaceful uses, such as power plants from nuclear reactors. But govern-

ment will go on making atomic weapons and selling radioactive by-products.

In other fields, business men complain that Republicans aren't moving any faster than Democrats to check government business.

Point is one example. Democrats indicated they would close two Navy factories that make torpedoes and destroyers. Republicans have not yet moved to do that. He told the Navy to buy more from industry but allowed it to continue to make a lot of point.

Detailing, through military stores, continues to grow at a billion dollars a year, often in competition with private stores, business men charge. They say that these government businesses were set up to sell only essentials to isolated servicemen and their families but provide a variety of merchandise for personnel, even civilians, when private shops are near by.

Military Stores Under Fire

CONGRESSMEN have asked the General Accounting Office to investigate these charges. GAO's report is expected to say the military stores have broken rules and cost the taxpayers money. Already Defense officials, worried by criticism, are warning the Government shoppers to curtail their operations.

Democrats decided to close two of the six commissaries plants run by the armed forces. Republicans have not gone ahead with this. Democrats also planned to close the Navy's uniform factory at Brooklyn, N. Y. Republicans have ordered this, but have not touched Marine and Army plants making flags and uniforms.

The Navy, under Republicans as well as Democrats, closes its 125-year-old "republican" plant. The Navy yard where much of its rope is manufactured. Wooden boats are manufactured at hundreds of military stores. Veterans' hospitals and Navy installations make their own ice cream.

In all these cases, industry says it could supply the products more cheaply. Government costs are said to be "unrealistic," because they do not fully cover pay roll, allow for no depreciation on military equipment, ignore the taxes that private manufacturers would pay. Business men point to a government rule that says commercial and industrial operations should be closed, except where they save time or money.

Some Activities 100 Years Old

BUT government officials say they are mainly interested in "out of pocket" costs, because these are all that have to be charged against appropriations. Private deals that would save government money in the long run are not relevant unless they save on current operating expenses.

Defense cutbacks aggravate that competitive position. As orders shrink, will civilian or government plants close?

Still, government's business-type activities are checked here and there over opposition. Government still owns the nation's biggest merchant fleet, printing establishment and life insurance business. Government businesses are not for sale, they are to be run as private enterprises.

Army 'Liberalizes' Its Liquor Policy

WASHINGTON

"It will be noted that the provisions of the increased regulations represent a major change in the existing policies and procedures applying to alcohol in the Army. It is believed that the privileges extended under these new regulations will, if used with moderation and restraint, serve to enhance the morale of all concerned."

"It is important to note that the sale of alcoholic beverages to the Army under the increased regulations, is a proper open market activity. However, this activity must not become the major open market activity."

Modest Decors

"BARS or lounges must be constructed and located so that there is no suggestion of a saloon or party night club. Furthermore, the location of the bar or lounge must be, insofar as possible, isolated from the main entrance to the building of alcoholic beverages are not for sale to or pass through the room where the bar is located."

"Since the manner in which the Army governs the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages is subject to critical review, it is imperative that all commanders exercise constant supervision to insure that no unfavorable publicity or criticism is generated through the exercise of the privileges extended."

McCarthy's Gambling

WHEN Joe McCarthy hauled a bookie before his Senate Investigating Committee last week, the bookie was taken from the Government Printing Office. Joe McCarthy must have been very hard on his tongue must have been very hard on his tongue must have been very hard on his tongue.

Study Committee May Oppose Historic Anti-Trust Policy

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

HARDLY a department of Government is not now topped with a commission or a committee to study some problem or to participate on some touchy problem. These are often problems that have been combed over again and again by commissions, committees of Congress and the courts.

What the Eisenhower Administration seems to seek are definitive answers from authority with a capital A.

TOUCHY ISSUE

One of the touchiest questions is that of the anti-trust laws. Attorney General Brownell has named a committee of 11 to study the anti-trust laws. Before the members of the group were named, the author of a six-volume work on the anti-trust laws, Harry A. Toulmin, Jr., Dayton, Ohio, attorney, informed Brownell that he would not serve if the committee was to be made up of lawyers with large corporate clients. Toulmin had been proposed by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.), for a place on the committee.

