EDITORIAL PAGE
THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Conciliator

To most people (such is human nature) the main issue in the laundry strike is, when does the family laundry get back? To Dr. George Heaton of the Myers Park Baptist Church it is, as evidenced by his statement yesterday, something more, and his statement implies that the length of time the strike has gone on makes it a community matter.

When the strike began it was represented as solely for union recognition. It was not long in developing, however, both from the statements of the union organizers and from placards carried by pickets, that wages were a primary issue. Dr. Heaton's suggestion of a plan for a settlement avoids the union question, a by-passing which we consider entirely proper. Unionization or non-unionization, where it is not covered by law, lies between employers and employees, and when a strike is in process becomes, so to speak, a sort of private fight.

But as Dr. Heaton seeks to show, the question of wages is one which does not appear to lend itself to settlement without a corresponding increase in laundry prices. OPA controls laundry prices, is tough on increases, but it is Dr. Heaton's reasoning that if the City of Charlotte, representing the public, were to support a petition for an increase in prices sufficient to allow an increase of twenty per cent in wages, OPA might be moved to grant it.

There are a good many equities to be considered here, and a good many taboos to be encountered. Even so, we consider it a good thing that Dr. Heaton has opened the subject. It will be interesting to see what, if anything, develops.

Man With An Idea

Now here's something new, something on which Americans of all opinions may come reasonably close to uniting, perhaps even with enthusiasm. Sponsor of it is the renowned Dr. Vannevar Bush, who helped to enlist science and scientists for the war and who has headed the Office of Scientific Research & Development.

His proposal is that Congress create a National Research Foundation. This agency would itself be expected to take no part in laboratory work—there would be, indeed, no Federal laboratory—but simply to act as the Government's agent in directing and aiding research along the lines of—

1. Medicine.
2. Natural Sciences.
3. National Defense.
4. Scientific Personnel and Education.

The most essential and undebatable need for such a body falls under No. 3—national defense. As has been clearly demonstrated during World War II, and may be even more so next time, a nation's scientific and technological resources are almost as important as its manpower. Certainly they are too important to be left to chance development by men and institutions to whom national defense is a secondary consideration.

Equally essential with scientific resources at any given time is the continuing supply of trained scientists. Undoubtedly we have neglected a great national asset in this particular, to the loss of life and comfort and economic advancement, by failing to assert a national interest in the education and training of those with scientific aptitude. Foundation or no Foundation, we believe it to be a certainty that in the years to come boys and girls exceptionally qualified for higher education will receive it whether or not they can afford to pay for it. It is Dr. Bush's idea that the Foundation would award some 25,000 scholarships and fellowships in science, thus assuring the supply.

Research in medicine speaks for itself, and perhaps to no more appreciative audience than medical men who know the high need of research, the benefits of it, and the difficulties of it. Surely, public money can be spent for no worthier purpose than the advancement of medical knowledge for the general good. Research in the natural sciences falls somewhat within the same category, though without the same sharp delineation. As Dr. Bush looks at it, it holds the probability of—

> ". . . more jobs, higher wages, shorter hours, more abundant crops, more leisure for recreation, for study, for learning how to live without the deadening drudgery which has been the burden of the common man for ages past."

It is the fashion in these days, now that we have come so far along the road of knowledge and accomplishment, to take for granted that the continued advancement of knowledge and accomplishment are surely ours, a sort of heritage. And it is freely proposed, by men wholly in earnest, that what we have is enough to go around, that all we have to do is to turn over all our resources of plant and personnel to some central government, which will parcel out the product to the gain of us all. What these schemes lose sight of, and what, precisely, we consider the genius of Dr. Bush's scheme, is the incalculable part which individual *incentive*, the old spirit of getting ahead of your neighbor, has played in learning and doing. This Foundation he proposes wouldn't Federalize science. It would simply oversee and give impetus to research, and for the first time proclaim as national policy that our future as a nation is inseparably linked with our eminence scientifically.

The European grape crop is reported somewhat better than average. It is not felt, though, that Von Ribbentrop, the old wine salesman, will consider '45 one of his vintage years.

The Vision

Representative Joe Martin, the House Republican leader, is fighting universal military conscription with a unique but not very effective device. He wants to persuade all the nations of the earth to do away with conscription and standing armies, and settle down to contemplate unending peace. He says that if all the powers will agree to his proposition there would be no need for armies anywhere.

Well, it'd be mighty nice. Mighty nice. But we don't suppose Mr. Martin will find much support for his scheme anywhere. We've acquired a certain wisdom, in trying to battle our way through two world wars, and the sum of it is that preparedness is about the only antidote for war. We refused twice hand running to stop a war while it was being whelped, largely because we were not armed for the task. And next time we aren't likely to have time for the decision.

