# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## For A United States Of Europe

WITHIN the next few days Representative Boggs of Louisiana and Senator Fulbright of Arkansas will introduce in Congress one of the shortest joint resolutions in the history of that body. It will state simply: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of a United States of Europe within the framework of the United Nations."

It is no accident that the Boggs-Fulbright resolution will hit Congressional hoppers on the heels of the President's message on the Greek crisis. It is intended to touch off a Congressional debate that will clarify the new, aggressive foreign policy outlined by Mr. Truman. Its single sentence makes its sponsors' point that mere opposition to Russian expansion is essentially a negative, and therefore a futile policy.

The great need in Europe is for positive and united action—action beyond the capacity of the tired governments now struggling to rebuild a score of shattered nations. Russia is offering, or thrusting upon, the nations within her orbit a new political and economic unity to replace the costly divisions of the past. In the view of Representative Boggs and Senator Fulbright the Russian drive in the East can only be counteracted by comparable unification in the West.

The concept of a United States of Europe is not new. George Washington predicted its ultimate organization in a letter to General LaFayette. Victor Hugo foresaw the day when "two huge unions, the United States of America and the United States of Europe will face and greet each other across the Atlantic." A variety of contemporary statesmen have supported the idea —Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Attlee, Charles de Gaulle, Leon Blum, General Smuts, and John Foster Dulles, among others. In a recent survey of European parliaments more than 600 members in a dozen countries were found to favor federalization; only five voiced opposition.

History has now lifted the theory out of the realm of the abstract. It offers, Messrs. Boggs and Fulbright believe, a practical solution to the most urgent problem of the post-war world, the German peace settlement. The foreign ministers at Moscow are hung on the horns of a dilemma—the need to rebuild German industry to sustain the economy of Europe, and the danger of future aggression if that historically irresponsible nation ever regains her industrial strength. Only as one of the United States of Europe could a strong Germany sustain, without endangering, the nations of Western Europe.

When the USE plan was revived by Winston Churchill more than a year ago it made little stir in the United States. There were valid objections on the ground that such a federation of European states was designed primarily as a barrier against the spread of Communism and, as such, was an instrument of power politics incompatible with the concepts of the United Nations. Those objections, in the light of Mr. Truman's latest statement of foreign policy, are now meaningless. American support of a United Nations of Europe is a logical extension of the effort to halt Russian expansion, to which Mr. Truman would commit the nation.

Clarion Fritchey, editor of *The New Orleans Item* who returned not long ago from an inspection of Europe, stated the case for federation in the strongest terms:

> A federated Europe may once have seemed an idle dream, but today it is idle to dream of any other solution. It goes without saying that to rescue Europe by federation will be difficult, but to save it without federation is impossible. The nations of Western Europe have reached the same crisis that once faced the thirteen original American states—they can hang together or they can hang separately.

If we accept Mr. Truman's recommendation for unilateral action in Europe we shall automatically suspend the operating theories of the United Nations. Certainly there can be no greater danger in supporting a democratic federation of European states in opposition to Russia than there will be in supporting the doubtful regimes now in power in most of the states concerned. The choice underlined by the Boggs-Fulbright resolution is between risking war to preserve a doubtful status quo, and taking the same risk to establish a new and vital European federation which will share our own ideals and aspirations.

## Editorial Correspondence

## Birth And Death Of A Dream

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.

ALONGSIDE some of the more venerable educational institutions Clemson, with a mere half-century behind it, is an upstart. Nevertheless, a strong sense of the past pervades this lovely campus. John C. Calhoun's neat white mansion crowns the highest hill above the Seneca River bottoms, and from its verandah you can see the smooth, worn peaks of the Blue Ridge bounding the western horizon, as they have bounded the history of South Carolina.

The mountains were a challenge to John C. Calhoun's generation. They met it as best they could, but they failed, as a succeeding generation failed to win the war Calhoun's philosophy made inevitable. Highway 29, a white concrete ribbon bisecting the Clemson campus, is a symbol of their defeat. The highway still follows the route established in the days of the first, surging migration to the West. Travelers from the seaboard reached the mountain barrier and swung south where the forbidding peaks taper into gentle hills. Trade followed the route of the pioneers; Atlanta began its fabulous growth and the old port city of Charleston began its fabulous decline.

