

A Victory And A Challenge

The majority was far larger than even the optimistic vote for ABC had anticipated. In most of the City blocks the proportions were astounding; even in the County, the traditional Dry stronghold, the prohibitionist majority dropped from 70 to 50 percent. In every block the vote was extraordinarily heavy.

So, as even the disappointed Dry concede, there has been a fair expression of the county's sentiment. The benefit of organization, religious zeal, and moral armor lay with the losers; the winning vote was largely a spontaneous expression of the ABC organization, such as it was, rested with a belated statement of its case in a scattering of newspaper advertisements and radio broadcasts and enjoyed the editorial support of only this newspaper.

Yet, without artificial compulsion, 16,377 citizens in Mecklenburg voted for ABC stores. They did so, we think, largely because, after some 40 years of self-delusion, they had come to recognize legal prohibition as an expensive failure. Emotional arguments could not be made; the ABC had hard facts. In Mecklenburg—10,000 drunks arrested each year, the second highest homicide rate in the nation, organized crime that would discredit a city in the eyes of the nation. This was the sort of thing prohibition was supposed to prevent. Obviously it hadn't; on the contrary, there was evidence that the unenforceable law had contributed materially to the general moral decline. As a result, then, the vote for ABC was negative—an expression of disgust with the intolerable conditions created by a prohibition law that does not prohibit.

What reforms can the voters expect now that they have decided to legalize Mecklenburg liquor traffic? For ABC stores, they can look forward to an automatic reduction in the bootleg industry the moment the legal stores open their doors. Competition will do that; the bootlegger cannot afford to sell at the price of the ABC stores. His clientele will be made up only of those hypocrites who prefer to buy liquor secretly, those impatient drinkers who can't wait for the stores to open, and those who can

afford a drink but not a bottle. This trade will sustain only a relatively few, small, fly-by-night establishments; the big bootleg racket, with its annual income running into millions of dollars, is a thing of the past.

This in itself represents a tremendous social gain. But it is only part of the job ABC must perform if it is to justify the faith of those who voted for it. Insofar as it is humanly possible to do so, it must confine the sale of hard liquor to the legal channels it provides and rigidly control it. It must guard against the remnants of the bootleg trade that will survive its establishment, making the illicit sale of liquor too dangerous to tempt even the most foolhardy.

The success of ABC in this field will depend largely upon the men who are placed in charge of it. The Joint County Boards charged with naming the full-time chairman and his part-time associates must recognize the scope of the jobs they seek to fill. The ABC Board will conduct a multi-million dollar public relations campaign for its nationwide program to promote undecayed law enforcement unit. Its chairman must be a man of unique ability and utmost integrity, and his salary must be in accord with his task.

In a very real sense Mecklenburg is now embarking upon an experiment in law enforcement. The Joint County Boards charged with naming the full-time chairman and his part-time associates must recognize the scope of the jobs they seek to fill. The ABC Board will conduct a multi-million dollar public relations campaign for its nationwide program to promote undecayed law enforcement unit. Its chairman must be a man of unique ability and utmost integrity, and his salary must be in accord with his task.

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Higher Education On The Home Front

An educational crisis, brought about by flood applications for college training for returning veterans and under the GI Bill, led last year to the creation of twelve college centers scattered over North Carolina. Their student bodies range from 25 to 200. The first center, at Charlotte's 287, but all offered standard college training.

They were, of course, makeshift affairs. Classes were held as a rule in high school buildings, beginning after school hours and running into the night. The facilities were of local school teachers and citizens with special qualifications. They were willing to take on additional duties. Yet, despite all these handicaps, a recent survey by The Technician, student publication at State College, indicates that average grades at the College Centers compare favorably with the averages of on-campus students at Chapel Hill and elsewhere.

A Definition Of Treason

As we understand it, our diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, our Ambassador is still in Moscow, Russia is still a member in good standing of the United Nations. Messrs. Molotov and Marshall are still on speaking terms. This being the case it is hard to see what a defined legal or even moral case of treason can be made out against an American citizen who has publicly uttered words that might lend aid and comfort to the Soviet Union.

Over so often a member of Congress arises on the floor to suggest that a former Vice-President of the United States be flung into durance vile for voting views that may be construed as friendly to the Soviet Union. These gentlemen are never ruled out of order when they begin tossing charges of treason at Henry Wallace; our impression, indeed, is that they are more often applauded than chided.

And now something called the American Anti-Communist Association has gone into Federal Court in an effort to forbid Henry Wallace use of the Watergate Amphitheatre in Washington for a speech sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. These gentlemen, seeking an injunction against Interior Secretary Krug, who department conduct amphitheaters, have offered a handy new definition of treason. Mr. Wallace, they say in their legal brief, should be required to forfeit his rights as a citizen because he found "it impossible to schedule his political philosophy and beliefs to those of the administration of President Truman."

This is interesting, indeed. Under this interpretation, Senator Taft also could be denied the right to leave his home, because he has never been able to subordinate his political philosophies and beliefs to those of President Truman. Just the other day the Senator accused Mr. Truman of "betraying the nation which he refused



People's Platform

A WORKSHOP on Intercultural Education, the first of its kind in the South, is now under way in the University of North Carolina, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as part of its nationwide program to promote undecayed law enforcement unit. Its chairman must be a man of unique ability and utmost integrity, and his salary must be in accord with his task.

