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Controversial Conversation

We don't quite understand why Frank Graham felt called upon to issue such a lengthy statement in defense of the beleaguered Student Legislative Assembly, or for that matter, any statement at all. In the second paragraph of his sermon he says: "We always have, and I trust as a simple part of the traditions of our people, always will stand for the decent and responsible freedom of students, as well as other people, to express their conscientious opinions, vote their honest convictions, and take positions on public issues, including controversial, unpopular views." That seems to us sufficient justification for the University's decision to disregard Secretary of State Euse's suggestion that someone should "look into" the conduct of the Carolina students who proposed that Negro students be invited to future sessions of the Assembly. In a great week of statement-issuing, we were most interested in the plea of the Carolina students, who announced among other things, that they resented "the fact that the newspapers have not mentioned most of the other business transacted by the State Student Legislature." It seems the students have been exceedingly busy before they succeeded in exciting Secretary Euse, placing themselves on record as favoring world government, the removal of Franco, the abolishment of Jim Crow segregation on public vehicles, physical consolidation of University of North Carolina, revision of the GI Bill of Rights, the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for roads in North Carolina, and twelve-month salaries for teachers. Of course most of these matters are just as controversial as the resolution inviting Negro students to join the Assembly, but they are also purely common sense.

Could This Be Uncle Sap?

Some of the old, bitter arguments of the early days of the war have floated to the surface following the announcement of the terms of our proposed loan to Britain. The historian press recently announced that we have again set out to bestow charity upon an ungrateful world, and the *Chicago Tribune's* front page is usually adorned with a cartoon depicting trustful old Uncle Sap in the hands of a group of international pickpockets. If old Uncle Sap had, in fact, been taken to the cleaners by John Bull it would seem that loud cries of rescinding would be going up in Britain. Instead the Attlee Government is having a tough time selling the new loan to the public and President Roosevelt is having a tough time selling it to Congress. London has been the tightest Party discipline will be required to force an acceptance from Parliament. Although we are writing off some 25 billion dollars worth of lend-lease because of mutual victory benefits, we are charging our cousins a straight 10 percent on the \$4,400,000,000 in cash we are lending them to restore their shattered economy. That, in the view of the London *Weekly Economist*, is exploitation of Britain's need for dollars, a need that resulted from the fact that the British "fought the war the earliest, the longest and the hardest. For that we shall pay 140 million dollars yearly for the rest of the twentieth century. It may be unavoidable, but it isn't right."

A Good Five-Cent Cigar

The war years, when the hairy-chested he-man was in his glory, brought about a great resurgence in cigar smoking, climaxed by the cigarette shortage which forced many a reluctant convert to abandon the now effeminate cigarette. Having learned the pleasures of combat, chewing and smoking, many of these newcomers to the cigar counters have remained addicted, and the Cigar Institute of America reports that, despite the curtailment of overseas purchasing by the services, the industry is hard-pressed to meet the demands of an expanded civilian market. There were miseries mixed with the blessings of the war, of course, for the cigar industry lost skilled workers and saw a steady rise in the prices of raw materials. Albert H. Gregg, president of the Institute, reports that tobacco costs are 110 per cent above 1939, that available labor has been reduced by one-third while wages are up 48 per cent, and that internal revenue taxes have risen 178 per cent. There have also been major increases in the cost of boxes, labels, cellophane, and the rest of the materials used in providing an after-dinner smoke. Many a cigar-smoker has come to sus-

pect that the industry has met these rising costs by passing them on to the production of higher-priced brands; a man can always find plenty of twenty-five-centers but he is hard-pressed to round up a pocketful of twofers. The Cigar Institute recognizes the inherent danger of this, and the late Mr. Gregg has issued an historic statement: "There is nothing wrong with the cigar industry that the return of popular-priced cigars of known brands won't cure."

