

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON Publisher
J. E. DOWD General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT Editor

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954

For Guatemala, The Warning Is Clear

IN VOTING for the French resolution in the Security Council calling for a cease-fire in Guatemala, U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge took the only position consistent with long-standing American policy.

Those origins need to be better understood by the American people. Their roots go back to the problem of trying to make political democracy work in a land in which there is very little economic democracy—a land populated mainly by poverty-stricken peasants whose destinies are largely controlled by the large, wealthy and often absentee landowners.

The present Guatemalan government, the product of a military revolution a decade ago, is heavily tinged with communism. This is partly by design of Communist conspirators who have moved

to high places in government, in the labor union and in the communication media. It is partly because extreme leftism often is the inevitable ally in the fight against extreme rightism.

Whatever the origins of the conflict, there is no question where the interests of the United States lie. Any Communist outpost in the Western Hemisphere, especially one so close to the vital Panama Canal, is a threat to our security and all means short of intervention, the United States should direct its policies toward the re-establishment of a government in Guatemala that does not take its orders from Moscow.

It was to that end that Ambassador Lodge told Soviet Ambassador Semyon K. Tsarapkin so bluntly yesterday: "I say to the Soviet delegate: Stay out of the American hemisphere."

That warning has overtones for the leaders of the present Guatemalan government. If the Communists lean upon the Communist conspiracy for help and support, their government is doomed to extinction sooner or later, no matter how the current armed conflict turns out. For the nations of the Western Hemisphere will not permit the establishment by whatever methods or for whatever causes, of a Communist nation in their midst.

This Is No Way To Run A Business

LET us suppose that a company of which you are a stockholder is asked by a union to grant a cost-of-living pay increase to employees. Management points out that there has not been an appreciable change in the cost-of-living during the past year. Then it goes ahead and grants a solid 10 per cent "cost-of-living" pay increase anyhow.

Suppose further that the company has on hand shelves full of merchandise. Prospects for moving that merchandise are good, but the company keeps on buying more, and encourages greater production of the merchandise by guaranteeing to buy all that the producer can sell elsewhere.

The average stockholder, we suspect, would be rankled by such decisions by management. He'd be campaigning for a new board of directors, or getting off some hot letters to the incumbent board.

The above situation applies to a company in which you are a stockholder, the U. S. government. Congress, your board of directors, and the company keep on making unwise decisions in the next few weeks, contrary to the desires of the President and his advisers.

The House Veterans Committee overwhelmingly voted a 10 per cent cost-

of living increase in disability payments and pensions for veterans. The proposed increase would cost 290 million dollars a year, and would further increase the national debt by that amount. And a show-down vote on high price supports impends, with odds favoring another extension of high and rigid props on basic commodities, by a narrow vote.

Right now the Commodity Credit Corporation has on hand or pledged for loans, thanks in part to rigid supports, enough wheat to give every person in the U. S. a loaf of bread every day of the year, enough tobacco to give every one of the 60 million cigarette smokers in the country 183 packs, enough cotton to make 117 shirts or 91 house dresses for every American family.

The surplus is mounting steadily, and will continue to mount unless flexible price supports, as suggested by the President, are put into effect, thus discouraging overproduction of the surplus basic commodities.

"Stockholders" in the government—the taxpayers—can't elect a new board of directors, and they can't elect a new President. But they can tell the present board what they think of the kind of management proposed in these farm and veteran measures.

State Board Evading Its Responsibility

DR. WILLIAM H. CARTWRIGHT, head of the department of education of Duke University, has long been one of the more articulate critics of overly rigid accreditation requirements for public school teachers. Last week, the DURHAM HERALD quoted two statements by Dr. Cartwright pointing up two of the most obvious defects of the present system.

Speaking of the unreasonableness of some of the present requirements, Dr. Cartwright said:

"When a superintendent cannot employ without penalty a teacher who has demonstrated her superior teaching ability under a standard certificate issued in another state, or when a teacher-training institution cannot possibly pack into a degree program the courses required for teaching a given grade level in all of the several states in which a candidate may have to teach, the situation is little short of ridiculous."

