

We've Got To Cut Wherever We Can'



Marquis Childs

The Eccles Episode

WASHINGTON
 There is no doubt that Eccles' only thought was to get Eccles himself. Or, at any rate, it is the belief of the Eccles faction that Eccles' resignation was a brilliant move to get Eccles off the job. The idea that such a humiliation would befit Eccles is a novelty.
 Eccles' friends gave two bankers credit for proposing this plan—W. Randolph Burgess, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Edward R. Brown, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. They add the name of George L. Harrison, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and president of the New York Life Insurance Co. In spite of details from both sides, Eccles' friends continue to believe that Secretary of the Treasury John Sprue was their ally.
 Mark Twain used to tell a story about how kind-hearted his mother was. She said she would have laid down a litter of unwanted kittens, she always warned the wiser. That was the way President Truman approached the Eccles demotion.
 In a painful face-to-face interview last week, Eccles told his boss, "What is more, he signed a letter promising to resign. I'm sure he is pulling the Eccles proposals for credit and banking."
 Eccles' friends are now saying this cat is not drowned. He comes out as the winner all the way around. The Eccles' friends are going to remember in the contest over inflation policy.
 The cat will have a majority of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors with him. Second, he has the administrative endorsement once again for his policies. And, third, he has gained the respect of the public for his stand. Since the Republican Congress has a majority, it is determined to do nothing, this may not seem important. But at the very least it has the clear-cut viewpoint before the public.
 There is also the fact that Thomas L. McCabé Eccles' successor as chairman, will be a newcomer to the board, and he is primarily an industrialist rather than a banker.
 Since Eccles had put over his

A Southern Bolt To The GOP?

IT IS interesting to speculate on what might happen if certain Southern Democrats through their plan they are considering for a Dixie coalition to bolt the national Democratic Party on the civil rights issue which President Truman has raised with his recommendations to Congress for anti-lynch and Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation.
 One suggestion that has been advanced is for an all-Southern conference to nominate a Presidential candidate in the hope that he would attract enough electoral votes to prevent either the regular Democrat or the Republican from being elected into the majority, throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Another scheme designed to serve the same ends calls for Southern Legislatures to appoint Presidential electors who would be instructed not to vote for Mr. Truman. In case no candidate has a majority of the 531 electoral votes, the House of Representatives elects the President, choosing one of the three highest candidates. The wishful Southerners would have the Republicans and Democrats pick their man as the compromise choice.
 It is clear, however, that we would get not a Southern Republican but a Western or Northern Republican out of this deal, considering the combined strength of the Republicans and the Southern conservatives in Congress.
 Something like this happened in the campaign of 1876 when the Democratic Party elected William McKinley as president of the popular vote but was one vote shy of a majority in the Electoral College. That contest was complicated by a dispute over the qualifications of the electors from one Western and three Southern states, growing out of charges of fraudulent voting. A Congressional Electoral Commission undertook to settle this and produced a scandal which shook the nation when it gave the Presidency to the Republican nominee, Rutherford B. Hayes.
 Samuel J. Tilden, a New York Democrat, was one of the notable reformers of his servative interests in relation to the commerce. His position with respect to the Truman Administration now finds itself. Since Tilden's time, the liberal-conservative split has become much more pronounced and we now find that it is the main factor in the present contention. Basically this revolt is not a "Southern" movement, but another manifestation of the left-right conflict which extends throughout the nation and disturbs both parties.
 The Southern "revolt" on the civil rights question appears in a curious light when we recall that the 1944 GOP platform is more "offensive" to the South than the Democratic plank on this issue, and when we note that the Republicans are doing as much or more than Mr. Truman to push anti-lynch and anti-lynch legislation. It is long has been obvious that too many conservative Southern politicians favor the white supremacy standard to get themselves elected to Congress, where they consistently vote Republican. They may not be so bluffing, as many observers would have it, as they are in the White House by discovering, way to stop the inflation. He showed the President and the New York City bankers how to curb this price-hay but they have not done so.
 Mr. Eccles, of course, did not suggest that we have a depression. He merely called attention to the fact that this is a good time to try a "managed" recessive which would stabilize the economy, etc., and that such could be had by setting up a "special reserve" requirement. This is a complicated operation (don't ask us to explain it) which would limit the political bank credit and reduce the money supply.
 It seems that the conservative bankers were annoyed at Mr. Eccles for suggesting a "managed" recessive which would do the very thing they said was necessary to curb inflation, namely, make credit and money less plentiful. It appears the White House was annoyed by the suggestion that the Truman price-wage control program wasn't enough to stop inflation, and also for even intimating that we might have a recession, meaning some unemployment and more dissatisfied voters, before election day.
 Perhaps this is all to the good and the bankers and Mr. Truman are to be congratulated on their own risks on a "managed" recession.