South Carolinians of Calhoun's day understood their destiny and tried to alter it. They shoved railroad tracks westward from Charleston, pushed them up to the very foot of Stumphouse Mountain, a few miles from the Calhoun plantation. There they set themselves the terrible task of boring a tunnel through the solid rock of the Blue Ridge. Their tools were primitive, blasting was a new art. An army of black slaves encamped at the foot of Stumphouse Mountain and for more than a decade they chipped away at the great granite barrier. They drove deep into the mountain, past the half-way mark. They might have made it if the guns at Fort Sumter hadn't sounded recall in 1860.

The Civil War ended the dream of a great railroad connecting Charleston and the West. The old tracks to Stumphouse Mountain rusted away and vines grew over the entrance to the tunnel. The Calhoun Mansion passed to the possession of a thoughtful Pennsylvanian who had married Calhoun's daughter. Thomas G. Clemson was a man of parts; a geologist, minister to The Netherlands, a man who liked to play the violin in the evenings, a man who had notions about scientific farming. When, toward the end of his life, old Ben Tillman led the poor whites in revolt against the aristocratic tradition of his father-in-law Clemson was ready to will his lands and his fortune to the State for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college. As that earlier generation had believed that a railroad held the key to South Carolina's destiny, so Thomas Clemson and Ben Tillman believed that agricultural research might change the course of history. There is a chance that the later dream may redeem the first.

The vines have been cleared away from the Stumphouse Mountain tunnel. The debris of a hundred years has been removed. The dairy scientists at Clemson College have given birth to a great idea; the tunnel may never echo with a locomotive whistle, but it will soon be lined with neat racks holding blue mold cheese.

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AT the beginning of World War II American dairymen began casting about for a domestic substitute for Roquefort cheese, the gamy delicacy imported from France. The basic cheese is easy enough to make, but aging and curing poses a problem. Roquefort's distinctive taste is the product of decomposition, the slow working of parasitic blue mold. In the sandstone caves in France constant temperature and humidity provide the necessary control at little expense, but the cost of producing comparable conditions artificially is prohibitive.

The dairymen at Clemson thought of the old tunnel at Stumphouse Mountain. In its moist recesses they found a temperature of 55 degrees, a humidity of 90. They also found conditions constant, no more than five degrees variation the year around. Five years ago the first batch of South Carolina-made blue mold cheese came down from Stumphouse Mountain. It was good, as good as the original Roquefort some experts thought. The experiments continued through the war, although shortages made commercial exploitation impossible.

This month Professor J. P. Lamaster of the Clemson Dairy Department announced that the College has formed a new co-operative, purchased Stumphouse Mountain, and is ready to go into business. Clemson will manufacture blue mold in its laboratories, supervise the operation, and leave the commercial aspects of the venture to the private dairymen who have joined the co-operative.

This could be the beginning of an agricultural revolution in the mountain counties of the Carolinas and Georgia. Already farmers in Oconee and Anderson Counties have placed orders for 60 Brown Swiss cattle, producers of milk adapted especially for cheese-making. They are gambling that the heavy demand for blue mold cheese, the high price it commands and the low cost of production will combine to finance the establishment of a thriving dairy industry among the hill farms where living has always been hard and precarious.

It's a strange cycle of history, the death of old dream, the birth of a new one. A few aristocratic old South Carolina ghosts may be disturbed by the spectacle of their great project serving finally as a repository for cheese—a particularly smelly variety at that—but they should be pleased that their goal is once again in sight. Stumphouse Mountain may yet serve to bolster a falling economy.—H. S. A.

Oft in the years between it must have occurred to many a New York politician that it would have been simpler if the fare had been fixed at 10 cents when the subway opened.

He jests at scars who never tried to open a gift coconut mailed from Florida with the outer shell on.