The Duke educator also challenged the sanctity of the arbitrary standards laid down by state certification authorities. He said:

"If the certifying authorities in three adjoining states cannot agree on the importance of a specific course in the training of a teacher, there is little reason for the government to insist that the course in question is really necessary."

It is entirely proper that each state should reserve the right to determine its own standards for teacher preparation. But the proliferation of professional courses required, plus the lack of any agreement among the several states as to what college courses are really essential, impales both the colleges and the

would-be teachers on the horns of a cruel dilemma. The college cannot squeeze into four years all the work needed to prepare a teacher for a job in any one of several states. The teacher's choice of opportunity is accordingly limited.

Last month, THE NEWS printed an article by Dr. E. K. Graham, chancellor of the Woman's College, pointing out that the basic responsibility over accreditation policies lies with the State Board of Education and not with the board's salaried executive officers. Although the subject has been debated extensively in North Carolina for more than two years, the board has spent its time on other matters. It has even ignored, so far as we have been able to learn, his very specific mandate in Gov. Umstead's inaugural address:

"There is a shortage of elementary teachers in North Carolina and in most sections of the country. It is my belief that the government should take steps to our salary scale. I am told that the requirements and regulations for elementary teachers are so rigorous and complicated as to deter young people from seeking to become elementary teachers, and in some instances make it exceedingly difficult for them to do so."

"It should be remedied at once. The General Assembly, the State Board of Education and the State Department of Public Instruction should give immediate and thorough consideration to this problem and take such action as may be necessary to solve it."

How much longer must the people of North Carolina wait for the State Board of Education to meet its responsibility in this matter?



President, McCarthy May Clash On Income Tax Issue

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

THERE IS to be no more appeasement of McCarthy. On the contrary, McCarthy is to be organized for what he is—the President's most dangerous enemy—and treated accordingly. The word that has been passed around in the administration in the wake of the Army-McCarthy hearings is that it will be interesting to see how this doctrine is translated into action. It will be interesting to see, for example, whether McCarthy is to be permitted to retain the rare right of inspecting the income tax returns of anyone he may have a dislike, in or out of the government.

Most people regard their tax returns as strictly a private matter, and they are entitled to their privacy. The Internal Revenue Bureau, yet McCarthy unquestionably has this right of inspection. He was granted it on Feb. 6, 1953, a matter of days after President Eisenhower took office. On that day the President signed Executive Order 10485 giving to "any income, excess profits, capital stock, estate, or gift tax returns" the right to inspect them.

It is true that other congressional committees have had access to tax returns. The difference is, of course, that these committees were not headed by a Joseph R. McCarthy. The fact came out clearly during the recent hearings that McCarthy has actually had prepared dossiers of smear material about at least two members of his own committee—Sen. Symington and Jackson. Tax returns, even of the most conscientious taxpayers, are obviously gold mines for the smear collectors.

HENSEL ACCUSED

McCarthy has already used the access to tax returns granted him by the President to smear at least one high Eisenhower administration official—Assistant Secretary of Defense Struve Hensel. McCarthy charged, in effect, that Hensel was a war profiteer. He did not immediately branded Hensel a liar, and demanded an investigation by the Justice Department.

This investigation will soon be completed. It is expected to clear Hensel unconditionally. If so, McCarthy will stand convicted of having grossly abused the privilege granted him by the President under Executive Order 10485. He will be charged with perjury, and will be removed from the powerful position which he occupies. He will be disgraced.

The President can rescind his order at any time. Moreover, Rep. Emanuel Celler, ranking Democrat on the powerful subcommittee, has strongly urged the President to do so.

People's Platform

Letter should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Court Has Decried A Shotgun Marriage

Pittsboro

EDITORS, THE NEWS:

FREQUENTLY I find that the unanimity of the U. S. Supreme Court in its deprecation of shotgun marriages is advanced as evidence of its correctness, while usually the Court splits over mere trivia, as it were.

In truth it is significant, but will not be noted, that the Court, faced with the fact that it had neither law, history nor logic to support what it was saying, had to make up in numbers, if possible, for what it otherwise was unable to do. Furthermore, it was attempting to justify its ruling based upon consideration not of the overall effect, but the effect upon a minority group, while the contrary to the usual procedure of courts, either of law or equity.