The Great Eccles Mystery

IT MAY EASE the pain of the Southern conservatives to consider the dimmy and confusion which President Truman is spreading among the New Dealers at this time. While the defenders of the old Southern tradition have been demonstrating against the sudden interest the Chief Executive has developed in civil rights, the apostles of liberal Democratic uplift have been brooding darkly over the mystery of the White House. So Eccles has received from James M. Landis, another New Deal holder, many unorthodox things, from the conservative point of view, that we cannot see what cooled his goose in this instance. However, the consensus seems to be that he alarmed both the White House and the White House by discovering, way to stop the inflation. He showed the President and the New York City bankers how to curb this price-hay but they have not done so.
 Mr. Eccles, of course, did not suggest that we have a depression. He merely called attention to the fact that this is a good time to try a "managed" recessive which would stabilize the economy, etc., and that such could be had by setting up a "special reserve" requirement. This is a complicated operation (don't ask us to explain it) which would limit the political bank credit and reduce the money supply.
 It seems that the conservative bankers were annoyed at Mr. Eccles for suggesting a "managed" recessive which would do the very thing they said was necessary to curb inflation, namely, make credit and money less plentiful. It appears the White House was annoyed by the suggestion that the Truman price-wage control program wasn't enough to stop inflation, and also for even intimating that we might have a recession, meaning some unemployment and more dissatisfied voters, before election day.
 Perhaps this is all to the good and the bankers and Mr. Truman are to be congratulated on their own risks on a "managed" recession.

Social Responsibility In Charlotte

CONFUSION and a stalemate prevail on the national level and this is the time of all times for the local communities to take on their own social responsibilities in housing, social welfare, park building, public health, crime eradication and other projects that will create a better order for our citizens. There are many organizations for greater action on the community level are emphasized by incidents in the news columns which mirror the hopes and the problems of the city as it struggles for its own importance.
 One of the more eloquent and effective calls for the community movement comes from Dr. Hardy Liston, president of Johnson C. Smith University, who spoke yesterday before the Rotary Club. His subject was the work of this fine Negro educational institution "as a Part of the Community and as a Contributor to Social Responsibility." His address was both a heartening progress report and a challenge.
 Charlotte is reminded that it has a great asset in this school when it takes a large interest in the future of the city. Smith graduates live in the city and county. They compose a large percentage of the principals and teachers of the school systems where they are training. The Rotary Club was one of the highest in the state. Fifty per cent of the Negro dentists and physicians in the city are Smith men or women. About 30 per cent of the city's medical residents in the community are graduates serve in the legal profession.
 The university has grown to a plant covering 25 acres, with 26 structures, a staff of 90 instructors, 812 students and between three and four thousand alumni. Its 1946-47 expenditures were \$418,000, of which 90 per cent came to Charlotte from outside sources. The University has a goal of illustrating graphically the size of the contribution to this community's development, the university's great potential and Charlotte's opportunity to serve its own interests by encouraging Johnson C. Smith.
 In short, Dr. Liston was not simply pleading the cause of his school. He was pointing the way for the city to move ahead on its own path to a better future. He dealt with the many problems that press for attention. He was reminding us that we should take the time to absorb the added cost and that no boost in price of its products was contemplated.
 How many of the other business companies that meet the new buying price, and these other companies, though their profit statements have been no less handsome than Mr. Sun's, also boosted prices to consumers, on the ground that the cost of production was too high. This is the boost Sun has had to "meet," it says, to avoid being overwhelmed by property.
 It is also accepting Sun's statements and explanations at face value. But whether you accept them or not, there is a highly fishy aroma to this condition in which competition becomes a competition in gouging a consumer.

