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WASHINGTON
WITH the summer recess the
Supreme Court has been
in absence, but the long
Summer vacation will not heat a feud
between Justice Black and the
other justices over the
verbal insinuation from the
venerable institution.

A little background helps to
explain the extraordinary bitterness
that pervades the conference room
of the court. About a year after
Justice Black was appointed to
the court, I unintentionally
contributed toward fanning the
blister. It came about in this
way.

Over a period of a number of
months, I attended conferences
with the late Chief Justice Harlan
P. Stone. He confided his deep
concern over the type of
appointments which President Roosevelt
was making to the court. What
disturbed him, Black wrote,
was not the fact that the
case in point, was whether the
new men would have the
highest qualifications in such
high judicial office; or whether
they would merely express their
prejudices and predilections in
legal language as the old "conservative"
members of the court had done.

CHANCE OF CHANGE
It is important to remember
the status of the court at this
time. The older justices, who had
served against Black, had seen
the vigorous dissonance of Stone
and Brandeis, were retiring or dying.
President Roosevelt's
would shape a brand new court.

On the basis of my talks with
Stone, I wrote an magazine article
in which I suggested that some
of Black's colleagues were unhappy
over what he had done to the
lack of craftsmanship in the law.
Partly because of the make-up
of the new court, and partly
interest in promoting the feud,
Stone was accused of having a
policy of antagonizing Black.
Black had already gone through a
scoring blast of publicity as a
result of the disclosure that he had
at one time been a member of
the Klu Klux Klan. He was har-

ried by reporters and his privacy
invaded in a way calculated to
embarrass him. The magazine
article was made the basis of
what seemed to be a new and
bitterly planned attack on him
personally.

The consequence was that he
worked harder than perhaps any
justice in the history of the court.
He was not only a hard worker
himself and to justify in the
law his liberal opinions. By the force
of his mind and personality, he
soon enlisted Justices Murphy and
Douglas in his camp. He was fre-
quently joined by Justice Rutledge
and occasionally by Justice Reed.

When Jackson came to the
court he was attracted by the
penetration and the bent of his
legal thinking to Stone. They
conferred frequently. Stone's views
on strict construction of the
Constitution became Jackson's view-
point. The fact of a man's elevation
to the Supreme Court does not mean
that he thereby automatically
sheds his prejudices. But Black,
with a view to the new appoint-
ment, seems less fitted than most
men to hold high judicial office.
He is not only a hard worker, but
both Jackson and Black to resist.
That the unhappy effects of this
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LOS ANGELES
AMERICA'S liberals are looking
for a leader. As to who he
might be, they have no idea. One
does not have to know the name
of Henry Wallace mentioned in this
connection as often as one used to.
One does not have to know the
name of Mr. Justice Douglas.
Douglas becomes less well known to
the public each year, and he has
on the Supreme Court long enough
by now, to seem a touch beyond
early reach.

Meanwhile the liberals are a
headless body. They are divided
among a thousand groups, each
asserting on its own, each busily
pursuing whatever objective happens to
enchant it at the moment. To be
for the world Government is to be
liberal. To be for better child
care is also to be a liberal.
Mr. Roosevelt's liberal
group, they used to meet once in a
while in Mr. Roosevelt's
office. But now they have only
a nodding acquaintance
with each other.

LIBERAL TOUCH
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Mr. Baruch Came Bearing Light

BERNARD BARUCH may very well be, as
he says, in the afternoon of his long
life, but in his appearance before the
United States Atomic Energy Commission
he demonstrated a youthful boldness that
matched his ancient wisdom. He looked,
this elderly financier, very much like the
United States Marines arriving in the nick
of time, for he brought of a flash of hope
to UN in what may some day be regarded
as its darkest moment.

His courageous proposal for absolute
international control of atomic energy
is a landmark in that it has character-
ized the American approach to the
problems of the peace. And even more
important than the specific plan for laying
the ghost that has haunted the world since
 Hiroshima, he turned the UN around and
made it face in the right direction to an
orderly future—a national sovereignty.

For the first time in an important
matter, Mr. Baruch placed into the record
of the United States, willingness to accept
an international authority superior to its own.
Certainly it would have been in the char-
acter of previous UN deliberations for this
country's advance in the atomic arms
race, to have insisted upon its veto power.
Instead Mr. Baruch proposed that the veto
must be abandoned by all the members
of the new Atomic Authority. "No nation must
have the authority to defy the rest of the
world," he said. "The rest of the world
has had reference to many things other than
atomic energy."

Consider the implications of Mr. Baruch's
plan. The United States, as evidence
of its good faith, would designate every
atomic bomb it possesses. It would immedi-
ately turn over to an international authority
all its atomic secrets, those useful
for peaceful purposes as well as those con-
sidered exclusively, with armaments. It
would agree to international inspection of
its reactors, and agree to plant the new
commission licensed it to build. And the
United States would agree to supply its
share of the police power that might even
be used against itself if it violated the
rules established by an international body
in which it can be outvoted at any time.

This is a conspicuous sacrifice of national
sovereignty, and in return the United
States does not even demand as much of
other nations. Soviet Russia, for instance,
not now having the atomic secret, actually
gains much under the arrangement, not-
ably a positive guarantee against atomic
aggression from the other nations. The
equal terms binding herself to accept the
majority decision of the Big Five.

If Russia accepts the UN's first impor-
tant precedent will have been established.
If the veto power, the instrument of national
sovereignty, is abandoned in the
case of the atom, certainly it will be aban-
doned in time in areas as important
as atomic energy. It is not that the
new ideas are moving in the new direction—low-
er federalization—that offers the only
real hope of an orderly future.

