THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Democratic Harmony In N. C.

THE DEMOCRATS in North Carolina are making wise moves in striking hard for much needed party harmony.

Capus Waynick is the new chairman of the state's Executive Committee. The High Point editor managed the sensationally successful Kerr Scott campaign for Governor.

Mr. Waynick, who has more than proven his competency in politics during recent years, also backed J. Melville Broughton for Senator. This campaign, early listed as unpredictable, likewise paid off.

Mrs. D. A. McCormick is the party's new vice-chairman. She, too, was in the Scott-Broughton camp during the primaries.

The selection of Mr. Waynick and Mrs. McCormick was logical and not unexpected. But look here, what's this? The new secretary of the North Carolina Democratic Party is Victor S. Bryant. The well known Durham attorney belongs to the other school. He supported the defeated candidates, Charles M. Johnson for Governor and Senator William B. Umstead.

In view of the bitterness of the primaries, the selection of Mr. Bryant would indicate that the Democratic Party in North Carolina is definitely on the mend. The Democrats may be forgetting all about the Dixiecrats by the time of the national elections.

The party's home front, for state and county elections, appears destined to be almost completely unified.

Some see in this carefully planned move to bring order from chaos in the party's ranks the strong likelihood that the administration in Raleigh will not be as drastically shaken up as earlier thought, when Mr. Scott moves in as Governor.

The campaign cry, as you will recall, was that Scott, if elected Governor, would "clean out" the Old Guard from basement to attic. This was calculated to bring Scott votes, and it did, but of course it cost him some, too, and widened the rift in the party.

If the goal of party harmony is to be achieved, Mr. Scott will have to move cautiously with his firing and hiring. The signs are pointing that way. For the sake of both the party and the state, we hope the signs are not wrong.

Capus Waynick and Victor S. Bryant are both able men, despite the differences in their political philosophies and personal preferences. The deportment of all the party leaders, both the victorious and vanquished, since the primaries, is to be commended. And the new Democratic organization looks good from here.

'As The Lesser Of Two Evils'

FROM THE Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Church comes a call for all Christians to rise against Communism. It is contained in a report presenting the views of 329 archbishops and bishops of the Church of England and associated churches, including the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A., who have been attending the conference in London.

Their exhortation, which has been translated into more than 100 languages and is being dispatched to all corners of the earth, will lend substantial impetus to the movement for a "holy war" against Soviet Russia and strengthen the hands of the politicians who want to settle the issue with force.

Although the conference adopted a strong declaration for the elimination of war, urging the nations to refrain from using the atom bomb, it took the attitude that occasionally war must be waged "as the lesser of two evils". In the present circumstances, this pointed exception will be widely interpreted as official religious sanction of the use of military power against Communist Russia.

This expression of Anglican realism doubtless will be protested by some theologians and laymen who accept no compromise with evil—theoretically, at least—and who, unlike the Anglicans, make no distinction between aggressive and defensive warfare.

We are unable to speak with theological or spiritual authority on this point but it is clear to us that the Anglican churchmen are politically confused. They have the cart before the horse when they suggest that war on occasion may be the lesser evil. War has been the greatest scourge of mankind for centuries and the war-making potential now has reached a stage of development where an outbreak of hostilities between the major powers will destroy civilization.

We present the issue falsely if we declare or insinuate that the world is faced with the choice between war and Communism. The main issue before humanity is the choice between war and peace. If Christians persuade themselves that Communism can be defeated only by resort to force, they will choose the greater evil. They will not banish Communism with atom bombs and guns, because the great evil of Communism is militarism—the rule of physical force—and another war will simply spread that system of oppression and misery all over the world regardless of which powers triumph on the battlefields.

The one hope for Christianity and democracy lies in the preservation of peace and the task of Christian statesmanship is to show that the Western world can win and is even now winning over Communism through the moral force of the peoples of good will who love justice and mercy.

'The Voice' And The Echo

THE State Department says that its "Voice of America" broadcasts to Russia are being jammed by the Soviets, which at least ought to prove the effectiveness of the radio news being beamed behind the Iron Curtain. When the Soviets, by artificial squawks and squeals, try to keep American broadcasts from getting through, it is a pretty good sign that these messages are causing the Moscow gang some concern.

As effective as this program apparently is, there is another means at the command of this country which is still more important, and one that the Politburo can't do much about. The scope of it was emphasized in a recent speech by James A. Farley at a sales executives conference in New York when he proudly told of the high regard held for American-made goods in foreign countries. He said that "American goods abroad everywhere carry with them a feeling of integrity and of good faith."

And the genial Jim, now a good-will ambassador for a well-known soft drink, told his fellow sales executives that vast quantities of American goods are pouring over the world in all directions and everywhere are commanding the respect and admiration of those who buy them. To us in this land of ours this might be a little surprising, for here we from long experience have come to take the best for granted.

Integrity of manufacture, good faith in advertising and merchandising are our American heritage. In full confidence we make our purchases of automobiles, chewing gum, tractors, face powder, canned fruits or a Diesel engine, relying upon their quality and the priceless ingredient of good faith that accompanies their sale.

These American-made products are fine representatives of the integrity and skill of the U. S. A. They prove better than the words of the "Voice of America" that we aren't talking through our hat, and that really and truly there is nothing quite like the American way of doing things, and getting things done.