Mr. Martin is right, saying that conscription has never prevented wars: it hasn't. He might have said more: many nations with large standing armies have been defeated by nations at first unarmed. But be that as it may, we have learned that the passing years dull watchful eyes, and that it is possible for the most utterly defeated nations to rearm and embark upon a new career of aggression.

If the United Nations are to keep peace through their Security Council, they must do so through armed force or the threat of armed force. Mr. Martin, suggesting that we persuade our allies to disband their own armies, and trust to luck that the defeated enemy will not raise up one of his own, is dreaming, we're afraid.

Universal conscription is certainly not in the American tradition, and large standing armies hold a threat to democratic processes. They are expensive, to boot. But if we have not discovered in the years since Pearl Harbor that preparedness is the cheapest—and only—way of survival, then the prime lesson of this war has not been learned. When the day dawns that we, or any other nation, can safely place trust in humanity to the extent of risking existence, we can call on Mr. Martin to deliver the keynote address, and make the plan for idyllic peace.

A photo weekly gives us a beach cutie sporting a fur wrap over the stylish two-piece bathing number. This is the sex that cries because it is misunderstood.

It is remarked that Tokyo radio in broadcasting the later B-29 results is stooping to truth. If this is a new kind of psychological warfare, we shall be brave.

Statesmen At Work

(Serious, facetious and comic excerpts from the Congressional Record).

REP. ANDRESEN (Minn.): Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDRESEN: Mr. Speaker, while thousands of dollars are being spent to urge Americans to conserve paper, Government bureaus are the greatest wasters of paper. Tens of thousands of tons of good-quality paper are being unnecessarily used and taken out of circulation for essential war needs.

A sample of Government waste is found in this 666-page publication entitled "Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns." This [illegible]

I also have another sample with me of Government waste of paper, which is being mailed out to many people. This publication is no doubt very good, as it is entitled "1945 Home Canning Program." However, the War Food Administration must be using an old mailing list, as this particular document was mailed to a man in my district who has been dead for nearly five years. The publication weighs ten and one-half ounces.

It seems to me that, as long as American citizens are called upon to save paper and other vital materials, Government officials should take the lead in conserving the use of paper. I am satisfied that thousands of tons of paper could be saved by the Government every month if bureaucrats would practice what they preach.

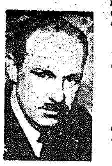
The continuance of this wasteful policy on [illegible]

The Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON

DESPITE Wendell Willkie's book "One World," there have seldom been two worlds so diametrically opposite as those represented by Stalin and Churchill as they sit at either side of President Truman at Potsdam. Probably not since the Mohammedans pushed the Christians across the Balkans to the gates of Vienna have two great governing segments of the world been so far apart.



Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the Balkans, a subject high on the agenda of the Big Three.

A few weeks before Berlin, Stalin sent telegrams to both Truman and Churchill proposing that the Allies recognize the new Soviet-dominated governments of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, despite the fact that they were Hitler satellites which declared war on the U. S. A. and Britain.

Truman replied that, while the United States might be ready to recognize Finland, he thought the whole question should be left to the coming conference. Churchill replied likewise regarding all the ex-Hitler satellites (now Soviet satellites).

U. S.-Russian Tension

Gen. Schuyler had reported to Truman that the Russians, disregarding the "high principles of Yalta, have ruthlessly imposed a minority government in Romania," ignoring the protests of U. S. representatives.

Simultaneously, Prime Minister Churchill received a report from his Balkan representatives that "present position is highly unsatisfactory. Russians have refused to admit the Yalta declaration on liberated areas applies to Romania and Bulgaria, where they genuinely think we have no right to interfere."

Actually, the situation in Bulgaria was not merely "unsatisfactory." It approached a crisis. Soviet and Bulgarian troops actually surrounded the house of the American Minister, Maynard Barnes, and at one time threatened to batter down the doors.

Local Bulgarian Communists, long suffering under the Nazi heel, suddenly went berserk, and, under Soviet protection, took over control of the nation, proceeding to execute a reported 30,000 Quislings. Among these was the wife of the court chamberlain, who had fed, hid and helped rescue American fliers forced down in a Ploesti air raid. American efforts to save her were fruitless. Dr. George R. Dimitrov, former head of the Agrarian or Peasant Party, sought and obtained refuge in the American Legation.