At the moment several million dollars of
industrial construction is hanging fire in
Mecklenburg County because water and
sewer facilities are not being built. The
board and Chemway sections. The City has
a couple of standard methods of supplying
water to industrial consumers within the
city limits, but tax-conscious investors
have a strong preference for the uncontrol-
led countryside, where the air and a
good many other things are free. The
County, unfortunately, has no legal au-
thority to do anything on its own hook
except lend sympathy and encouragement.

Now it should be understood that the new
industries are not asking anybody for
an outright gift. The day of the industrial
subsidy, let us pray, is gone forever. The
companies are willing to pay for the water
and sewerage at a rate recently high to
retire the debt incurred in getting it to
them. They would not balk even at the
standard City contract (not applicable in
this case, anyway) which calls for an annual
guarantee of consumption amounting
to ten per cent of the construction costs.

The problem is to find some public
agency legally authorized to undertake the
construction and float bonds to cover it.
If the City limits were extended to take in
the new area, as some of the residents of
Thomashoro would like, the City could lay
the mains without delay. But, as noted
above, the incoming corporations have no
great desire to become City dwellers.

The alternative method, which has the
merit of costing no public agency anything,
seems to us the happiest solution. A special
sanitary district could be formed by the
residents of the Thomashoro area, with the
new industries providing the maintenance
of its solvency. This district could then be
authorized to float a bond issue (estimated
at upwards of \$250,000) to cover the cost
of constructing the necessary mains. It
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All of this, however, is contingent upon
the passage of enabling legislation and the
desire of the residents of the Thomashoro
and Chemway areas to participate. Neither
obstacle appears insurmountable, but the
time to start working on them is now. And
certainly both the City and County Govern-
ments could be very helpful in the mat-
ter.

As a matter of fact this seems like an
excellent time to work out a system that
will serve not only in the present case but
in the similar cases that will arise in the
future, unless, Heaven forbid, old Mecklen-
burg has finally begun to wither on the
vine.

for goods abruptly ceases. What happens
then? The producer either tries to lower
wages to bring down production costs, and
in all probability brings on a strike, or
he tries to raise his price. But on one
amendment—possibly the most damaging
of the lot—there seems to be a medicine
of minds. Both houses favor a cost-plus
provision, allowing producers, distributors and
retailers their normal mark-up regardless
of what their costs may be.

This seems, at a quick glance, reasonable
enough. It guarantees a "normal" profit,
but it makes producers, distributors and
retailers pay for their costs at any point
along the line. As in the
case of the wartime cost-plus
contracts, it invites inefficiency and a devil-
may-care attitude on the part of all con-
cerned. And its cumulative effect is cer-
tainly to mean a considerable hike in the
price paid by the consumer.

The amendment will also have the effect
of making Congress work in another field.
There has been a mighty effort to enact
legislation that will keep organized labor
in line, that is legislation that will prevent
strikes. But what, after all, is the root cause
of strikes? More money, either to be real-
ized in the future or in the present, when
favorable contract clauses enable a union
to improve its position. The cost-plus
amendment to the OPA is an engraved
invitation to every union leader to demand
higher wages on the ground that it won't
cost the producer, distributor or retailer
anything anyway.

When this happens the tendency of all
but the most hard-shelled employers will
be to yield without even putting up much
of an argument. After all, why not? If an
employer increases wages his prices are
automatically raised to cover it, and the
consumer pays for it. If the employer
book-keeping operation. If he refuses he
has a strike on his hands, which will cost
him money in lost production.

Short of amending human nature, we see
no way of preventing one wage increase
(and price increase) from leading to another
until the day comes when demand

People's Platform

GUAM
last five years. The Navy problem in regard to dental
service is small, this group presenting a better picture of
dental health than probably any other group this
size.

Friends Of Eric
Editors, The News:
REFERENCE: Mr. Eric Brandeis column being
discussed in The News, your statement that "Look-
ing at Life" is a victim of the paper shortage and
disappointed times doesn't satisfy. I have noticed that
normal publication for your paper on Monday is
about eighteen pages. Last Monday you printed 22
pages and no "Looking at Life".

Probably the most serious problem of all is
the extremely serious affect this action will have on
the professional abilities of the dentist. Practice in the
Navy is restricted and most of the skills we have
worked years to acquire will soon be forgotten unless
we are released to continue our private practices.
Every one in the United States is generally aware of
the acute shortage of dentists, where it is not unusual
to wait weeks or months for an appointment. The
ratio of dentists in the Navy is much higher than the
ratio of dentists in the United States.

We would like to call your attention to one
example of this for you discuss in the Navy. The
Guam Dental Clinic which is one of the largest in
the Pacific may be cited as a criteria regarding the
need dentists. The clinic has requested 20 dentists
for the peacetime base. At the present time we have
eleven reserve dentists and six regular dentists (Com-
mander and above). It would be a gross exaggeration
to say that each dentist works two hours a day. Yet
it is claimed there is an essential need for each man-
hour. What type of thinking is this?

If we are held in the Navy for any protracted
period of time it will be absolutely necessary to return
to school for training in the many fields of dentistry
and in the various branches of dentistry. The Navy
offers no outlet for the many specialized skills this
group of highly trained men possess.

Dr. Eric Pearson's "Klan Fights Back Against Press Critics"
Merry-Go-Round
WASHINGTON
HERE is the latest report on the inside doings of the
Klu Klux Klan.
A recent meeting of Atlanta Klavern No. 1, on June 3,
Grand Dragon Samuel Green spent most of his time
denouncing Dr. Eric Pearson, Walter Winchell, The Atlanta
Journal-Constitution, and the editor of the latter,
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The Navy's Painful Dentistry

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Search For A Leader

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