## People's Platform

## For Crippled Children

CHAPEL HILL

Editors, THE NEWS:

THE enthusiastic co-operation of the press of North Carolina, it is generally agreed, was a big factor in the success of the recent Infantile Paralysis Campaign, of which I happened to be press chairman.

Your fine contribution to this worthy cause is deeply appreciated, and I hope you can give the same consideration to a much larger group of crippled children for whom funds are to be raised soon by local chapters of the North Carolina League for Crippled Children—the Easter Seal Campaign. Ninety-one per cent of all funds raised remain in the state.

You may be aware that in North Carolina eleven per cent of the crippled children became handicapped by infantile paralysis, while 89 per cent became crippled through birth injuries, congenital conditions, accidents, infections, or other diseases.

The state is conducting its campaign from March 20 through Easter Sunday, April 6. This organization is providing medical care and educational opportunities, not only for that one-fifth per cent but also for youngsters with other physical handicaps—the hard of hearing child, those with speech defects, the diabetic, rheumatic fever victims.

This organization's funds, up to now, have been pitifully inadequate to provide even one-fourth of the legitimate requests for assistance.

As a member of the Board of Directors, I have been given an insight into the problems of the League, which has been struggling to do a good job without adequate finances to meet its desperate needs. In my opinion, the League has done a marvelous job considering its limited facilities.

—ROBERT W. MADRY,
Press Chairman.

### Parade Of Music

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

AT the regular meeting Monday evening of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte Civitan Club I was able to report that in spite of the very bad weather last Thursday the Parade of Music, a public concert at the Armory-Auditorium, by the Central High School Band, Orchestra and Chorus, sponsored by our Civitan Club, had the best attendance of any of the three years we have sponsored it. I related to the Board how the newspaper publicity contributed so greatly to influence a large attendance, gave conspicuous and generous space in your columns to Civitan and to the fine efforts in music by so many teen-agers. The concensus of opinion as expressed at the meeting is that the wholehearted support, co-operation and publicity by you folks made it possible for our record-breaking attendance.

The sole purpose of Civitan was to stimulate the interest of adults in the cultural efforts in the realm of education being made by their children and their neighbors' children and the record-breaking attendance accomplished our purpose through the fine spirit and professional aid of you newspaper folks. Consequently it is a real pleasure to express the thanks of our Board of Directors who made this official appreciation a part of our records by their unanimous vote.

—J. F. TRAZZARE.

### Negation?

TAYLORSVILLE

Editors, THE NEWS:

IN our nation's capital sleeps the body of one of America's great statesmen—Woodrow Wilson. Flung across his bier rests the lifeless form of the League of Nations, both of whom were murdered by our own America.

In March, 1947, a shot was fired in that same capital, whose missile is headed toward Moscow. Its purpose is to "wound or slay", and is due to arrive there on or about the 31st day of March, 1947. The sole purpose of the one who fired that shot was to kill the UNO, as was the League of Nations.

I am asking you, America, if you deliberately intend to kill the UNO, as you did the League of Nations? Do you intend to prove for all time that you are, in fact, a "Negation set up in the name of God?"

—V. G. BECKHAM.

### Zionist

NEW YORK

Editors, THE NEWS:

WE are fully aware of the trials and tribulations of a headline writer's existence. We know that short words are THE words in his vocabulary. Recently a search for brevity seems to have lead many headline writers, and through them the newspaper reading public, into unconsciously confusing a "Zionist" with a "Jew." This little note is an attempt to straighten out that common misunderstanding.

The inflexibilities of type may often tempt a headline writer into the use of "Jew" or "Jewry" when the story talks of "Zionist" or "Zionism." But the words are not synonyms. Zionists constitute a national political group seeking to establish a state of their own. There are many Jews, who worship in synagogues and hold the religious tenets of Israel, who are not Zionists. For example, our own organization—the American Council for Judaism, whose head is Lessing J. Rosenwald—constantly points out that Jews are citizens of many countries and share no common national loyalty. The common bond of Jewry is religion, and not allegiance to or belief in a Jewish nation.

