

UMT And Our Foreign Policy

Twenty distinguished Americans, including Joseph Daniels of North Carolina, have prepared a critical analysis of the Universal Military Training Program...

It is inevitable, of course, that such a program would be attacked as unreal. So sympathetic a newspaper as The Christian Science Monitor writes that "these UMT opponents would lead over practical difficulties with disconcerting ease."

As an alternative to UMT the group proposes a conscription program of its own: (1) Frank recognition and implementation of the Advisory Commission's own statement that "the only real security... lies in the abolition of war."

Detailed criticism of the program set forth by these opponents of UMT, it seems to us, is as irrelevant as are some of the charges they bring against UMT itself.

Anonymity For Rape Victims

In the course of a rape trial in Northampton, Judge J. S. Burgwyn ordered the name cleared when the alleged victim was called to the stand to give her testimony.

The press is naturally anxious to preserve. We doubt, however, if many of our contemporaries would protest enactment of a statute which would serve to keep the identity of rape victims out of print.

In the trial of cases of rape and assault which are brought to the trial judge may, during the taking of the testimony of the prosecuress...

Such laws already exist in some other states, among them South Carolina. All exceptions made of the name of the prosecuress in cases of rape or attempted rape.

This abridgment of the traditional publicity of criminal proceedings seems to us altogether justified. In this case, as many jurists customarily do, Judge Burgwyn later gave the press a summary of the evidence given by the prosecuress.

Whatever disadvantages such a law may have, it seems to us, are more than outweighed by the fact that the publicity attendant to a rape case is as much of an ordeal for the victim as for the criminal himself.

Suspicion Is No Excuse

Charlotte's rookie cops, most of them World War II veterans, are good officers and attentive to their duty. They are alert and on several occasions of late, among them, have been counted the speedy apprehension of a man who was later charged with breaking into the Carolina Motors Club offices.

It goes without saying that this was remarkably good marksmanship. But it also marks the fact that Patrolman Stone exceeded his authority when he used his pistol against a man who, so far as he could have known at the time, was guilty of nothing worse than trespassing on Southern Railway property.

There is one aspect of that escapade, however, which is more than a little disturbing. While one officer was investigating the burglary and telephoning for help, another, who had no knowledge that a crime had been committed, was responsible for the capture of the man who was later charged with it. The newspapers reported it this way:

The fact that investigation later connected the wounded man with the burglary at the Carolina Motor Club does not alter the circumstances of the shooting. Suspicion, as every police officer is, or should be, taught, is no ground for promiscuous use of firearms. No police officer, rookie or otherwise, can misunderstand the clear instructions of the General Principles For the Guidance of Police Officers, Police Department Regulation:

A short time later, Patrolman W. W. Stone Jr., who joined the force recently, observed a man in the vicinity of E. 5th St. and the Southern Railroad when he observed a Negro running southward on the sidewalk, flashing his light and calling to the fleeing man to halt. When he did not stop, the officer fired several times into the man's back. The Negro fell with a bone broken just above the ankle.

The circumstances under which a policeman may use his pistol are: In extraordinary circumstances, such as in actual defense of his own or another's life; when attacked with deadly weapons; or in active pursuit of a felonious as murder, rape, housebreaking, arson, etc., and when there is no other way of stopping the offender. Shooting at another is a crime, except when proven to be done as authorized by law.

Another Voice

Of Tar Heel Sanity

Down in the Eastern part of the state, near Elizabethton, a Negro purportedly attempted to rape a seven-year-old white girl this week.

The incident impresses us as a striking example of Tar Heel Justice of the common sense variety. White North Carolinians, especially in certain Eastern sections of the Commonwealth, have been sorely tried by a series of rapes and attempted rapes occurring over a period of several months. But thus far there has not been a single lynching, although young Buddy Bush seemingly had a narrow escape from Judge Lynch's noose.

Any father can imagine just how indignant Shep Thompson must have been on hearing that his seven-year-old child had nearly been raped. The Tar Heel farmer mastered them. The Negro was captured and safely delivered unharmed to the authorities.

The action of Thompson and his posse deserves the widest possible publicity not only in the North and West where too many people apparently feel that almost every rural white man in the South is a potential lyncher, but throughout the South where, unfortunately, too much mob spirit still abounds. -Winston-Salem Sentinel.



People's Platform

The Wagner Act

often guilty of breaching labor agreements than was labor. -GEORGE L. WEASLER.

The Sons of the South. -POPE FIELDS.

Big Fourth. -CARTHAGE.

Senator Soaper Says: A WRESTLING match now in shape between Primo Carners and Tony Galento promotion by the championship of the primal swamp.

Measurable Distance. There is a measurable distance between Truman, in March, offering almost hysterically to build a dam against Russia.

Difficulties Stirred. The Russians have hit at a trend that was running their way and they have done it almost in the open.

Man in Red House On R Street. BELIEVE IT OR NOT, John Monroe, famous 'man in the red house on R street,' who entertained admiring gentlemen to a dinner at the R street, is back at work lobbying at almost the same old stand.

