

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

With Anniversary Year
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CHANGING HUMAN HEARTS

While Georgia Bureau of Investigation officers probed the Toombs County "nigger killing" last week, half-way around the world the Government of India was announcing the repeal of all laws involving the segregation of India's famed "untouchables."

Thus, after a fashion, the world was exhibiting some of the universality of Jim Crow which some non-Southerners claim the South loved.

As former News Editor Harry Ashmore explained on a Town Meeting of the Air broadcast recently, the South certainly holds no monopoly on problems involving racial groups. "My own study of history leads me to the conclusion that segregation has been with us as long as we have had people of different races living in close proximity," said Editor Ashmore. And everybody else's study of world history will lead to the same conclusion.

But this does not lessen the responsibility laid on the shoulders of bi-racial region inhabitants. They cannot excuse obvious misdeeds of justice nor the tyranny of one group of human beings over another because of the past. They must be more interested in justice than anybody else; their responsibility is greater.

The whole thesis of fair-minded Southerners who advocate "gradualism" depends upon the power of the South to show mutual respect and the elimination of those tragedies spawned by the South's early association with the "master-slave" relationship of slavery. That relationship does not die with the passage of time. It must be four—but it does begin to mellow and no person in the modern South would deny that it has changed sensationally since 1860.

One of the most important foundations of this new feeling among people comes out, as a rule, through passing laws. The South itself had a guilty conscience about slavery long before it was waged into a defensive

attitude by constant outside attack. The improved relationship between the races since 1860 will continue as both groups forget old fears and learn new tolerance. Which brings on a back to back-stricken residents of Toombs County and the untouchables of India.

Those white citizens of Toombs County who apparently enjoyed the new-found prosperity of their Negro brother enough to kill him may be protected, for the moment, by the loyalty of silence among their associates, but the time will come—and is almost here—when public outrage at such violence will not be tolerated, even in Georgia.

Those attitudes, growing everywhere in the South, are the result of long years of living with the problems and tragedies of bi-racialism. The old folkways cannot be altered in a moment, and certainly no law can be passed to break down the Toombs County silence. The understanding which nurtures strong action in behalf of justice comes only through the changing quality of human hearts. It is something the people must find in themselves. It will not be legislated into them.

And on the other hand, in India a subcontinent decreed outlawing discrimination against untouchables will not in itself do much to help the street sweeper in Calcutta. The relationship with other human beings will change because a man like Mahatma Gandhi fought to change people's hearts and because through education and broader understanding men in India learn new respect for the dignity of man.

No civil rights legislation in the South—at least that which makes revolutionary attack on the region's major folkways—will change people's hearts; it will, in fact, cause regression. But the impact of men and women living together and learning more about each other can do wonders. In the last 80 years the South has seen many of those wonders come to pass.

BRING ON THE INTOXICATOR

RECENTLY, a defendant was freed in County Recorder's Court of a charge of driving while intoxicated. His wife, charged with drunkenness, was also freed. The two highway patrolmen who had preferred the charges shrugged their shoulders and said, "It happens many times before."

They had told the court that they stopped the defendant's car after they watched it weave back and forth on a four-lane highway. They found a bottle of whisky in the car. In their opinion, they said, the man and his wife were under the influence of alcohol, so the couple was brought to police headquarters, handcuffed and jailed for a few hours until they made bond.

The defendant admitted that he and his wife had taken a couple of drinks before and during the first quarter of a football game at the Charlotte Hotel. They had no more liquor between about 2:15 P. M. and 9 P. M. when they were taken into custody near Charlotte. During that interval, both had eaten dinner. They contended the partying, the bottle and the car weaving that they had obtained after the first quarter of the game.

There followed the customary array of

character witnesses, persons who testified that they had known the defendant for many years and that his character was excellent. Such testimony, of course, had nothing to do with the particular offense except to establish the credibility of the defendant as a witness.

The judge had to decide—between the considered opinion of expert witnesses, who duty to report drunk drivers, and the sworn word of a prominent citizen of the community. Either of the opposing stories, heard by itself, would appear credible. The officers had their professional reputation at stake; the defendant had his public reputation at stake (though he had already suffered considerable humiliation when he was arrested and jailed).

There are increasingly effective scientific means of minimizing human error. For example, one of them is the Intoximeter, which will be given a trial by the County Police Department in the near future. With the advent of such scientific devices, the courts will have to depend entirely on the conflicting stories of interested witnesses, and the efficiency of law enforcement may be improved.

MISS CARRIE McLEAN

CHARLOTTE lost a gifted and colorful personality this week in the death of Miss Carrie McLean, one of North Carolina's pioneer career women.

One of the State's first women lawyers, she was a member of the State Bar of North Carolina and a member of the Charlotte and Mecklenburg County public defender's office. She was one of the few women in the State who had been admitted to the bar in 1908.

She was an able attorney and a constructive legislator.

A student of government, she was an early advocate of the consolidation of city and county governments and while a member of the 1927 State Legislature secured passage of an enabling act permitting the consolidation of the governments of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. That was 20 years ahead of the times is evidenced by the action of City and County Governments this year in employing the

Institute of Government to make a survey to determine the feasibility of such a consolidation.

