

1966 Anniversary Year
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DESIRE UNDER THE DOME

THERE is, we will concede, the substance of an argument on the side of those who would have the Federal Government further tax the people of the United States to the tune of \$300,000,000 a year (to begin with) in order to subsidize public education in the poorer areas of the country. Dr. Frank Graham states it succinctly when he says: "The largest concentration of children is in the rural and Southern areas, and the largest concentration of wealth is in the great metropolitan and industrial areas..."

with the gift of the money, and by that time our Southern school systems will be dependents of the Federal patronage, and we will be beggars, not choosers. Yet, even so, we concede that there is an argument in favor of Federal subsidies in principle, though we would rule out such painful logic as The Charlotte Observer brings to bear when it compares education to an interstate highway, hence deems it a proper concern of the Federal Government. Nobody, so far as we know, has ever advanced the notion that Federal handouts are unconstitutional when the money has been duly appropriated by Congress for a legitimate purpose that bears the desired utility and advisability there is a vast gulf. And the inadvisability of Federal subsidies to education, starting at \$300,000,000 annually and working up from there as the States drop their loads, is a matter of dollars and cents, as plain as the Insufficient Funds stamp on a bouncing check.

THE Federal Treasury is alarming in one of the worst and most alarming ways in its history. It is losing billions of dollars, an incomprehensible amount. Its tax rates are confiscatory and depressive; yet, revenue of 40 billions of dollars or so in these lush years is insufficient to cover the obligations it must meet. It is bleeding upon it by war and Liberalism and plain profligacy and at the same time to make appreciable inroads upon its out-sized debt. States, on the other hand, are flush with money. While the Federal Government has borrowed itself into a condition that would quickly become, given any recession in business, acute insolvency, the States have been laying money aside. The State of North Carolina General Fund, with a surplus largely in education, has a surplus running up to millions.

It may be, as Frank Graham says, that "the only agency which can redress the imbalance between the largest per capita concentration of children and the largest per capita concentration of wealth is the Federal Government." But who, or what, is going to redress the imbalance between what the Federal Government takes in and what it obligates itself to pay? We are flatly against Federal subsidies to the States for education on the primary ground that the Federal Government cannot now afford it. Rectify that condition first, and then consider the question of aid on grounds of wisdom and the diffusion of responsibility. So many things are so much better done at home than in the Washington bureaucracy.

WEAKENING THE SOUTH'S CASE

FROM the very first, the slaying of Georgia Negro Robert Mallard on a lonely country road at midnight November 20 has fallen into the dread pattern of a Southern lynching. There has been nothing conclusive, but the evidence is such that it is extremely repulsive to every self-respecting Southerner who hates lynching and who fears its consequences.

Apparently the Governor applied a little pressure here and there, for on Monday of this week Sheriff Gray withdrew the charges against the widow, and hinted that new arrests would be made soon. Since the widow had testified all along that she recognized one of the white men and the automobiles of two others, it appeared likely that the new warrants would name these three suspects.

But such hope was short-lived. Now it seems that a dispute over who should swear the affidavits has been further developed in the case until the Toombs County Grand jury meets in February. Sheriff Gray says it is up to the widow to swear them out; her attorney insists they should be sworn out by public authorities, since it is not a case involving private prosecution. If the Sheriff refuses to issue the warrants on information presented by the widow or gathered in his own investigation, she has no other recourse than to wait until February. The case, by then, will have grown cold, and it will be much more difficult to obtain a conviction.

The Sheriff and his Ku Klux Klan friends have been indulging in a deliberate game of pin-the-tail-on-the-donkey while the rights of an individual and the conscience of society are at stake. If they get away with it, a whole region may be made to suffer.

The South's main argument against a Federal anti-lynch law is that lynching is practically non-existent, and that such a law is unnecessary. But so long as one case can happen here, the proponents of the law have an argument which they will use with good effect.