Soviet General Shot

This caused the second most severe strain on American-Russian relations since the start of the war. (Most severe strain occurred when American fliers mistakenly shot and killed a Russian lieutenant general as both the American and Russian armies were converging on Berlin. This was just before Stalin sent his savage note to the late President Roosevelt, after which U. S. troops were withdrawn to the River Elbe.)

Dimitrov was no Nazi. He is a middle-of-road Bulgarian political leader representing the nearest approach to Bulgarian Democracy. The British, reporting on him to the State Department, said:

"We ourselves had to arrange Dimitrov's escape from Bulgaria in 1941 in order to save his life from the Germans. Subsequently he worked in the Middle East in direct interests of the war. We are thus certain of his consistent, active opposition to the Germans and of his anti-Fascist views."

Illustrative of anti-British suspicion in Bulgaria, however, was the fact that the Bulgarian Communists charged Dimitrov with being a British agent (the British naturally had helped pay his living expenses while he was exiled in Egypt), and the British representative in Sofia had to protest the whole matter to the Bulgarian Prime Minister.

This protest fell on deaf ears. Bulgarian militiamen, on May 24 surrounded the home of U. S. Minister Barnes, demanding that Dimitrov be turned over to them. Barnes refused. Bulgarian troops later were replaced by Soviet troops.

The American charge d'affaires in Moscow demanded that these guards be withdrawn. Barnes communicated with Washington. The State Department supported him 100 per cent. American troops were then placed around his house, facing Russian troops. It was not a pretty picture for two allies so recently fighting Hitler.

Tortured By Bulgars

An official note was delivered to the U. S. and British Governments warning that the family of Dimitrov would be tortured and killed if he were not released. The British and American Governments replied in a note expressing their loathing and disgust.

A few days later, May 30, the body of Dimitrov's former secretary was found dead outside Bulgarian militia headquarters. The official explanation was that she had committed suicide. The doctors' report, however, revealed that she had been cruelly tortured.

Meanwhile, as of May 26, all Americans visiting the home of U. S. Minister Barnes were required to show Soviet passes in order to pass the Soviet guards. Bulgarian militiamen carrying machine guns halted American officers belonging to the U. S. military mission in various parts of Sofia, refusing to let them go to their headquarters at the American College, five miles from the city.

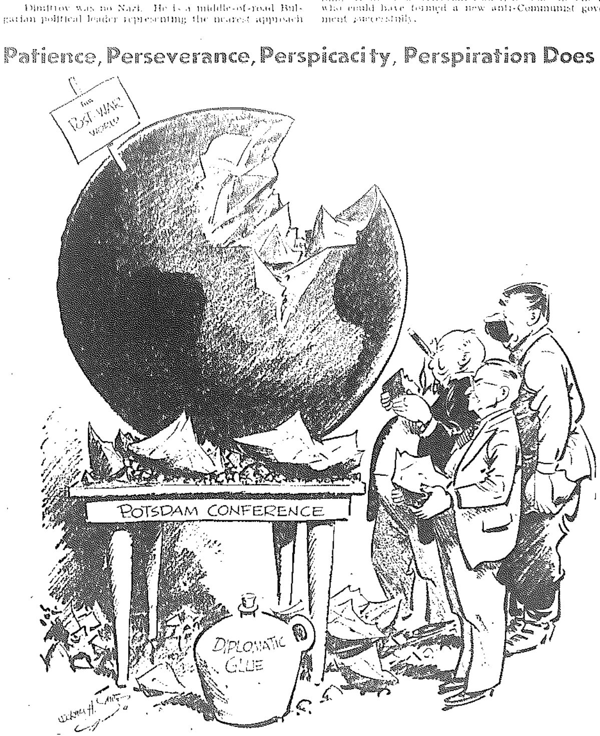
U. S. Troops Armed

American officers, as a result, were given arms. The tension increased.

Finally, Maj. Gen. John A. Crane, head of the U. S. military mission, protested to Col. Gen. Biryusov, head of the Allied Control Commission, who had just returned from Moscow. He expressed deep regret and immediately removed the guards from Barnes' home. This was on May 28. On May 30, the Bulgarian Government informed Barnes that no attempt would be made to violate the asylum he had given Dimitrov.

Since then, Communist arrests of Agrarian leaders have increased, apparently with the desire of removing the one strong political party which could rival the Communist Party. The Bulgarian Prime Minister admitted to the British charge d'affaires that Dimitrov had committed no crime and they had no charge to make against him. However, as Agrarian leader, he was the one man who could have formed a new anti-Communist government successfully.