She rendered fine service to the State as a member of North Carolina Board of Welfare and as Mecklenburg County public administrator and guardian for a long period of years.

At the same time she was deeply interested in civic matters and in the affairs of the Baptist Church, devoting much time to the work of the denomination as well as to Memorial Hospital which she helped to found.

Miss McLean was profoundly interested in the welfare of people and her energies and efforts were devoted primarily to the public good. She made a fine contribution to Charlotte and to North Carolina and the good that she accomplished will live on.

From The Washington Post

MARRIAGE DEFLATION

A BEAR market in romance seems to be developing, though you would never guess it from the brides' pictures that crowd the social columns. Nevertheless, the marriage market shows a decline in marriage licenses issued in the State in 72 major cities. Since that was the twenty-second consecutive month in which a decline was registered when compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, it looks as if the seven-year marriage boom were definitely deflating. Some explain the decline by saying there is scarcely anybody left to get married. Certainly most returned soldiers and sailors are now completing their eager dash to the altar. And of recent years the middle-aged and elderly unmarried have been equally zealous to wed. However, a new crop for the marriage market comes from the young, including the youngsters, the widowed and divorced.

Several depressing factors may have been slowing up the marriage business, namely

DEFLECTION

the high cost of living, the housing shortage with its attendant life with in-laws, and the return of caution, which went out the window with the emotionalism of war-time. Marriage experts also report a long-range growth of antinatalism among the young, clinging to the single life and its freedom from responsibility. Possibly this is reasserting itself. However, those still willing to gamble with marriage may be assured to learn that despite its present recession, the marrying cycle still persists, and that wedlock eventually remains a good solid investment.

Nothing else induces such a bad spell of the all-overs in this business as a call from a person who wants to locate a story that ran five or six weeks ago, or maybe five or six months ago, or maybe last year some time.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-appeal.

Maybe it's better to go broke than not to go at all.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

'We're Going To Put Some Muscle On You, Boy'



Sharp Fight Brewing For Next Session

Aid For China Big Issue For Congress

(From Congressional Quarterly)

WASHINGTON
Whether something further will be done for China, and quickly, has developed into an issue which has caused Congress to take a searching look at the whole United States policy on foreign aid.

Both Sen. Tom Connally (R-Texas) and Rep. Sol Bloom of New York, the Democrats in line to head the Senate and House committees dealing with foreign policy, have announced they want some more action on aid to China. Both also have indicated—Bloom in a statement to Congressional Quarterly—that they have reservations on the China problem. Bloom said, "I'm willing to give aid to China—provided they can sell us that when it gets there it will still be good."

With GOP help-Chinese pressure growing, Rep. Charles E. Murren (R-N.Y.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has called on the United States to give immediate military aid, even at risk of war with Russia. Congressional hearings are to be given China's Madame Chiang Kai-shek, if she wants them, but Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), acting chairman of the Joint "watchdog" committee on foreign aid, made it clear that he does not regard the Chinese as deserving the aid. He said he would take action on her appeal for help.

The Administration is waiting, officials have indicated, on foreign aid reports from the State Department before making final decision on what to ask from Congress, and the President merely has called attention to his three earlier statements on United States policy. The gist of these was: that while the Chinese are willing to give limited aid, the Chinese Government will take the vital steps necessary for using it effectively.

Meanwhile both Democratic and Republican members of Congress, among them Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), prospective chairman of House Appropriations, have been vocal in their opposition to aid to China. Cannon said he was "not in favor of aid to China" and that he was "not in favor of aid to China" and that he was "not in favor of aid to China."

CONGRESS is being hit, on one side, by predictions from the Administration that any substantial aid to China would be a waste of money. The \$10 billion limit may bring on fresh inflationary tendencies on the other, by Army contentions that it can't build the authorized 800,000-man army on the budget proposed. Sharp warnings, in the meantime, have come from the State Department that armed services will have to finish the job of unification.

At least two housing programs are headed for action of the first Congress—and on one of them the sponsorship will be bipartisan. Republican Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.) and Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire have announced they will join five Democrats in proposing legislation covering many of the features of the Taft-Hartley-Wagner bill blocked in the Republican 80th Congress. The bill would be a "mini-Taft-Hartley" and would provide for slum clearance, for a half-million public rental housing units, and for housing research.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

PERRY BROWN of Beaumont, Texas, the American Legion's new national commander, missed a chance to advertise Texas when he visited the White House with Louis Johnson, former secretary of the War Relocation Authority. As photographers marched in for news shots after the meeting, Brown was asked to pose with a sign that read "Missouri Legion Case." There was an embarrassed pause while the red-faced Brown suggested that they pose without the sign.

The Legion boss had forgotten to bring along his "Texas" cap.

American Foreign Legion

THE Army is toying with the idea of organizing an American Foreign Legion, which would be composed of American-born refugees equipped with American arms and taking their orders from the U. S. Army.

The Legion was created by the Army Kenneth Royall to a group of Congressmen, just back from Europe. The Congressmen reported that several young men in Western European military service were expressing interest in joining the American Army and had declared they would rather serve the United States than their own governments.