A Medal For Masuda

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell is going to present a medal to an American named Mary Masuda who lives in Santa Ana, Calif. The medal, a Distinguished Service Cross, was won by her brother, S. Sgt. Masuda Masuda, for "extraordinary heroism in action during the Italian campaign." Staff Sergeant Masuda lost his life in that campaign. His brother, Takashi Masuda, was wounded in France when the 442nd Central Postal Directory was "lost" to the enemy. The 442nd Central Postal Directory was the 442nd Central Postal Directory of the 8888th Central Postal Directory in the Vosges Mountains. Another soldier brother was assigned to the Pacific, and still another has an Army medical discharge. Mary Masuda herself was one of those American women who it was thought unsafe to leave at large on the Pacific Coast. She spent the war period in a war relocation center. Early in May, however, her loyalty to the United States was satisfactorily determined, and she was authorized to return to her home. But the first night that she was there, she was visited by five men who sought to terrorize her into leaving. When she reported the incident to the local sheriff, he said he could do nothing to protect her, although she named the men who threatened her. Mary Masuda, we think, displayed some extraordinary heroism, too. So it seems peculiarly fitting that General Stilwell should present Staff Sergeant Masuda's posthumous award to the home which he was fighting to defend. We hope that Mary Masuda will receive it with forgiveness and not with bitterness, with hope and not despair, for the future of those principles for which her brother died. The American people in whose name the award is conferred must offer it in humility. We are glad that it is to be presented by a great American soldier who more than once paid the price of citizenship in blood. The act will be symbolic, and it should have a meaning for all of us.

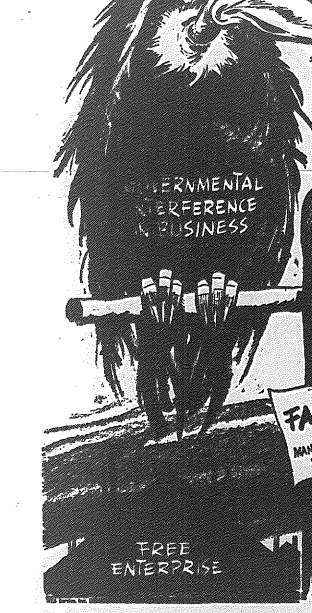
By Drew Pearson  
(Note-Drew Pearson today awards the Brass Ring, the Congressional Washington Merry-Go-Round, to Patrick J. Hurley.)

WASHINGTON

THIS town, deadly afraid of peacetime boredom, pricked up its ears and licked its chops when Pat Hurley made his momentary resignation as Ambassador to China. It then settled down to enjoy a good show. Washington has known Pat ever since 1912 when as a dashing young attorney from Oklahoma, he used to appear before the Congressional committee on the Choctaw Nation, and they know he always puts on a good show. Once testily before the Senate Insular Affairs Committee as Secretary of War, Pat shouted: "You cannot call me a liar. You can run your chamber sessions without me. I have taken all I can stand." Whereupon he flounced out of the room. Some years earlier, Pat appeared before the House Indian Affairs Committee to oppose opening the tribal rolls of the Choctaw Nation to certain Indians who claimed they were enmeshed out of their tribal lands. And he was severely criticized by Webster Ballinger, who pointed out that just two years before, Hurley had represented the Wards, an Indian family which sought to have the Choctaw tribal rolls opened. Thus Hurley was in the position of arguing on both sides of the same question in the brief period of two years. Pat was not quite as ferocious in those days, however, and for some unexplained reason did not threaten to kick Ballinger out of the committee room. Patrick J. O'Hurley Pat Hurley has come a long way from those days when Oklahoma was an Indian Territory. Born O'Hurley, he dropped the O's and the Catholic religion of his father to become a Baptist, and after working his way through an Indian college, he had the courage to come to Washington, take a law degree at George Washington, and marry the daughter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, then and now one of the most beautiful ladies in the Capital. It is a long way from such lowly beginnings to his more recent interviews with Joe Stalin, his airplane flights through the Near East, and his powerful position as the right bower of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. But Pat has staged a colorful personal row at almost every milestone along the way. In Chungking, he first met with Gen. Al Wedemeyer over the question of sending a mission to the so-called Communist section of China to evaluate the importance of its military strength. For a while he and Wedemeyer weren't speaking to each other though they occupied adjoining bedrooms in the same house. Later at a Chungking cocktail party, Wedemeyer's Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Robert S. McClure, chided Hurley for sending Gen. Marshall a telegram of protest against Wedemeyer. "You pup," boomed the ex-companion from Oklahoma, "I've shot men for less than that."