Patience, Perseverance, Perspicacity, Perspiration Does It



One Clear Voice Of Dissent

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON

IN old Hi Johnson's vote against the Charter of San Francisco, there was a lot more honesty than in the mealy-mouthed words that some of his fellow isolationists will utter when the issue comes before the whole Senate.

"When the devil is sick, the devil a monk would be." That old saw covers the late conversion of some of those who are "going along" with ratification. For the moment, public opinion in favor of the Charter is too strong. They dare not speak out. For instance, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana comes up for re-election next year.

The effort to make the vote on the Charter unanimous seems to me to be a mistake. That implies that it is so innocuous that anyone, regardless of previous convictions, reservations or doubts, can go along with it. If the Charter is a mere form of pious words, then a vote for ratification in a cheap gesture. It is this last that is in the attitude of some who have belatedly come to the mourners' bench.

Senator Johnson, an institution in the Senate with his inevitable cigar in the stubby cardboard holder, sees no reason to change the convictions he has brought out of the past. It is the past of the old League of Nations fight. Then Hi Johnson was in the thick of the fray. With Lodge, with Reid of Missouri, he helped to reject that other covenant. And he believed that the forces of righteousness had triumphed.

There was still another Westerner in that fray—Borah of Idaho. Those who heard his swan song in the Senate will never forget it. The lion of Idaho was a little feeble, his voice a little cracked, yet he stood on his feet for several hours on a gray afternoon in the dim gloom of the Senate chamber to declaim against the Lend-Lease Bill that Roosevelt had sent to the Senate. He was standing against the onrushing tide of [illegible]

It is hard to understand [illegible] Robert Taft of Ohio. Senator Taft will [illegible] ratification of the Charter. But at the same time he has been working hard to prevent adoption [illegible] consideration which might come to the same [illegible] of the Bretton Woods international monetary fund.

That seems to me the height of [illegible] You are either for world co-operation and for the means to try to make it work, or you are against it. Bretton Woods is part of the furniture, the kitchen [illegible] goes in the house which is the Charter. In order to live in the house, you have to have things to work with—the practical tools of living.

Yet we have Senator Taft trying to stop Bretton Woods. He says it is dangerous. He says it may waste American funds to no purpose at all.

Of course, it may. There is no guarantee that these instruments—Bretton Woods, the Charter, the proposed trade program—are going to lead us into a promised land of international peace and brotherhood. They are limited. They are tailored down to too many purposes already.

That is another reason why, in my opinion, the attempt to get unanimous approval is a mistake. I would like to see at least one Senator vote against the Charter because it is not strong enough or good enough. Such a vote, out of real conviction, would help us all to realize what a very small beginning we have made and how unceasingly we must go on working for a stronger bond.

Retiring Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts had the forthrightness to say just that the other day. He said that the Charter was so limited, so watered down that it would hardly work and that sooner or later we must accept a document which would unite the nations of the world in a true world state.

He said that at the same time that Senator Millikin of Colorado was demanding to know, the way a cautious old lady asks if there is a fire escape in a new concrete and steel hotel, whether America could leave the new organization whenever we might want to. Senator Millikin will vote yes on the Charter. He will vote yes as too [illegible]

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

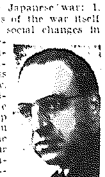
"I wish he'd write more clearly—I can't make out whether it says 'heartache' or 'heartburn'!"

Nip Crackup

By Samuel Grafton

NEW YORK

NOTES on the Japanese war: 1. The progress of the war itself is effecting vast social changes in Japan. It is destroying the Zaibatsu, or Japanese big business community. While we Americans debate whether to keep the Zaibatsu alive after the war or not, our B-29s are answering the question in their own way, by wiping out steel mills, oil plants and shipyards. When we destroy the property of the Zaibatsu, we destroy the Zaibatsu. The longer the war goes on, the less of a Zaibatsu there will be for us to concern ourselves with.



In much the same way, the war must be chipping away at the influence and power of the Emperor; the longer it continues, and the more helpless he is shown to be, the less exalted must be the station he occupies in the minds of his subjects. Even the most fanatical Western believer in the power of Hirohito cannot suppose that the war is doing him any good.

2. The war itself therefore almost insures that in some ways the Japan of the future is going to be a new kind of Japan. There are those among us who would like to keep as much of the old Japan as possible; there are Americans who would like to preserve the Zaibatsu as a conservative influence in a bubbling and fermenting Asia. But even these conservative Americans are caught in a maze of contradictions, for all of us, even the pro-Zaibatsuites, agree that Japan must be stripped of her heavy industries and of her conquered territories.