Neither abuse nor intemperate expression will solve any problem, especially not the problem that the Court has projected into the life of the South. However, plain common sense has shown the South had every reason to rely upon what the Court had said ever since the adoption of the 14th amendment as to its coverage of the public schools of the country. It constituted a solemn covenant with the people whose labor and money had built up the segregated system. North Carolina has gone all-out in its efforts to meet the spirit of the covenant. The head of the Federal Education Bureau said recently at a 77 College commencement exercises that that institution was "eloquent testimony that the equal but separate theory had become a reality in North Carolina."

"Many men of zeal, well meaning, but without understanding" have been able to learn his very specific mandate in Gov. Umstead's inaugural address:

"There is a shortage of elementary teachers in North Carolina and in most sections of the country. It is my belief that the government should take steps to our salary scale. I am told that the requirements and regulations for elementary teachers are so rigorous and complicated as to deter young people from seeking to become elementary teachers, and in some instances make it exceedingly difficult for them to do so."

"It should be remedied at once. The General Assembly, the State Board of Education and the State Department of Public Instruction should give immediate and thorough consideration to this problem and take such action as may be necessary to solve it."

How much longer must the people of North Carolina wait for the State Board of Education to meet its responsibility in this matter?

What the Court has decried is a shotgun marriage of the races in the public schools of the country. Maybe its further rules will enable us to make it a happy marriage. If so, it will do what no other agency or institution has heretofore been able to do.

—JOHN W. HESTER.

Plug For Candidates Lane And McIntyre

Charlotte

EDITORS, THE NEWS:

WE are approaching the second primary. The latter represents four family votes. I have in mind two candidates. They are two very distinguished persons and are well known in Charlotte, and if you folks in Gastonia knew them as we do, there would be no doubt as to how the election would go.

I am 63 years old and would not advise you wrong, so if you want to vote for two good men, vote for Lane and McIntyre.

—L. L. CHILDRESS

Can Always Fall Back To The Ku Klux Klan

Mount Holly

EDITORS, THE NEWS:

I HAVE been reading letters on segregation for several weeks. Some people are writing some very foolish ones, both white and black.

I don't believe in mixing—if we mix one way, we will mix others, so we all know that will not do. The Negroes are wanting something for nothing. If he expects to get what the whites get, let him pay more taxes—he pays about five cents of every dollar that is paid in.

What the Negroes should be doing is fighting for higher wages. We are already giving them good schools. Why don't people let well enough alone?

We all know that the children will not get along mixed in school—they can't learn anything fighting all the time. God put two colors here, white and black. For what reason, I don't know, but I don't believe he wanted us to mix. I never have, and I am not going to start now.

I don't believe any children to go to school, but if I did, and they were boys, I would get them a pair of brass knucks and tell them to protect themselves. I have no fault to find with the Negro. I work with them five

Low-Rent Public Housing 75 Per Cent Short Of Goal

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

THE low-rent public housing program, whose immediate future is clouded by a deadlock in Congress, has fallen 75 per cent short of the goal which Congress set in 1949.

In that year, Congress authorized construction of 819,000 new public housing dwelling units over six years at the rate of 135,000 a year. With the end of the six-year period nearing, 75 per cent of these low-rent units are non-existent. As of April 30, 1954, there was the status of the program:

Units authorized, 1949	819,000
Units built	146,000
Units contracted for, 1949	146,000
Units under construction	59,000
Remainder under contract	605,000

Acting director of the gap between low-rent housing units authorized and the number constructed. The lawmakers have put limits on annual public housing construction that have resulted in a far short of either the initial 135,000 authorization or presidential requests. A comparison of these limits with administration requests (first three requests based by former President Truman; the last two requests by President Eisenhower):

Requested Authorized	1951	75,000 units	50,000 units
1952	75,000 units	35,000 units	
1953	80,000 units	20,000 units	
1954	35,000 units	35,000 units	
1954	35,000 units	35,000 units	

President Eisenhower's request this year was for 35,000 units annually over a four-year period, and this 14,000-unit pro-

gram is at the center of the present congressional stalemate. The House rejected the plan, but the Senate voted to include the President's public housing in the pending omnibus housing bill. The fate of the low-rent housing program has fallen to the hands of the Senate-House conference committee. If the House does go along with the Senate, it will be the first time under the program that Congress has rejected, in full, a Presidential request for new public housing construction.