Guests had to separate the two men. The Chinese

A Roost Erected By Stubbiness



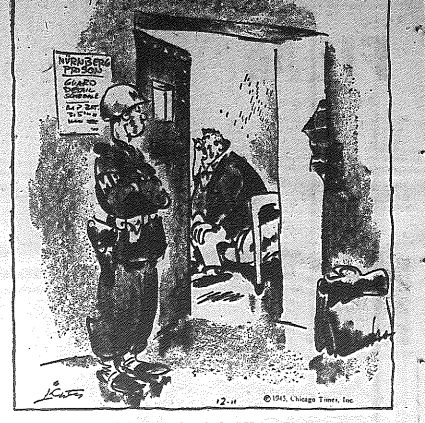
The Senate Fumbles And Europe Starves

By Marquis Childs  
WASHINGTON  
THE Senate finally got around to appropriating \$500,000 for relief in Europe. They did it in such a way that the matter must go to a conference between the two Houses, thereby prolonging the agony a few days more. It has been overdue at least six weeks and cut and cut again for lack of available funds. The Senate's palmed delay with which Congress has dragged out this vital business is a grim commentary on the times. What makes it harder to understand is that there seems to be no real motive behind it. Part of the blame rests on Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has been a dictator of legislative action in producing a smoldering revolt among younger Senators in both parties. As one of them put it: "They used to talk about the nine old men on the Senate floor. Now it's the nine old men on the Senate floor." Senator Wayne Morse, Republican of Oregon, tried a week ago to get the UNRRA appropriation voted on immediately. Denying Connally's intimation of a Republican filibuster, Morse offered a resolution which would have made it possible to dispose of the UNRRA appropriation in an hour or two. But the Republican leadership joined with the Democratic leadership to down the Morse proposal by a vote of 53 to 21. Efficiency in the House The Senate has delayed so long that a new UNRRA authorization has already been approved by the House which has acted with far more efficiency and dispatch in this matter. After two days of discussion the House authorized \$1,350,000,000 to permit UNRRA to continue its operations. In the House they proved that partisanship of the bitter, dark and not stop short of our national honor when an issue involving American responsibility and prestige is at stake. The Senate and its sponsors of UNRRA legislation was Republican Congressman Christian Herter of Massachusetts.

looked on, amused but not impressed. In China it brings severe loss of face to fight in public. "Pat is Pat," mused FDR when informed of the fuss, "and there's nothing you can do about him."

