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The CAB Lands A Body Blow

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THE Ciril Aeronautica Board's ruling in
the Southeastern States cases can only
be regarded as a body blow to Charlotte.

CAB's refusal to permit PennsylvaniaGentral and Della Airlines to route trunktime service, through Charlotte means the
end of any immediate hope for adequate
cast-west air transportation. But that's
refusal to a period of post-west to at,
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active trunk routes opening up one-carrier
service to points beyond the mountains.
Bash of these cities is now the service to points beyond the mountains.
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the service to the service.
CAB's paper grants to Charlotte look impressive at first gian e. Upon analysis,
however, it is clear that Eastern Airlines'
traditional monopoly here faces no service.
EAL route through Greenville to Chattanooga, Other added services will be supplied by two fledgling airlines making their
first, tentative bids for major operation on
a three-year experimental basis.
Fledmont Aviation, a Wintson-Salem
corporation capitaineed at only 200, was
given, remarkably enough, two important
four states and terminating and could remark the substant of expanding its skeletion staff and acquiring
sufficient aircraft.
Both these operators are required to
maintain feeder service, with many scheduled stops at main clittle. This type of op-

sufficient aircraft.

Both these operators are required to maintain feeder service, with many scheduled stops at small cities. This type of op-

eration — easential as it undoubtedly will be in the future — has not yet been successful anywhere in the United States, perating costs are shonormally high, passenger volume abnormally low on the shorthwest of the state of th

And we also recognize that they do not now, and cannot for years to come, provide the sort of additional air transportation Charlotte needs.

The source of the sort of the so

Senator Byrd States The Issue

THAT portion of Senator Byrd's recent speech in which he recommended that the United States force a show-down with Soviet Russia in the United Nations made most of the headlines. It's real significance, however, lies in the Senator's motive for making such a proposal.

for making such a proposal.

Senator Byrd is not an isolationist, and he does not represent an isolationist consistency. He has generally supported the foreign policies of both Presidents Rossevelt and Truman, although he has been a consistent critic of both administrations in the domestic field. But all the Virginian's acts are slanted by his special viewpoint— he is the most determined foe of Federal spending in either party.

He has indicated that his interest in the

He has indicated that his interest in the He has indicated that his interest in the United Nations as an interrational instrument is secondary to his interest in the Federal budget. Senator Byrd does not believe the United States can afford "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures," as Mr. Truman has recommended. The \$400 million requested for immediate aid to Greece and Turkey is a mere beginning, he believas. His own calculations indicate that American aid actually rendered to nations abroad between July 1, 1945 and February 28, 1947 amounted to \$15.8 billion, exclusive of all military costs and largely ex-clusive of aid to Latin America and the

clusive of aid to Latin America and the Orient.
Senator Byrd thus touches upon the Truman Doctrine's weakest point — the emphasis the President placed on need almost to the exclusion of any consideration of ways and means. Yet this is the fundamental problem the Congress must face as it begins its debate on the new foreign policy. The people must be made to understand that opposition to Boviet expansion does not come Cheap.

If Senator Byrd's calculations, and his fears, are correct, acceptance of the Truman Doctrine can only mean the continuation of present high tax rates. Yet a good many of those Congressmen who are avidly supporting the new, foreign policy are also demanding an immediate siash in taxes.

are also demanding an immediate siash in taxes. Is a good deal of unreality in Esenator Byrd's proposal for action through the United Nations, but his fiscal argument of the Company of t

Facing The Challenge Of The Future

THE basic organization of the new Commu in ity Research and Development
Council has now been perfected, and on its
rotest are some of the biggest names in
Charlotte. Chairman E. William Noland is
than assured of effective and wholehearted
support as he pushes his program of research into community needs.

It is not to be a support of the several civic projects
now under conditeration in Charlotte. It
will do so largely by co-ordinating the activities of a virous existing agencies and
acting as a research clearinghouse which
will avoid unnecessary duplication of ef-

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Its first project will be a civic auditor-ium. The Council hopes to find out what sort of an auditorium will best meet Char-

lotte's needs, how much it will cost, how it can best be financed etc. Its findings will be made available to all agencies, public or private, interested in the campaign.

private, Interested in the campaign.

The Council is a non-profit, privately-supported organization. So far it is depending upon volunteers, althoub ultimately it will have to retain paid experts if it is to succeed. Apparently assured now of adequate financial support, the Council is definitely on its way.

The social energies of Charlotte, we believe, are adequate to the challenge of-the future. Too often in the past they have been dissipated in too many directions. If the Council succeeds in bringing together all the progressive elements of the City no task will be too big for it.

Another Voice

Dollar Words And Five-Cent Ideas

PUBENTLY other people besides ourselves have trouble understanding the argot in which many professional people indulgs. A social worker whose sympatically were touched by our comment, of these were touched by our comment, of this were touched by our comment, of the work of the were touched by our comment, of the work of the were touched by our comment, of the work of the were touched by our comment, of the work of the work

'Come In! Come In!'