From The Asheville Citizen

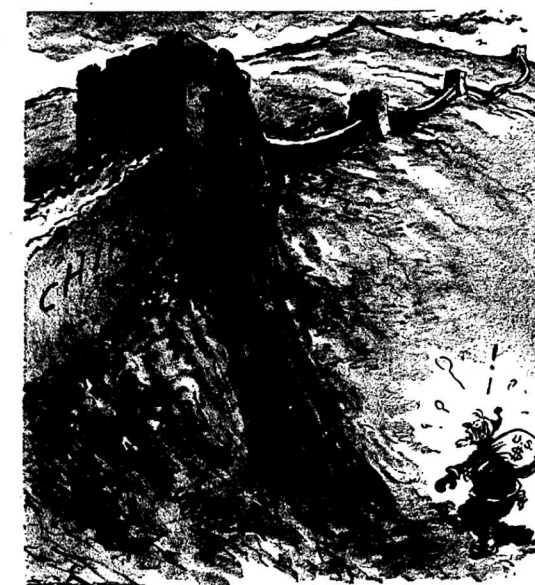
WITHOUT BENEFIT OF HEARING

TART July the State Insurance Commissioner's office received a request for increase in automobile liability insurance rates. No public announcement was made of the request. No law required that announcement.

of a declaration by the Department of Motor Vehicles that most of North Carolina's automobiles are in much better mechanical shape today than they were last January — i.e., they are safer — the public is even more at loss for an understanding of the high rates than it was last year. Insurance Commissioner Hodges says he would have "no objection whatever" to a law directing his office to hold public hearings. The General Assembly can answer that promptly by enacting such a law when it meets next January.

Margaret O'Brien, eleven-year-old movie actress, was paid \$198,848 last year, which is enough, no doubt, to make Communists out of all the other eleven-year-olds in the nation. — Jackson (Miss) Daily News.

Great Bottomless Stocking



People's Platform Insurance Rates On Public Buildings

October 1, 1948. The Durham Sun published an editorial criticizing the Insurance Department of this State for approving a 25 per cent increase in fire insurance rates on public schools. The editorial failed to state that the increase does not apply to buildings of superior construction—generally known as "fire-proof" structures—and sprinkler equipped. The Sun editorial also stated that during the past ten years the fire insurance companies, operating in North Carolina, collected premiums on public school properties amounting to \$4,500,000, and during the same period paid losses of \$2,500,000, and such a record seems to be profit enough on public schools to permit the insurance companies to operate comfortably. The statement quoted above is evidently intended to convey to the public the idea that the difference between premiums collected and losses paid equals profit. But this is not true. The fire insurance companies, like all other businesses, have to pay expenses and taxes.

schools. And in addition to that, the Insurance Commission of all states agree that the insurance companies are entitled to at least a 1 per cent underwriting profit, as well as some reserve for contingencies. The Insurance Department and the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau are making an earnest effort to rate all properties in this state by class based on experience. At the time the new rates for public schools, there were many classes of buildings. The increase approved by the Commissioner of Insurance Hodges, on tenant dwellings and household furniture alone, amounted to a greater saving to the public than the increase on public schools. The average fire rate in North Carolina is lower than it has before World War II. Do you know of any building that is selling at a lower cost than before World War II? In the meantime, the fire insurance companies have made all of the increased cost of operations. After due consideration of the record on public schools—excluding so-called fire-proof and sprinklered risks—the Commissioner of Insurance agreed that the fire insurance companies should about break even with the increase, if the losses continued as heretofore. If losses decrease over a reasonable period, rates will decrease on public schools and all other classes.

Spontaneous Stinkerism

IT (From St. Louis Globe-Democrat) We think it is time someone said in a kind way to those ill-favored parents who are working conscientiously at the job of efficient parenthood. The fact today is to blame practically all youthful misdeeds and juvenile delinquency on the parents. And we admit having contributed our bit to the popular vituperation. But to continue our ranting and raving on this premise is outwearing the conclusion.