The government's slum-clearance and low-rent public housing program dates back to 1937. It was not until 1949 that it was put on a large-scale, post-war basis. The Public Housing Administration also conducts programs involving housing for war workers and military personnel, public housing in critical defense areas, and temporary rental housing for veterans and their families.

PHA PROJECTS IN N. C.

This table shows the total number of active public housing projects and dwelling units owned or supervised by the PHA as of April 30, 1954, and the number of these projects and units in North Carolina.

Total program	U. S. N. C.	
Projects	2,925	73
Dwelling units	658,475	12,237
Low-rent units	455,253	9,877
War housing	175,915	958
Defense housing	27,307	1,618
Veterans re-use	14,118	1,618

The total for low-rent units includes both those constructed under the program and those under other Federal programs.

WILLIE THE VEEP

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT Allen W. Barkley reveals in his memoirs that the W. stands for "Willie" and originally came in from the "A" in "Allen." He changed his name to "Allen" William Barkley as soon as he could assert himself.

That reminds us that Mr. Barkley, accordingly, has never had the pleasure of identifying himself with any of the numerous "Little Willie" rhymes he must have read in the course of these some several years. Such as:

One of the nice features of old age is that you can whistle while you brush your teeth.—BURNED (GA.) ADVERTISER.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

IT may make some people unhappy to publish the pictures of Truman House recently received a confidential memo telling how thoroughly all Democrats have been purged from the Information Agency and how Harry Truman's picture definitely was not shown on a U. S. information bulletin board.

Reason for the memo was a complaint from good old Speaker Joe Marshall that the U. S. Information Agency offices were still harboring Democrats and were even flaunting Harry Truman's picture overseas. Republican congressmen used this as an excuse to cut the information officer's budget by \$13 million—a drastic cut at a time when Soviet propaganda offices are spending money with the basketful.

So the White House asked for a report and got back this word:

"With respect to the Acheson speeches and Truman-Acheson pictures reportedly on display at our posts in Spain," defends the memo, "We have talked personally with our public affairs officer, Bill Cody, in Madrid. He swears that they have had no Acheson materials for distribution anywhere in the country since the present administration came in. They have had no picture displays of Truman or Acheson anywhere. There were displays of Marshall's picture at the time he won the Nobel peace prize last year. It is just possible that Truman might have been in one of the lectures with Marshall, but he knows of no such instance. Cody is one of our best men and definitely not glibbed."

The memo is dated May 11, 1954, and signed by able Abbott Washburn, the agency's deputy director, a former executive of General Mills, Inc., and named in the Citizens-Fore-Eisenhower during the campaign.

In the secret memo, Washburn states: "Better than 5,000 people have been dropped from this agency since the Eisenhower administration took over on Jan. 20, 1953. Some 2,300 of these were not dropped from this agency because of any other agency. We were local nationals. In other words, we got rid of almost half of the total number of Americans formerly employed. I doubt whether the rest were local nationals, but they were dismissed, percentage-wise, more employees than we have."

"To say they have not cleaned house—it is the same old personnel is just not true," Washburn laments.

"In order for the agency to reflect administration Republican policy," the memo continues, "we set about the dif-

Democrats Were Booted Out Of CIA

icult task of filling as many senior executive posts as possible with qualified Republicans. . . . The attached list of names of the agency reveals an overwhelming preponderance of Republicans. There are no Democrats among them. The government career men with absolutely no political coloration. One is an independent. We are proud of the high caliber of this team. They are definitely not the same old crowd of New Deal sympathizers." To suggest such a thing is extremely unfair to what Ted Roosevelt has done for the country. It is the same old crowd who was ordered to appease Sen. McCarthy, who sent his two junior Gen. Gens. Roy Cohn and Dave Schine, on a harrowing Europe trip through Europe to investigate America's information program.