

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Truman And The Floogie Bird

Truman And The Flo

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S likening of his
critics to a "floogie bird", which files
backward so it can see where it has been,
inevitably will remind some of his critics of
another species of political fowl popularly
known as the Muyemup, a bird which sits
on a fence or a limb with its mug on one
aide and its wump on the other.

Mr. Truman provokes reflection and tehabits of both the floogie both and fethabits of both the floogie both and
the habits of both and the habits of the habits of the
throads night, a speech highlighted by
the President's attempt to wrap himself in
the mantle of "progressive liberalism"
which was worn so succeasfully by Jefferson, Jackson, Wilson and Franklin D.
Roosevelt. The garment simply will not
stay on the man from Missouri and his performance in the lettlet role will not carry
conviction no matter help usual he is enforcement of the second of the second

UNFORTUNATELY for the part he is en-

UNPORTUNATELY for the part he is endeavoring to play in the 1948 campaign, Mr. Truman is too well-established in the public mind as a product of Pendergast politics and Missouri conservatism. Too many have seen evidence that his bump of liberalism is less highly developed than his lump of political apportunism.

Too many know that his Administration is filled with Snyders, Forrestals, Pauleys, Vaughans and other conservatives who must flinch while the President goes about the business of denouncing reactionaries in the 1948 campaign. Too many have been disturbed in recent days by the unexplained demotion of Marriner S. Eccles, the Roosevelliam win beaded the Federal Reasers Board, and the firing of two other conspicuous New Dealers, Suggeon General Parrax and James M. Landis, chairman of Landis,

conservative advisers. Too many Southern Democrats know that his background is as conservative as their own and that his '48 crusade for Federal civil rights legislation is designed to counteract the Henry A. Wal-lace appeal to the minorities in the big

is designed to counteract the Henry A. Wallace appeal to the minorities in the big
cities.

Senator Capehart of Indiana, one of Mr.
Truman's Republican critics, offers the
comment that the President would not
want to be a floogie bird as "he wouldn't
have the heart to look back on where the
New Deal has been." That's hardly the
right analysis, for the widence seems to
be that Mr. Truman is now studying the
New Deal book so intensively that Truman
himself has been the properties of the terminal
himself has been the years since Mr.
Roosevelt's death. He seems to have lost his
own sense of direction and to be attempting to fly in all directions at once.

THERE WAS a time during this period
when President Truman seemed to be
finding his right direction, making a solid
place for himself as a moderate middleroader. He then gave promise of developing
the type of national leadership required by
the times, which call for greater national
unity while the country shifts its principal
energies from domestic problems to the
peace. It was in this period that the biparatian foreign policy was advanced, the
Marthall Plan was evolved, the Western
Hemispheric Security Zone was established,
the American leadership in the United Nations was asserted more effectively and the
Administration offered forceful measures
to deal with inflation.

It was in this period also that Mr. Truman's popularity climbed steadily in the

to deal with inflation.
It was in this period also that Mr. Truman's popularity climbed steadily in the Gallup and Fortune poils. It is not hard to guess that the final November poil will tell a different alony unless the Administration soon abandons the effort to be all things to all men under the pressure from its Republican extreme left, and recovers its middle-of-the-road leadership.

The South Takes Its Stand

It is solution adopted resterialy in I whatlington by a group of Southern Democratic leaders opposed to the Truman civil rights program, the basis was laid for a new declaration of independence for the states which could well mark a major turning point in American political history. This has all the aspects of a showdown on the states' rights issue which may change the direction of the national Democratic Party sawy from the trend toward Pederat Party away from the trend toward Pedraty of nothing else. It might also have the effect of reversing or greatly modifying the whole nation's movement toward Big Government in Washington.

First of all, the tone of the resolution and the representative character of the South-

ernment in Washington.
First of all, the tone of the resolution and
the representative character of the Southmore the Administration's last doubt as
to the seriousness of this protest. The President and his advisers have been served
final notice that the Administration must
respect the line drawn by the states on the
civil rights issue or face a revolt which will
take all or a large part of the South's bloo
of electoral votes from the Truman Democratic ticker in Overnabed
and the Company of the South's bloo
of electoral votes from the Truman Democratic ticker in Overnabed
working of the resolution. In fact, the protest is made all the stronger by the absence of bluster. This isn't the idie or extravagant talk of the hot-heads on whom

the South has depended in the past to fight of "outside" reformers. It is the deadly earnest statement of responsible, intelligent men who have been selected from all parts of the South to represent it in State capitols and the halis of Congress. the capitols and the halis of Congress. Second, the emphasis place of one capitols and the halis of Congress. The capitols and the selection of the capitols and the selection of the South selection of the South selection of the selection of the South selection of the United States.

Finally, the nature of the defense organization than is being formed incompation of the United States.

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Proposition of the Southern Covernovs is working with committee of the various Congressional delegations from the states in this region. Their committee

nors is working with committees of the various Congressional delegations from the states in this region. Their committee should develop into a permanent organization, not only to advance the South's cause in the national party but also to provide this region with a medium for a better definition of its aims, a clearer picture of its noblems, and more co-possible south. its problems and more co-operative action in the progressive development of the South.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Taft-Hartley Test Case

DIRECTLY challenging the political expenditures section of the Taft-Hardley Act, Philip Murray published in the CO News last July a signed indoorsement for a Congressional candidate in Maryland. He wanted to force a test case on the issue of whether the law could bar political campaigning in a union newspaper. He charged this part of the state is unconstitutional because it seeks to abridge free do m of speech and the press.