GOOD COOKING AIDS DIGESTION

In one Central Kentucky town, an ad that has appeared several times says the services of a woman of association with the interested are directed to apply to Mrs. Belcher. I hope she does get a good lunch. While the Chinese have lost better than—Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, now 56 but still beautiful, is the Chinese equivalent of a circus. In China she is unpopular because she is considered too American. Yet she remained powerful because she was a brilliant and important sister and brother-in-law. Her munitions were found in the hands of the Japanese and later the Communists, however, the flow stopped and with this the Madame Chiang's popularity dropped—in both the United States and China.

Madame Chiang Faces Long Uphill Fight

important period of the war, but scarcely exchanged a word together. Once the Chinese Ambassador had remained in the United States for some time, Madame Chiang, which caused him to be late for dinner at the home of her brother-in-law, General Marshall, and to be late for an afternoon until all other guests had finished eating. Madame Chiang's older sister is married to Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Finance, and one of the wealthiest men in China. But even before General Marshall went to China as special U. S. Ambassador, we had come to realize that U. S. arms, badly needed at the European front, were finding their way into Japanese hands. General Marshall's trip to China was no paragon to friends that the Allied front against Japan

Troubles In China

Madame Chiang has had her troubles in the United States, however, she has not been compared to her youngest in China. In the first place she is younger than the other Madame Chiangs, and in the second place the youngest is supposed to rank last. The fact that marriage to the President of China elevated the former Madame Chiang to the first lady of the land does not at all help her position with the rest of the family. In China, Madame Chiang and her brother, T. T. Soong, are scarcely on speaking terms. Both were in Washington during one

Diplomatic Merry-Go-Round

of the United States. The Communist propaganda in the United States is not only a matter of propaganda, but it is a matter of fact. The Communist propaganda in the United States is not only a matter of propaganda, but it is a matter of fact. The Communist propaganda in the United States is not only a matter of propaganda, but it is a matter of fact.

Marquis Childs The Co-Operative Way

WASHINGTON WHEN an irresistible force meets an immovable body, the result is a collision of disasterous magnitude. The immovable body in this instance is French public opinion and the force is the irresistible force of the intention of U. S. policy to force the hand back the great industrial nations to the Ruhr to German owners.

The wrongness of this policy can be judged by the fact that the French reaction to the wide publicity given to the proposal is one result of that protest. Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall has ordered the withdrawal of the proposal, and the office of military government in Germany revised specimens to discontinue the industry of the Ruhr.

This investigation should be used to show the way it makes these vital policy decisions and why. No one seems to want to take responsibility and it is unfair to put the blame on Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who is on the spot trying to make Western Germany economically self-sufficient.

But whether de-carbonization ever can be made effective is a serious question. Certainly, if the controls are to be maintained, the controls or their scarcely disguised deputies, the cartels will be re-established. There is considerable opinion in this country for putting the industrial control of the Ruhr under international control, with the countries of Western Europe having a dominant voice in responsibility for the Ruhr. The argument raised against such a board, and it would seem to have White House approval, is that it would not work for foreigners.

Joseph And Stewart Also Bomb And Budget

WASHINGTON SINCE the real issue is just about life or death, the current row about navy defense expenditures deserves serious attention. Very briefly, the President has ordered the navy to set aside \$15 billion outlays in 1949. The long cut strings across the plans for American rearmament so urgently adopted last year. The navy has protested, and the simultaneous scuttling of a boat whether Air, Navy or Air Force outlays in 1949. The long cut strings across the plans for American rearmament so urgently adopted last year. The navy has protested, and the simultaneous scuttling of a boat whether Air, Navy or Air Force outlays in 1949.

U. S. Arms Disappear

TODAY the same thing is happening—except that American arms now go to the Communists, not the Japanese. In the case of the arms sold or surrendered by Chiang Kai-shek's armies to the Communists in the last three months, the value of the arms was \$20,000,000. The value of the arms sold to the Communists in the last three months was \$20,000,000.

Diplomatic Merry-Go-Round

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