From The Detroit News

Cockeyed Free Enterprise

THE SUN OIL Co. joined other leading producers in boosting its price for gasoline, because, a vice-president explains, it was getting too much business. The statement is suitable for framing in a law office, but what the free enterprise system is being brought to in this cockeyed period.
 The official did not bother to elaborate what he meant by deploring his company's success, but presumably Sun was getting more business than it could supply with the crude petroleum available to its refineries. However, that still leaves a lot to be explained to the satisfaction of the consumer.
 Sun was the company that lit the fuse for the latest round of price boosts on gasoline and fuel oil, when it led off a new boost in the buying price for crude. This

Revision Of Policy Urgently Needed

American Fiasco In Germany

THE French contend that if the militarists and nationalists are to be prevented from regaining the German people in the future, any central German Government must not be elected by the German people as a whole. They insist that the solution of the German problem can only be found through the integration of Germany within Europe, and that this can never be accomplished unless a unified, super-industrialized and highly centralized State.
 The Allies disregarded these lessons in the 1920s. The second world war was the inevitable result.
 In our own policy toward Germany since 1945 these lessons have again been ignored. It is true that Russia's efforts to use Germany for her own ends has so far blocked any centralized State. Until there is proof the German people have experienced a moral conversion, Germany cannot safely be permitted to be a politically centralized State. Until there is proof the German people have experienced a moral conversion, Germany cannot safely be permitted to be a politically centralized State.
 The Allies disregarded these lessons in the 1920s. The second world war was the inevitable result.
 In our own policy toward Germany since 1945 these lessons have again been ignored. It is true that Russia's efforts to use Germany for her own ends has so far blocked any centralized State. Until there is proof the German people have experienced a moral conversion, Germany cannot safely be permitted to be a politically centralized State. Until there is proof the German people have experienced a moral conversion, Germany cannot safely be permitted to be a politically centralized State.

Quote, Unquote

Every man has times when he believes in dictatorship, provided he could be it.—Roosevelt Times.
 Do not be foolish enough to give your temper and cause hard feelings with regard to it. It is together and every man has the right to vote for the candidate he chooses. Let's all vote like we should and remain friends.—Bunkie L.A. Record.
 According to the men a good home is one you can get out of. Judging by the week-end traffic, a great deal of folks can quality—Graysen (K.F.) Journal-Examiner.
 The great discoverer of the twentieth century will be the man who finds an unexplored tax source.—Louisville Times.
 We didn't mind Spring styles calling for slim figures. Our worry is the slim figure in our domestic calling for Spring styles.—Dallas Morning News.