That, too, means a great change in the Zaibatsu, perhaps the end of it, for you cannot have heavy industrialists without heavy industry; and the Zaibatsu cannot thrive on the production of firecrackers, paper parasols and the Japanese equivalent of corn flakes.

The contradiction in which some Americans are caught is a sharp one; while they would like to have the Zaibatsu remain, as a sedative influence on Asia, they cannot tolerate its continued existence as a war potential.

The Zaibatsu would not seem to have a long life ahead of its under any circumstances, and thus the conservative plan, to strip Japan of her possessions, and reduce her to her island home, but to leave the Emperor and the Zaibatsu in control, is probably an unrealistic one. It would seem better to play for the long-range goal of a reconstituted and more-or-less democratic Japan, fit to be trusted in world trade, than to go on dreaming this dream of a quarantined Japan, run by industrialists without an industry.

3. The contradictions outlined above make it hard for us to define any surrender terms which the Japanese might accept. Actually, we have no terms to offer to which the present rulers of Japan can agree without committing suicide.

4. Unconditional surrender remains as sensible a policy as any, for, at the very least, it applies pressure on the Japanese to modernize their social thinking. In the last analysis, it is not Japanese industry which represents a world problem, but the type of fascist-militarist mentality which runs Japanese industry. Some of our conservative thinkers would save the fascist-militarist mentality and throw out the industry; but from the long-range view, the world would be safer with a Japan which had an industry but had thrown out its fascist-militarist mentality.

Our best hope still is that Japan may take strides toward democracy, dim as that hope may be. It is the only one capable of resolving the contradictions in the Pacific picture.

People's Platform

Editors, The News:

If your Eric Brandeis had been trying to satisfy the anti-Soviet stand of the Wheeler, Rankin, G. L. K. Smith, Bob Reynolds clique he could not have done better than to write the column that was printed in last Wednesday's News, July 11.

He should feel shame for trying to sow the seeds of suspicion at a time when men of worth are striving so mightily to build the foundation for a peaceable, livable world.

He felt let down when he read of Russian soldiers, in a parade, [illegible] 200 German flags in the gutter. Can you think of a better place for 200 German flags, or any number of German flags [illegible]

He [illegible] every chance [illegible] anti-Russian [illegible] the American [illegible] the Russian [illegible]

[illegible]

Yes, Mr. Brandeis, the Russians [illegible] help when the Nazis were marching on Moscow. [illegible] less than one per cent of [illegible] It never exceeded five per cent. Let us be honest [illegible] instead of bragging [illegible] provided Russia with the sinews of war.

And what in the name of consistency has Russia's and our comparative standard of living to do with this, except that you couldn't pass up a chance to slip in another slur. What really, sir, do you know about Russia's standard of living? I suspect you get your ideas from such books as that written by Bill White, the late W. A. White's son. He seems to have hustled over to Moscow, not to discover how the Russian people were standing [illegible] To spy on their privacy and see what they were using for toilet paper. My heavens, Mr. Brandeis, can't you, couldn't Mr. White, feel a crumb of sympathy for these people? Their country was being invaded. They were fighting and giving everything for their very survival. Millions were being wiped out. And paper was scarce.

I suggest that you and Mr. White and other armchair wiseacres emulate Ernie Pyle, Hal Boyle, John MacBain, et al. Get up front where the bullets whistle and the bombs burst. Get a first hand "Look at Life"—and death. Maybe then you'll realize the comparative unimportance of toilet paper. And, perhaps, its inadequacy.

—S. A. REED.

Southern Pines

Lissen Here, Now!

An Editorial in The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

IN the news columns of **The Baltimore Sun**, we read that Judge John B. Gontrum, presiding over Circuit Court for Baltimore County, gave a 50-year-old defendant convicted of drunken driving the choice of spending six months in the Maryland House of Correction or the rest of his life in North Carolina. The defendant, with understandable logic, chose North Carolina—probably being influenced by the fact that it was his original home. Judge Gontrum in pronouncing sentence expanded upon the defendant's record of petty crime and told him, according to **The Sun**, "that as a citizen he was worthless to the State of Maryland." "Maybe," said the Judge, "they understand you better down there."

North Carolinians who pay taxes for jails in which languish, no doubt, a few native Marylanders, doubtless will be grateful if Baltimore judges go sparingly with this method of punishing recidivists. Judge Gontrum hardly thinks that a man who is worthless to Maryland would be a valuable acquisition for North Carolina. Undoubtedly he suspects that the Tar Heel who cannot stay out of court in Maryland will not do much better in a change of climate. Life in North Carolina is pleasant, but the air possesses no such curative powers as the judges' sentence implies. As a [illegible]