As announced by Brownell, the committee includes 12 professors from various universities. It also includes Wendell Fertig, Washington lawyer and formerly head of the anti-trust division whose views on the need for strong enforcement are well known. Another member is Justice Owen J. Roberts who retired from the Supreme Court and whose opinions on the anti-trust laws are a matter of record. The others are virtually unknown to the members of the anti-trust laws firms throughout the country. From New York to California most of the giants are represented.

What this distinguished group will come up with, no one can prophesy. But the issues involved are on the grand scale, both in terms of money and in the future of national policy.

Trust busting was initiated by Theodore Roosevelt. The irrepressible Teddy denounced the great trusts, put together one of the other basic commodities that came into being toward the end of the last century. He was challenged because he believed they were exercising a power greater than that of Government itself.

The giant corporations of today dwarf those of TR's time. But the

view is growing that bigger is and of itself — even the combination of giants — is not a violation of the anti-trust policy. A former New Dealer, David Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has written a book on the virtues of bigness in big business.

There is a general view held by Prof. S. C. Chatterfield of the University of Michigan, chairman of the House committee. Chief assistant in directing the study will be J. Thomas Schmitzer, who has been general counsel for Standard Brands Inc. While the benign view of the bigness of big business has been growing, many still cling to the old-fashioned conviction that a giant company is likely to operate in restraint of trade and that big fish inevitably swallow the small fish. These doubters suspect that the Brownell committee has been appointed to ratify the respectability of bigness and thereby after once and for all the direction of anti-trust action.

The Department of Justice has not been able to wait for the findings of a national committee before making some decisions in the anti-trust field. Brownell named as head of the anti-trust division Stanley N. Barnes, a former Superior Court Judge in Los Angeles who also was chairman of the committee. In a recent speech admitting he knew little about trade and that big fish inevitably swallow the small fish, Barnes said that if anyone had told him six months ago he was to give up judicial life and take up a job in a field in which he had virtually no experience, he would have been as dumb as a post.

Fifteen anti-trust actions have been taken in the past seven months. They include suits against smaller companies. A month ago Brownell announced the indictment of the Louisiana Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union and six of its officers. This is an AFL affiliate. The indictment charged that the growers conspired to fix the price at which strawberries would be sold at auction, working to union officials, they are all small producers.

At the same time the department dropped the eight-year-old prosecution against the cement industry. The case was based on a pattern, but undoubtedly these are areas in the wind.

Don't Fuss Over Korean Vets And They Will Do Just Fine

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

ROME

I THINK we may be making too much, again, of the G. I. return from Korea. In terms of what the G. I. has done, he has come back home and figures to stay home for a spell. It is not a new pattern we always do it over every year. We worked it out after World War I.

There is no denying that the Korean fighters had it rough, and the prisoners had it rougher. There was a "brainwashing" and torture, and a tempted Communist indoctrination. There is no doubt that some of our fellows took it easy and fell in line with their captors' wishes. Possibly some of the returned are "hard-core" Communists. These exceptional cases are tragic, but not necessarily irreparable. Let too many stragglers be placed on a minority group.

RECOVERS QUICKLY

If there is anything you can say about it, I'd say that the G. I. recovers quickly. He is usually quick to get back to work. He is usually quick to get back to work. He is usually quick to get back to work.

Some of the left home, grown a little older, and a little wiser, and a little more experienced. He came home. He stuffed himself with food. He stuffed himself with food. He stuffed himself with food.

He went back to work at his old job. He went back to work at his old job. He went back to work at his old job.

He started a new industry on his own. He started a new industry on his own. He started a new industry on his own.

He bought houses and went to college. He bought houses and went to college. He bought houses and went to college.

He married Mary Jane, or returned to Martha and the kids.

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chronic loafer, an unsatisfactory husband, and a sulky son. Plans were made for his "rehabilitation" and every effort was made to "understand" him until the nausea point was achieved.

People asked him if he were a strange animal, he came up from the sea. The papers ran headlines such as "G. I. killed in hospital" or "G. I. does that" and "G. I. does that."

He was padded, pampered, and filled with whistles and whistles. He was padded, pampered, and filled with whistles and whistles. He was padded, pampered, and filled with whistles and whistles.

He was a candidate for ultimate insanity. Every time he got into a room, he was told to get out. He was told to get out. He was told to get out.

But the ex-serviceman — the same lad who left home, grown a little older, and a little wiser, and a little more experienced. He came home. He stuffed himself with food. He stuffed himself with food. He stuffed himself with food.

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