Royall countered with the idea of taking these men into the U. S. Army proper, but into an American Foreign Legion.

The Congressmen also suggested to Royall that he could improve American troop morale overseas by paying GIs in dollars rather than foreign currency. The GIs are getting tired of the Congressmen said, because they pay in dollars only a fraction on the black market of what they get at the official exchange rate.

Near Upset In Kansas

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was told last week that his failure to speak in Kansas during the campaign cost him that State. "If you had made two speeches in my state you would have won," declared a Kansas Republican National Committee member from Kansas. "As it was, we cut the Republican majority to less than 70,000 votes, and their majority was 154,000 against Roosevelt in 1944."

In my own home county—Wyandotte—we elected every

Marquis Childs

President And Press

WASHINGTON
EVERY PRESIDENT in recent times has had his troubles with the press, and the man who will occupy the White House in next four years is no exception. Beneath the surface of the President's publicity with the reporters who confront him at his press conference is real resentment of the treatment accorded him during the campaign and beyond.

It is not unlike the resentment which President Roosevelt occasionally voiced in liberalizing the working press. This was lack of President Truman's confidence that there would be no change in his official family.

He sometimes became amused, but more often annoyed at the attempts of columnists and others to remake his cabinet and President felt it was a good opportunity to teach these eager volunteers a lesson.

Prior to the inauguration on Jan. 20, there was no change of any importance. But after that date the way is open for some major shifts in the personnel of the President's staff. He will have the satisfaction of putting the columnists in their place.

In his press conference he was careful to point out that he was taking a similar stand when he first took office. He said that he was taking the White House in 1945. Then, too, he was ready with myriad suggestions and demands for change in the White House.

Not long afterward, however, when the President had submitted to the Roosevelt Cabinet shuffling out, some with good grace and others with reluctance, he had been at the press conference from the prestige of the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and others of the Roosevelt Cabinet, all went out. A little later, when the President had been at the press conference for some time, he was seen to be in a bad mood.

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan left and so did his brother, Earl Sullivan, who was executive director of the Democratic National Committee. Virtually the only

James Marlow

The Tie Is Broken

WASHINGTON
If you're puzzled about the Supreme Court decision in the case of the convicted Japanese leaders, maybe you'll be cleared up.

The decision cuts across one of those very fine lines in legal doctrine which have been the subject of much discussion.

After a long trial in Tokyo, 23 Japanese leaders were convicted of war crimes. Seven were sentenced to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. The court in Japan, on the other hand, had no right to try them.

Monday the Supreme Court acted. It didn't agree to rule on whether the men were tried illegally. It agreed to rule on whether the Supreme Court had any right at all to consider the case.

If a majority of the court feels it does not have that right, then it will have decided that the court which tried the men had the right to try them.

All this came within a hair of not happening at all. This is why: Four of the nine justices decided that the court had no right to interfere in the Japanese case. The other five decided it did have a right.

And there the deadlock would have been. Such a deadlock would have meant no decision at all—it would have meant the case would have been sent back to the court which tried the men.

He broke the deadlock and lined up all the nine justices. The court decided to hear arguments and decide whether it had jurisdiction to try them.

Why would there be any doubt of the court's jurisdiction, since the 23 men were tried in Japan and Japan is occupied by the United States?

Because the men were tried by an international tribunal which was not a part of the Japanese government. The court decided to hear arguments and decide whether it had jurisdiction to try them.

Ordinarily, in the case of some trials by an international tribunal, the United States government does not have jurisdiction. For example:

On the board of directors for twenty years and served on the executive committee for many years. He had nothing but contempt for a cheap politician who will stoop to using his position in the public service in such a vindictive manner.

Replied Homer Holt of New York City, another director: "I am sure you can find an inexcusable letter in which you addressed me on United States Senate stationery."

Another director, James Collier of Washington, suggested that McCarthy pay for Widow Fraser's lawsuit if he was so concerned about the case.

McCarthy Fires Back

BURNED UP, the Senator dictated a final, abrupt letter to Acacia directors.

He told his members indicate their surprise that a Senator can take time off to interest himself in what they apparently feel to be an unimportant matter, wrote McCarthy. "I am sure you can find an inexcusable letter in which you addressed me on United States Senate stationery."

While McCarthy was away, we were both serving in the Marine Corps, his widow and children are not concerned of mine and mine of hers. I am interested in this case primarily because to me it represents a typical example of the attitude on the part of your company of the families of deceased service men who were policy holders of yours."

Merry-Go-Round

THE secret decree revealed on the microfilms of ex-4771 Whitaker Chambers is a now-obsolete stratagem, complete with a list of names, including the names of Paul Ramadier of France remarked. "The heart of Frenchman is part American."

Russian diplomats indicate that the Soviet Union is not sure of the Soviet Union and permit travel to Russia through the Soviet Union, "Intourist," which has been closed down for years. It is now being re-opened for the purpose of allowing Soviet agents to serve in Berlin doing no further signs that Russia is now attempting complete domination of the city.