It's Fixed

SEVERAL MONTHS ago I noticed that you were running a box called "Let's Fix It." Perhaps it is discontinued, but I should like to take the liberty of suggesting to Charlotte a "let's fix it."

For the past few years I have been regularly coming to Charlotte, hiring a car for a few days and conducting my business. I am still not too familiar with the streets, especially the downtown area. I have a car that is not too old, but it is not too fast. I have a car that is not too old, but it is not too fast.

The North Carolina office of the National Conference will provide special showings of intercultural relations films and a variety of new literature in the field. The staff of the various departments of the University will also be available as consultants on the project. Individuals members of the Workshop, twenty of them, will be invited to attend the project of the North Carolina office.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round: Public Mobilized Behind Truman Doctrine

THE UNDERSECRETARY then gave a broad hint that the State Department may soon compromise the Jewish position on Palestine. Issues like Palestine, he said, could not be discussed solely on their own merits or on the basis of right and wrong. Palestine had to be considered as part of an overall policy with over-all objectives. Several listeners interrupted to point out that the final decision on Palestine would be based on American policy toward Russia—in other words, a policy not antagonizing the Near Eastern Affairs, took strong exception to Henry Wallace's and Bartley Crum's attacks on the State Department's policy in Greece, Turkey and Palestine. In his book, "Behind The Silk Curtain," in his book, "Crucial Moments," conversations with Henderson. Henderson, however, talked to Crum personally or privately by telephone.

Henderson also charged that Crum had violated security regulations by making public certain secret State Department documents. "At an appropriate time," Henderson said, the State Department will make public all the documents on Palestine.

Henderson also denied that any differences had ever existed between the White House and the State Department on Palestine. He explained that the differences were merely designed to assure Arab Christians that no change would take place in American policy toward Palestine without consulting the Arabs and Jews.

U. S. Policy—"A Seamless Garment" A CHECKED denied that American foreign policy is a disjointed hodge-podge, describing it instead as "a seamless garment" all flowing in the same direction.

WITHIN six to eighteen months our newspapers will blossom with large black headlines on this or that. There will be headlines that say "Soviet Say They Have Atom Bomb."

This is the growing belief of those whose duty it is to follow the atomic development here and abroad. There is the slightest weight of information in confidential sources that the Soviet Union is about to announce that it has the bomb. It is about everything that happens before the public eye.

The news of Marquis Childs' latest statement on atomic control must be taken as a bit of evidence pointing to the fact that there is nothing new in what Marquis said. He gives every evidence of being a fullblaster in order to deliver a final decision by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

At one point in the year-long debate, Marquis came close to approving the Acheson-Lillienfeld-Baruch proposal for an international atomic authority to control the kind of international inspection essential in any real system of atomic energy development.

His third and latest position is roughly halfway between the other two. It seems to declare for inspection in the field of atomic energy, but it is not so close as it seems. The statement is full of good holes big enough to drop an atom bomb through. Paragraph 1 of Section 1 says:

Joseph & Stewart Alsop

Plot Against GOP?

WASHINGTON Thomas L. Owens of Chicago, Illinois, is expected to make a speech in the House last Tuesday, what is all this talk of a plot against the GOP? "I believe," he said, "that it is just a question of time before the attempt to stop the economy program of the Republican Party. They are going to stop the economy program. They will get us into war."

THIS conviction that the foreign crisis is really a cover for a Republican party program is the chief interest as an accurate barometer of the public mood. This mood is not confined to the House. It is in the Senate, too. It is in the minds of the foreign situation, has remained flatly that "there is going to be a change in the leadership of the Senate will approve an amendment for spending abroad."

OTHER SIDE There is of course another side to the coin. The information and education program, a relatively minor matter which involves no colossal appropriation. Yes, it is served to bring to light the mood of deep and dark suspicion which many members of the House approach the whole matter of American foreign policy. Mr. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware intimated that he would like to see the Ambassador to Russia, was really convinced of the superiority of the United States policy. Mr. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware intimated that he would like to see the Ambassador to Russia, was really convinced of the superiority of the United States policy.

Perhaps the most remarkable suspicion was voiced by that redoubtable Mr. Charles McNair of Michigan. Speaking on the floor of the Senate, he exchanged views with foreign countries. Mr. Hoffman revealed that the real purpose of the trip was to bring to the attention of the State Department, an espionage net directed against the United States. This was a sentence as remarkable for its construction as for its content. Mr. Hoffman declared:

By this bill you are putting into the hands of the United States and its outfit down there, the information that has been in the hands of the Reds for the last ten years. We had them inside, putting it in the hands of the Reds. We had them inside, putting it in the hands of the Reds. We had them inside, putting it in the hands of the Reds. We had them inside, putting it in the hands of the Reds.

Mr. Hoffman's plaintive question was, "How do you expect to get the information out of the Reds?" Mr. Hoffman's plaintive question was, "How do you expect to get the information out of the Reds?" Mr. Hoffman's plaintive question was, "How do you expect to get the information out of the Reds?"

Austin Explains Soviet Votes

UNITED NATIONS delegate Warren Austin seemed slightly puzzled with them to keep the Soviet votes at the United Nations were not as inconceivable as they had been. He said that he had heard many of the most violent speeches by Gromyko and his aides were not propagandistic with little relationship to Russia's real position.

When it comes to actual voting, Austin maintained, Russia's "the Russians have agreed with the United States. The public does not know that the Russians have agreed with the United States. The public does not know that the Russians have agreed with the United States. The public does not know that the Russians have agreed with the United States."