Truman and Ben Franklin. A FRIEND visiting President Truman recently remarked on a portrait of Benjamin Franklin over the door of the President, who has got himself into quite a controversy with an article over his condemnation of the State Department's modern art exhibit, looked at the portrait approvingly.

Another Voice. 'I imagine Missouri will need no referees and I could help out,' grined the President. 'But, unfortunately, as President, I'd have to be nonpartisan.'

Expansive Mr. Monroe. WHEN an investigator for this column called at the home of Mr. Monroe, who was met by Mr. Monroe who explained 'my name doesn't matter,' but who turned out to be Mr. Monroe himself.

Another Voice. It is only necessary to consider how a proposal to give aid to Russia, even indirectly, would have been received in this country.

Man in Red House On R Street. The Russians, clutching their theories to their bosoms, have increased their efforts to get into the United States.

Truman and Ben Franklin. Advice, Inc., is located in one of the Capital's respectable, but somewhat tarnished residential districts, now made less fashionable by the westward sweep of the city.

Measurable Distance. Monroe has made up a couple of letters in an attempt to make himself available for a dignified, somewhat stuffy office, furnished with well-worn antiques.

Difficulties Stirred. Monroe has also taken out a certificate of incorporation which gives his firm these high-sounding functions: 'To act as consultants on all business matters; to act as consultants on legal matters; to engage in research and development; to engage as consultant to townships, cities, municipalities and states; to act as manufacturers' sales representatives; to represent chambers of commerce and all other business organizations; to represent banks and insurance companies.'

Man in Red House On R Street. In fact there is almost nobody that Monroe and his associates do not represent themselves as able to represent. Nowhere in the certificate, naturally, is there any hint that it is intended to be used to give 'Mr. Monroe' very long due to his impending fall sentence.

WASHINGTON. NOTHING that has happened in a long time has caused so much speculation as John L. Lewis's deal with the big coal operators. As a piece of strategy it shows Lewis once again in the role of all-powerful manipulator, engineering a deal which certainly does not enhance the prestige of Sen. Robert A. Taft, the Democratic challenger for the Republican Presidential nomination.

The United Mine Workers office solemnly announces that the 200-million policy community to be voted unanimously in favor of the Lewis deal. From long experience we know what happens to dissidents and what happens to the union organization run by a cat at the top.

There was, of course, no reason why Lewis should be in the right mind would have voted against the contract Lewis had negotiated. While it benefits Lewis, as exaggerated, it does give UMW members far more than they had even under Government control.

Perhaps because this is a political town, inevitably speculation turns on the politics behind the deal. There is no doubt that Lewis believes it has important political overtones for 1948 and after.

They think it to a report that is more than Lewis can be liable. That is that Lewis and George Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who has been helping Lewis publicly, are helping Dewey's nomination and election in 1948.

This can be laughed off, of course, as merely a political flying saucer emanation of Washington. But when you examine the political consequences of the deal that Lewis engineered with Benjamin H. Fairbank of the United States Steel Corp. it does not sound so laughable.

It has been the outstanding chief of organized labor. He got more for his men, both in wages and in benefits, than any other leader—and without a strike. That will add immeasurably to the political weight he can pull next year.

When the Government surrendered to Lewis more was made possible than the 200,000,000 in the new contract, an estimated \$60,000,000 more was made available for health and welfare provisions.

By the terms of the Taft-Hartley Law, this fund will be administered by a board of representatives, one management representative, and a neutral representative, and a board of other two. The strong likelihood, even Lewis has admitted, is that as an operator, it will have a lot to say about the use of that money in the saving game, \$60,000,000 a year at least.

One of the ironies is what happened to the Southern operators. Southern Congressmen went along with the Taft-Hartley Bill, but when Lewis got ready to deal, he kept the Southern operators out of the picture. Lewis had the terms he wanted from the big boys in the North. The law, as some one once observed, can make over human behavior in a day.

WHAT the Russians have missed is that the Marshall Plan is a kickback against Truman. The Russians seem to have decided mechanically that even if they are the same, this verdict fits into the simple, handy Russian theory that America is run by an anti-Soviet oligarchy, all of whose works must necessarily be suspect.

But there are vast processes at work here, and the Marshall Plan, of its own accord, is a source of doubt, of increasing utility, processes of growth and experience. The doctrine of aid to all of Europe was the keynote of the Wallace movement.

The Russians have ignored these processes, and because they have ignored them, these processes may be making their way.

There is a measurable distance between Truman, in March, offering almost hysterically to build a dam against Russia, and the Marshall Plan, in June, proposing with great reserve and caution that all the money be put in a trust fund to be used with American backing. That disapproval is not to be taken as a sign that Mr. Marshall himself should swear on a pile of Bibles that there shall be no political conditions.

It is only necessary to consider how a proposal to give aid to Russia, even indirectly, would have been received in this country. There has been a change.

The Russians, clutching their theories to their bosoms, have increased their efforts to get into the United States. But if the Marshall Plan is no good, we are no good, our society is no good, and we are no good. We offer, and we might as well lie down and die. I do not believe this of

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round : Truman May Attend Duke-Missouri Game

'Man in Red House On R Street' Expansive Mr. Monroe

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