Drew Pearson's Agriculture Dept. Hits Back At Russians

WASHINGTON
 Last week Wherry again jumped up when the reading clerk made an error in reading the bill by Montana's Senator. "I'm not going to be bullied by a reading clerk to land to an Indian lady," Mabel Townsend Petty On Top.
 Immediately Wherry was on his feet. "What was that name?" he asked the reading clerk. "Mabel Townsend Petty On Top." None of his colleagues seemed interested. Wherry said that the reading clerk corrected his reading to "Mabel Townsend Petty On Top."
 Inside The KKK
 GRAND DRAGON GREENE came to Atlanta the other day very late to find that during a two-weeks absence some Klan members had kicked over the traces against Herman Talmaque.
 So resuming his role of grand cyclops of Klavos No. 1 Green was so glad to see a long leg talk. Here are the minutes of what he said:
 Dr. Green was also sore because so few were present at the meeting and because so few were initiated. However, he seemed even sorer because secrets were leaking out of Klan meetings. So he started off by blasting Drew Pearson for reporting that Herman Talmaque was not a Klan member. Green said that he had talked with Herman, and that Herman had going to meet labor unions.
 "Since Drew Pearson came out and said there was a big row in the Klan about supporting Talmaque," proclaimed the grand dragon, "it proves that we still have a Klan presence who is telling about every move we make. I want all Klansmen present to try to find it out. This is a good thing if you find that dirty rat. It's the last thing I do."
 From a similar source we got the reason no more people were joining the Klan was because Pearson had scared them.
 The grand dragon reminded the Klansmen that the hearing on the Negro policemen is coming up before Bond and that any suggestions, come and go, should be announced, but Green was sure a decision would be handed down that Negro was out of the KKK.
 The Klansmen were invited to participate in the Gaines

Return To Smallness

NEW YORK
 I KEEP thinking of a family which maybe doesn't exist. Let's have a little relief in New York City, eleven, twelve years ago. We had an unimpressive, but simple, two-story house. It was very old, but it was nice. It had a lot of windows and a big front porch. It was very nice.
 We were here to denote the passage of time, and now this family has come up. Pop is working, had lots of overtime during the war, and now he has a new house. It's a big house, with a lot of windows and a big front porch. It's very nice.
 They have a house of their own in Brooklyn or maybe Queens. Their son, Jerry, has been in the army and he's back home. He's very nice.
 They're old. The fuel oil is slow in coming, but it's here. It's all the time to order it. And Mom, wearing the same shawl in the house to keep warm that she wore twenty years ago. Curtain End of story.
 Prosperity is kind of a funny thing, in a situation in which there really aren't enough supplies around. You don't use oil when you're broke, and when you're doing all right you use it. It's because so many other people are doing all right.
 The plain truth is that we really aren't geared for universal production. The better our production system is, it gets kind of fatigued when everybody can produce. The better our production system is, it gets kind of fatigued when everybody can produce. The better our production system is, it gets kind of fatigued when everybody can produce.
 Internationalism is almost straddled the Canadian border. Latest cold spell pushed the mercury out of the bottom of the thermometer. Simultaneously, certain unscrupulous businessmen have had their hand in the market.
 Rather than pay black-market rates, many citizens closed their homes and doubled up with relatives and neighbors. One angry group threatened to overturn an incoming truck, and a second group of angry citizens wrote to their Congressman, young ex-paratrooper John Blaznik, who in turn wrote to the President. Mr. Blaznik is the son of a gun.
 NOTE—The oil industry willingly sent tank cars to another black market. The date is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret.
 NOTE—The oil industry willingly sent tank cars to another black market. The date is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret.

Coldest Town In The U. S. A.

THESE hardy little town of International Park, Minn.—the coldest town in the nation—has been recording temperatures that may beat the black market. Hearing of the town's anti-inflation fortitude, President Truman ordered the Federal Reserve Bank to send an emergency rescue—at regular prices.
 The town, which almost straddled the Canadian border. Latest cold spell pushed the mercury out of the bottom of the thermometer. Simultaneously, certain unscrupulous businessmen have had their hand in the market.
 Rather than pay black-market rates, many citizens closed their homes and doubled up with relatives and neighbors. One angry group threatened to overturn an incoming truck, and a second group of angry citizens wrote to their Congressman, young ex-paratrooper John Blaznik, who in turn wrote to the President. Mr. Blaznik is the son of a gun.
 NOTE—The oil industry willingly sent tank cars to another black market. The date is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret. It is a secret, but it is not a secret.