It is with the hope that you and your sub-editors will understand this difference that we are writing. Because what people find as a common term in their newspapers soon will become a common term in their thinking, and there is no truth in the thought that a Jew is necessarily a Zionist.

—ELMER BERGER,
Executive Director, American Council for Judaism.

*The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it. Communications should be less than 300 words, typewritten if possible, and on only one side of the paper. Libel and obscenity will be deleted—otherwise anything goes. Each letter must be signed, although, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will withhold the writer's name.—Editors,* THE NEWS.

### Senator Soaper Says:

WE have always felt we knew a great deal about the fellow who puts "Mr." before his name on the self-addressed return envelope.

Listed as "conspicuously tireless" in a size-up of U. S. Senators is Minnesota's Joe Ball, who keeps rolling along.

Contrary to earlier expectations, it turns out that the Hollywood treatment of the atomic bomb didn't cast Miss Betty Hutton in the title role.

In Utopia there are subdivisions full of houses for sale, and "Little Grey Home in the West" is a singing commercial.

## Marquis Childs

## Trade-Union Woes

WASHINGTON

NOT long ago, there occurred a reunion of the officials who have been associated with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Present at the dinner were most of the members of the Advisory Board, made up of representatives of industry, labor and agriculture who have helped to guide OWMR.

One of guests enjoying himself most was former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who is now living quietly in Washington, taking advantage of his new found leisure to write his memoirs. Another guest was Philip Murray, head of the CIO, one of the labor representatives on the Advisory Board. Byrnes, director of OWMR for two years, was somewhat surprised when Murray came up to him, shook his hand warmly, and said:

"Jimmy, I want to tell you that I think you did a grand job as Secretary of State."

"That's most kind of you, Phil," Byrnes replied. "I'm glad to have you say that. But I wonder if the people in your unions feel the same way?"

"Oh, there may be 10 per cent that don't," said Murray, in his warm Scottish burr, "but I can tell you that that 10 per cent don't know what they're talking about."

**JIMMY UNDERSTANDS**

Byrnes understood, of course, that the 10 per cent to which Murray referred were the Communists and the fellow travelers who have caused such a deep split in the organization of which Murray is the somewhat uneasy head. This is the tall that in the past has often seemed to wag the CIO dog.

Murray, an honest trade-unionist, a devout Roman Catholic, with real humility of spirit, is a troubled man these days. The primary goal that he tries always to keep before him is to preserve the unity of the CIO unions for the function of collective bargaining. But in view of the deepening left-right split, that is immensely difficult. The recent CIO Executive Board meeting was largely concerned with that split and its repercussions.

Murray was forced to step in to arbitrate a quarrel threatening to destroy the CIO mine, mill and smelter workers union. Charging Communism in the top direction of the union, 50 locals (representing about a third of the nearly 100,000 members) had broken away. Leaders of the revolt were not satisfied with the resignation of Reid Robinson, president of the union, who was succeeded by Maurice E. Travis of Martinez, California, first vice-president. Murray named a committee of three veteran CIO leaders to investigate the dispute.

**SMOULDERING FIGHT**

On the following day, Milton Murray, head of the CIO American Newspaper Guild, told a House committee that Communists had captured control of the guild locals in New York and Los Angeles. The fight between Communists and non-Communists in the guild has long been smouldering.

Repeatedly in the past, harassed Phil Murray has had to intervene in such disputes. Communist sympathizers captured the Farm Equipment CIO Council, and the result was a public row of such proportions that Murray had to bring in an outsider to clamp on the lid and keep peace.

The CIO Executive Board, at its recent meeting, approved a previous decision, by Murray to require all CIO union heads to pull out of both the Progressive Citizens of America and Americans for Democratic Action. The latter organization bars Communists, and the former accepts them. While there were only three dissenting votes, the resentment over this decision is considerably more widespread than the vote would indicate.