A Federal grand jury in Washington has

speech and the press.

A Federal grand jury in Washington has indicted Mr. Murray and the ClO. charging expenditure of union funds for political purpose. The true bill cited the Maryland editorial. The action of the ClO's President Murray ought to force a showdown and bring a clear interpretation of what the political expenditures section means.

Few even of its most vigorous champions contended the Taft-Hartley Act is perfect. One of the weak parts is Section 304, which

revides uniswful for ... say labor organi-tation to make a contribution or expendi-ture in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Sensator or Representative in electors or a Sensator or Representative in nection with any primary... or in con-loviously this bans direct expenditures yi labor unions for political purpose. But a laso has been interpreted by the Justice pepartment and others as prohibiting un-ness from printing comment, indorsement

Department and others as prohibiting un-lons from printing comment, indorsement or opposition to candidates in their publi-cations. In fact, competent attorneys have further said it could be interpreted to out-law political campaigning by almost every newspaper in the country. This section is an amendment to the Corruy Practices Act, which applies to any corporation, and thus might be considered embracing any newspaper or magazine published by a corporation.

Such a law would be preposterous and anifestly in direct defiance of the Consti-

tution. Senator Ball, chairman of the Joint Labor-Management Committee, has said there was no design in the law to curb po-litical comment in union newspapers, but the act was framed to halt the practice of blanketing a district, or state, with extra copies of papers, which would be viewed as a political expenditure.

a political expenditure.

Even this purpose is dangerously close to constitutional infringement. Union publications have every right to say what they think about candidates and elections without legal hindrance, subject only to libely restraints. Use of funds by a union or corporate group to strong-arm an election is evil and a proper province for the Corrupt been notably effective. But press freedom must not be clubbed.

The Murray case should result in a final, lucid construction of Section 304. It ought to divest the act of any threat against freedom of publication or declare this part of the Taft-Hartley Law unconstitutional.

Hope springs eternal, etc. Only eleven months now until the Oklahoma Legislature meets and then all of our problems will be solved. And how, brother, how!—Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman.

South Carolina retains the mocking bird, described as "an expression of the lovable softness of our women and the pugnaciousness of our men," as its State bird, a movement to supplant it with the Carolina "Pee Dee" wren having failed to obtain legislative approval.—Shelby Daily Star.

'Or To Take Arms Against A Sea Of Troubles, And By Opposing End Them'



People's Platform

Truman Doctrine Blocks Recovery

Editors. The News:

Beditors. The News:

Characteria Busy where the State Department, Compression of the State Department of the State Departmen

Our 'Hidden' Taxes

Editors. The News:

"THAT's of we people protest against terrific Govern
I mental spending proves, in my opinion, that the
onot resilies how much in tasses is being taken from
admission, sales and excise taxes; and the deceptive
fidden' taxes do not resatily disclose their manious
when collected little by little. Added together, how
were, they loom large indeed.

	Portion	(Visible)
Withholding tax		\$312.00
Security tax		23.40
State income tax		16.20
Restaurant meals	700.00	7.00
Rent	520.00	Hidden
Clothing etc.	200.00	4.00
Pur piece	100.00	22.00
Cosmetics, etc.	40.00	8.80
Hand bags, jewelry	40.00	8.80
Telephone	30.00	4.50
Amusements \$3 week	126.60	25.40
Travel-vacation	20.00	1.50
Cigarettes	58.40	10.95
Other items	60.00	.45
TOTAL SALARY \$2,340	1,895.00	\$445.00
Add hidden taxes:		\$379.00
20 per cent of \$1,895.00		\$379.00
TOTAL TAXES		\$824.00

Joseph & Stewart Alsop

Operation Rathole

DEMIND the singularly fraudulent of the Congress of the Congress, there like a state of the Opening; or the congress of the Co

Samuel Grafton

Wallace's Victory

THE day after Henry Wallace's candidate won the special candidate won the special candidate with the s

The point is, and it is so obvious, that you cannot drop price control during a creat shortage perice control, and permit the housewife to be gouged and robbed, and pass a Taft-Hartley anti-labor law, and flood the country with what sounds ominously like war talk, and not get a reaction. If you ddin't get a reaction, this wouldn't be America. It would be Germany, or some

Drew Pearson's: Friends Move To Block Probe Of Thomas Merry-Go-Round:

Loval U. S. Servants

BEOPLE who have been worried about the Red scare and the specter of spies working inside the U. S. Government ould be reassured from J. Edgar, Hoover's investigation of called "disloyaity." Actually, Hoover hasn't found very

picion.

Of these 399, in only eight cases did any disloyal data develop. Twenty-five Government employees resigned during the investigation and some of the other remaining cases have not yet been finlahed. However, it looks as if so-called disloyalty is going to run far less than 1/10 of 1

Army Violates Law

CONGRESSMAN FORREST HARNESS, India

can, is preparing another hot report criticizi
for using public funds to propagandize for per
scription.

nse. Note—Whereas FDR had a great yen for the Navy, Try Truman fondly remembers his days in the Army, titing with the Reserve Officers Association the other day, said proudly, "I am still a colonel in the Reserve."

Merry-Go-Round