The Home Front

Too Many Jobholders

THERE are 15,000 local governments in the United States today. That is 152,000 too many. Your banks balance, and the country as a whole would be better off if 61 out of 62 of our present counties, titles, villages, townships, shool districts, and special districts were wiped off the man. That's the contains to be drawn from the report of a nation will construct the state of the s

By streamling local government, asy the experts. Americans could save nearly \$2,000,000,000 no unit at bill—equivalent to a saving of about 20 per to to the average taxpayer.

We hear a lot about getting rid of government sets and government inefficiency and duplication. In the control of t

resources. What's more, here overlap one another to continue cannot under competing—and oftentimes continue cannot under the continue cannot of the continue cannot only the continue cannot only the continue cannot canno

nescential services.

Covernment experts will tell you that it takes a limiting of 23.000 population to maintain a reason-y effective school system or to support an adequate of the services of the services

THE good word is about that the U.S. for the first time in its history is growing more timber than it cuts. It will be nice to take to, if the tax situation toughens.

Marquis Childs

Repeat Performance

You can see the party taking off from the Washington airport in an Army plane, chaperoned by attentive Army officers. Some will be earnestly in search of the truth. Others will be hunting political headlines. And some will be going along just for the ride and the fun of it.

of it.

But these inquiring Congressmen, so plainly visible in the crystal
sall, should know that theirs will be
a repeat performance. Late last
Summer, Britain's Parliament sent to Greece a delegation made up of
both Laborites and Conservatives.
They wrote a rather lengthy report
on what they found during a stay
of a few weeks in Greece.

HIGH STANDARD

HIGH STANDARD

Their report suffers from the handicap that is inertiable with such a group. With little prior knowledge, they tried in a brief time to get an understanding of a sufficient of the report's over-limited of the report's over-limited of the report's over-limited of the second to the report's over-limited of the second to the

REPAIR COSTS

The delegation estimated the cost "of repairing war damage alone" as from \$14.000,000 to \$400,000.

If the street is the cost of rehabilitation at less than \$200,000,000, this would put the cost of rehabilitation at less than \$200,000,000, this period. They say that the British delegation had no expert advice on the value of Greek exports or other the value of Greek exports or other handless of the cost of th

amount of outside aid needed.

"Roads are attroclous," the Gairgation found. "Of the 10,000 tiles
and the 10,000 tiles and 10,000 tiles
15 per cent are in good condition,
35 per cent are in good condition,
35 per cent are unable, but the remaining 50 per cent are almost
after can be supported by TURTSH,
repair after one journey. It takes
the property of the property of the
Athens. It can be brought from
India for the same cost
...
The report had considerable to

have not been entirely magnetic than this last, with typical British understatement, says a lot. The Americans who administer our fund in Greece are going to need the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Joh

Samuel Grafton

Our Greek Fantasy

ORGANIZING OPPOSITION

Drew Pearson's : Anti-Trust Suit Pending Against A. T & T.

THE Justice Department probably won't announce it during the telephone strike, but it has been working on a very important case against the telephone company. It is more than the selephone company in months against American Telephone & Telegraph and its subsidiary. Western Electron

in months against American Telephone of treaspays in the sindbilary. Western Electric.

The facts which the Justice Department has developed are that ATAT owns 80 per cent, of Western Electric Western Electric, in turn, Singulactures all equipment for ATAT outside manufacturer wants to sell equipment to ATAT it cannot do so—the phone company buys only from its own consistent manufacturer wants to sell equipment to ATAT it cannot do so—the phone company buys only from its own constants.

Obstacles In Phone Battle

companies.

OF. Craig. AT&T vice-president and the top management spokerman, also pointed out that he would have to get agreements be made.

Another thing that tixed Pederal conditions was the returned of Craig and his two AT&T subordinates. O. S. Dring and S. W. Landon, to consider either the cent-gi-living index, or the wage patterns of other industries as bases of settlement.

Cost-Of-Living Spurned

THE AT&T executive was particularly obstinate about this while closeted with Assistant Secretary of Labor John Gibson and Edgar Warren, chief of the U. S. Conciliation

Service.

"We didn't cut wages when the cost of living dropped," insisted the AT&T vice-president. "Why should we raise them when the cost of living goes unto "mot a pency" of The management chief argued that "mot a pency" of The management chief argued that seek-of-living serpment, though both Warren and Olsson kept reminding him that the take-home pay of the telephone workers had good own with increased living costs. The communications in—The two conciliators also pointed out that there was a "maintaing lattern of wage increases from 12 to 15 cents an hour." based on wage contracts agreed to by the rubber, cuttif, needle raised and other industries.

Oraig, however, turned a deaf ear. He kept insisting than yawas boosts agreed to must not be on a flat, may was been as the second of the seco

Trouble With Union