CIO union officers in various parts of the country had shown a desire to get behind ADA. They saw in it a progressive organization which would not be disrupted by the intrigues of Communists and fellow-travelers. In Pittsburgh, for example, where Phil Murray's steel workers union is dominant, CIO officers representing all the unions in the area had been planning to attend a ADA conference until the Executive Board ruling.

**OTHER TROUBLES**

Phil Murray's troubles are not political alone. The squeeze of soaring living costs has made the problem of new wage agreements unbelievably complicated and difficult. Union negotiators in almost every field are up against tough resistance as the masters of industry sense the determination of Congress to pass restrictive legislation.

So Murray's lot is not an easy one. In the face of a sea of difficulties, he is trying to hold the CIO ship on a steady, trade-union course and, meanwhile, quell a revolt among his crew.

## Samuel Grafton

## Confusion In GOP

NEW YORK

THE Republican Party is in trouble and is quarreling with itself, because many of its aims are contradictory. It wants to cut income taxes 20 per cent and it wants to go along with the President on policing the world against Russia. Everybody except the GOP knows that a worldwide police force especially a private one, run by one nation) has got to cost a great deal of money, and if that is really what we want, we had better prepare to live thin. But the GOP wants us both to run the world and to save money on the operation; it wants to have its cake and eat it, and if you look closely you will see that this theme runs through a great deal of contemporary Republican thinking.

**ASSORTED YENS**

The GOP is wallowing amongst assorted yens which don't add up, and which don't go together. It wants us, for example, to stop Russia, and it wants also to avoid compulsory military training. It wants a Federal establishment strong enough to make Stalin tremble, and it wants to reduce the number of Federal employees. It wants a national government powerful enough to be able to shape events as far away as in the eastern Mediterranean, and it wants it, also, to be devoid of power at home, to be unable to fix prices, or to direct the flow of commodities. It wants a Federal Government strong outside the country and weak within; one which is very big, and also quite little.

The trouble goes very deep, and is not to be resolved by a few intra-party conferences, or other casual amenities. For, actually, it is impossible for the nation or the world to give the Republican Party what it wants; there is no way, even on paper, to satisfy these immature, generalized desires. If the Republicans had their way, for example, a business man would have absolute freedom to run his plant and set prices on his merchandise to please himself, in the name of "individual liberty"; but if in the course of the afternoon, he became tired of being a business man, and made a mess of it, and became a labor leader, he would at once lose his absolute freedom; he would now be bound by a different concept, that of the "public good"; the Constitution will have changed for him while he walked across the road.

**TYPICAL MUDDLE**

This is typical of present-day Republican adventuring among partial absolutes and limited eternal verities. It is the penny and the cake again; more freedom and less government except for some people, for whom it proposes less freedom and more government.

The GOP could not resolve these confused aims and contradictory determinations even if it held every seat in Congress and had the White House, too. It is not a question of power; more power can do the impossible. The Republican program can never concretize itself so long as it is a program for running a worlds foreign policy on a peacetime budget, under a Federal Government of drastically diminished Federal real power, in a setting of more liberty for some and less liberty for many. It would be just as sensible for us to square the circle by including a positive demand to that effect in the next party platform.

**A FANTASY STILL**

There is probably a future in American life for some party which will try to cut the budget by making the giveaway programs advertisum for a whole-hearted return to the United Nations; such a party might also install a few modern conveniences in its thinking, such as dropping opposition to trade unions in this late year. Until then, the Republicans may entertain us for a while by having their heads against a wall, but they will not break through it, even with their majority. For in the end it does not really matter how many people share a fantasy; it remains a fantasy.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

## U. S. Should Fix Terms For Aid To Greece

WASHINGTON

A LATIN American Ambassador was talking off-the-record about North American diplomacy. A very sage diplomat and a very good friend of the USA, he spoke frankly.

"The trouble with your diplomats," he said, "is that they expect our representatives of other countries to act as gentlemen." You expect them to be just as honest as you are. Instead they are tough, shrewd, sometimes very dishonest rascals. Yet your diplomats haven't learned bare-knuckle diplomacy."