Gripe of Acheson

On another occasion, Hurley wrote a memo urging that American advisers be sent to establish a sort of protection over Iran, Iraq, and other oil lands of the Near East. This is where he had his row with Dean Acheson, whom he charged with ruling U. S. policy in Iran. The memo was justified, a proposal to carry the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter to the Near and Middle East. When it reached the State Department, one young expert, Eugene Rostow, labeled it as "hysterical, messianic globotherapy." Later, when Hurley sat down in a meeting with Rostow in Dean Acheson's office, he challenged him to a fist-fight. "Come out in the hall and repeat what you said about my program," Hurley said. "If you were a real man, you'd have a uniform on now. I'll bet you're one of these deferred diplomats." Dean Acheson, who was present, interceded. Acheson is usually a mild-mannered man, but he told Hurley in no uncertain terms to curb his temper. He also told him that Rostow had been hospitalized out of the Army and demanded that Hurley apologize. Hurley did so, but continued to talk about the "stuffed-shirt diplomats in the State Department who were kow-towing to the British." "It's time," he fumed, "for the President to fish or cut bait. I have been thinking about taking this issue to the country. The President means nothing to me. He puts his pants on one leg at a time just like the rest of us." That was when Hurley first sounded off against the career diplomats. It was not, however, the first time he had threatened to take his issue to the country. In 1944, Roosevelt was nervous lest Hurley should sound off against the British, his misuse of Lend-Lease, their operations in the Near East, and make a mess of an election issue. Several times in talks with friends, the rambunctious Hurley had threatened to stump the country over the issue of Roosevelt's alliance with the British. "British imperialism" and "Russian Communism." This fear, incidentally, may have been one factor in sending Hurley to far-off China. Byrnes' Bear-By-Tail Byrnes and Truman both knew they had a bear by the tail and didn't know how to let go. They had talked with Hurley the day before he resigned and he had promised to go back to China. First news to the contrary was that Senator Byrnes read on the news ticker. He called up Hurley immediately. "Pat," he said, "is this true? You promised me you wouldn't do this." "Yes, I know," replied the irrepressible Pat, "but I had to do it. I lied to you, I changed my mind. They're cutting me up the back." Abruptly Byrnes hung up the phone. Friends said that Hurley will run for the Senate from New Mexico in two years, but he would like to stay at the Presidency. Regarding the latter goal, seasoned Republican politicians say he won't have a chance.



"We have found a tiny loophole, Herr Reichsmarschall—we shall base your defense on an overactive pituitary gland condition."

Dollar Diplomacy

By Dorothy Thompson  
NEW YORK.  
WITHOUT having had time to make a study of the terms of the proposed credits to Great Britain, beyond the information which has appeared in the newspapers, it is clear that the American negotiators have not granted the British all they hoped for, and have extracted concessions which the British were originally most reluctant to give. Although the proposed credits cannot be considered in the framework of the general political and economic condition and situation of the world, they represent a business deal on a business basis. Annual payments must be made and there are no waiver privileges. But apart from business terms, there is no alternative than to bolster the British economy. If, indeed, we intend to meet our obligations, and second to support world economy against totalitarian socialism. Britain's economic crisis is the result of having, for more than a full year, carried the burden of the war almost alone, and most of the financial burden from its outbreak until Lend-Lease. The proposed loan is almost exactly equal to the sum Britain spent in the world's war effort during the period of cash-and-carry. Specifically, Britain spent 35 billions here, and received a credit of 35 billions. The rest of the 44 billions is an adjustment of Lend-Lease on materials already shipped to Britain during the war.

BUILT OUR INDUSTRY

The money spent here really saved our lives after we were attacked at Pearl Harbor, for the American war industry was built on British orders. The industrialized countries of our own War Department to build the industries, we would have been reduced to a state of barbarism. For instance, when we were attacked in 1940 I recall that the United Aircraft works had to consider closing the factories except for British orders. The argument has been made, and will be made, that credits now will only bolster British industry. One must then ask, with what countries can we co-operate where that argument may be more applicable. With the Soviet Union, which has a complete for-

The People's Platform

"A Christian Blessing..."

By ERENEZER BURNS  
Clover, S. C.  
While I do not live in Charlotte, I recall that a member of Charlotte's happy family. I have seen all this agitation about the war, the housing situation and how our World War veterans are walking the streets with their families trying to get shelter. I believe I have found a solution to the problem. One way is to have hundreds of churches, one overlapping the other. Many of them, of various denominations, could be combined in this emergency and turn over many of their vacated pews to make temporary housing quarters. What a Christian blessing this would be. You would

Note On Obfuscation

By GARRETT BAXTER  
Norfolk, Va.  
I heard a radio commentator last night, say that the automobile workers would be charged to the people in the form of increased prices of cars. I read an article in the newspapers stating that the Governors of the Southern States are taking up the role of advocates for the increase of Southern prosperity. For one, I believe that Southern prosperity will not be realized as long as one element of production is kept down upon other elements of production, and so long as distribution is kept down upon the resources of one section of the country into another section of the country. If