Early in the war, the late Frank Knox, then Secretary of the Navy, complained of the same thing. Talking to a small group of newsmen, he revealed that the United States was not exacting postwar terms from its Allies during the war. We were waiting, like perfect gentlemen, until the war was over.

Sumner Welles, then Undersecretary of State, felt the same way. As early as 1942, the first year of the war, Welles began setting up an American commission to work on the terms of the peace. Like any practical lawyer, he believed in collecting Uncle Sam's fees while his clients' tears were hot. But he was overruled—and later kicked out—by Cordell Hull. In the files of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is a significant letter from Hull stating that the terms of peace must wait until the end of the war. That tragic mistake accounts for much of our trouble today. Ex-Allies, their tears no longer hot, their backs no longer to the wall at Stalingrad, and the Champs Elysee no longer patrolled by enemy troops, are in no mood to bargain.

### Rectify Mistakes Now

THE only reason for crying over spilt milk at this time is to prevent more milk from being spilled. And at the moment we are embarking on a vital new chapter of foreign policy, apparently without fixing our terms in advance.

Congress seems certain to approve the Truman aid-to-Greece proposal—as it should. The chips are now down and the USA is playing the international game for keeps.

However, since we are going into this cut-throat game with our eyes open, there are certain terms Congress may want to exact from the British and Greek Governments—in advance. Here are some of them:

**1. Cancellation of British loans to Greece.** Some of the loans made by British banks carry an interest rate up to 10 per cent, and have constituted one of the main obligations of the Greek Government. If British loans are not canceled, it merely means that American taxpayers will be paying interest to British banks.

**2. Exile of the controversial, Fascist-minded King of Greece.** As long as George is on the throne, Greek guerrillas will never surrender.

**3. Organization of a middle-of-the-road coalition government.** Some of the democratic Greek opposition leaders who have recently conferred with the State Department could help form such a coalition.

**4. Early exit of the British Army,** as soon as American-trained Greeks can take over.

**5. Heavier taxation for wealthy Greeks.** Thousands of wealthy Greeks, many of them living abroad, contribute relatively little in taxes to their Government.

### Transfer To United Nations

FINALLY, we owe it to ourselves and to the pledge we took as a member of the United Nations gradually to transfer the American burden in Greece to the United Nations. While the United Nations may not be immediately equipped to unsnarl the Greek tangle, once the United States has unsnarled the main tangles, the UN should be able to iron out the rest. Furthermore, we are obligated to consult and advise with the United Nations. This should begin immediately, together with word that the UN should get ready to take over later.

Not only does the American taxpayer not want to carry the Greek burden indefinitely, but the United Nations, if it is to gain strength, must learn to use its wobbly legs—and the sooner the better.

### Taxing Wealthy Greeks

FIORELLO LA GUARDIA had some interesting things to say the other day about the taxing of wealthy Greeks. Talking to Drew Pearson, the ex-Mayor of New York told how he had conferred with the Premier of Greece while in Athens and proposed to him that the thousands of wealthy Greeks living in Egypt, North Africa and other Mediterranean sectors bear some of the burden of their mother country's plight.

La Guardia pointed out that these Greeks had built up large fortunes, sometimes at the expense of Greece, though living outside of it, and should be taxed. The Greek Premier, however, was not enthusiastic.

"Money," he replied, "knows no national boundaries."

That ended the conversation.

### Greeks Hate British

FEW people realize how bitter most Greeks are against the British. Here is one incident, told by an American UNRRA worker, which illustrates why.

After the British took over Athens, they imposed a curfew requiring all Athenians to be off the streets after 7 P. M. Two nights later in front of the Acropol Palace Hotel, where the UNRRA mission was quartered, a Greek peddler had made a sale—just before seven. Because of inflation, the counting of the paper money took a minute or so, and by the time the peddler had gathered up his bundles, it was a few minutes past 7 P. M.

At that moment a British armored car came round the corner. UNRRA workers were horrified to see it riddle the peddler with machine-gun bullets. He died in his tracks.

NOTE—This column will supply the American eye-witness to this tragedy to any committee of Congress that is interested.