From The Asheville Citizen

Southern Research Can Fill Gap

IN BIRMINGHAM the other day trustees of the Southern Research Institute voted $200,000 to build a new three-story laboratory and make additions to a present laboratory in order "to accommodate the steadily increasing number of research projects that are being sponsored by Southern enterprises."

The famous Southern Research Institute had small beginnings in 1944 when it was established with only three employees. The number now is 88, with 95 employees expected to be working full-time by the end of the year.

This co-operative enterprise in research for Southern industry means more information, more discoveries and more progress in such fields as plastics, textiles and textile machinery, petroleum, metallurgy, wood and wood waste utilization, naval stores, building materials and dairy products, to mention but a few targets of test tube and statistical graph. The Birmingham project alone is now returning fifteen dollars for every dollar expended on research.

Not long ago the South had only 298 of the 2,300 industrial research laboratories in the United States. Most of them were small, private affairs with limited fields of interest and limited funds. And yet the South, as President Wilson Compton of Washington State College wrote in the University of North Carolina's sesqui-centennial publication, *Research and Regional Welfare*,

> includes a third of our national population, 46 per cent of our land in farms, 52 per cent of our mines production, 61 per cent of our petroleum, 46 per cent of our lumber and timber products. But the South has only 17 per cent of our national banking resources, 10 per cent of our savings deposits, 24 per cent of our property values, 21 per cent of our electric power, 15 per cent of our manufactures, and 13 per cent of our exports.

Industrial research, well directed and heavily supported, can fill the gap between these two sets of figures which were computed as recently as 1945. There is no limit to the industrial and agricultural potential of this region. Research can tell us why, and what to do about it.

It's a good thing for the fellow who said women nowadays look like dishrags that women nowadays don't know what dishrags look like.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Back From Vacation!!

People's Platform

A Rally For Rational Men

PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editors, THE NEWS:

BECAUSE of the split within the Democratic Party over the issue of civil rights, considerable bitterness and ill will throughout the country is in the making. This would be disastrous for the future of America. Today, as never before, stable inter-racial relations are essential. Only the Communists gain from discord and strife. Impulsive and inflammatory remarks by extremists on both sides serve only to intensify the conflict and interfere with the orderly and equitable solution of the vital problems of human relations.

Personally, I do not believe that civil rights and states' rights are incompatible. I believe with Prof. Robert MacIver of Columbia University that laws against racial discrimination "can only work smoothly and effectively in those states where there is enough popular support to secure the enactment of such laws." For this reason I believe that we should work continuously within all the states for fair employment, equal rights before the law, and the Constitutional rights of all individuals to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This is my opinion—I know it is not everybody's opinion.

Only by discussing these matters temperately and rationally can we arrive at a decision as to which position has the most right. I am, therefore, writing to newspaper editors, columnists, and radio news men urging them to do what they can to promote calm and sober discussion of this problem.

I am now in the process of organizing the Committee to Promote Rational and Temperate Discussion of Public Affairs in the press and radio. If you would be interested in joining or learning more of this committee, please write to me at 349 Seaview Ave., Palm Beach, Fla.

—ROLF KALTENBORN,
Republican Candidate for
Congress, Sixth District,
Florida.

Protecting The Children

CONCORD

Editors, THE NEWS:

IN YEARS to come many in North Carolina will speak of this year as the "Great Polio Year", but every one has not suffered. To many it will be remembered for its pageants, its peach festivals, or beauty contests.

To many parents it has been a season of fear for their children, to other more callous parents it has meant nothing unusual.

On Aug. 16 the Board of Health reported 1,497 cases and 78 deaths. What have you done to prevent the spread of this disease? What would have been done with every person just like you?

What answer would you give to this question? Am I one of those parents, who daily drag their children into the shopping district, into the stores, send the children to the movies alone? Do you let the children sit in the car in the shopping district with the car windows open? Do you take your children on busses? Do you let your teen-age children line the curbs day after day, and night after night, standing above the dirty gutters, that are covered with dirty paper cups and litter?

After all the newspaper items, telling parents "what is best to do" is it not strange that we see so many small children being dragged along the main business street, hot, and sometimes the street temperature is 90? Or sitting in parked cars with the windows open above a dirty gutter with flies, and paper cups? Babes in arms (who, if in a hospital ward the person attending it would wear gown and mask) entirely unprotected, against flies or street dust.

Have people gotten too smug because of the Polio Foundation March of Dimes Fund, and knowing that the State will provide?

I believe it was Saturday's paper that said the Polio Foundation was nearly at the bottom of the barrel, and would have to cut into the research and education fund.

One county, the paper stated, "Hires health officer to enforce polio ban." The names of children playing in groups, or attending public events will be taken and warrants issued. But the adjoining county publishes a long list of tiny tots attending a birthday party, and the next county has reached 99 cases, and is still having fun. Ball games are still going on.

Some counties have stopped Sunday School, but the kiddies spend the day in the movies, till 10 P. M. at night.

Perhaps this is states' rights, or county rights, but anyway you put it, it means that many children are to become victims of infantile paralysis probably because you failed to heed the suggestion of your state board when it advised that you should keep your children under sixteen off the street, out of crowds.

—JESSIE M. BOYD, RN.

The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it. Communications should be less than 300 words, typewritten if possible, and on only one side of the paper. Libel and obscenity will be deleted—otherwise anything goes. Each letter must be signed although, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will withhold the writer's name.—Editors, THE NEWS.

Quote, Unquote

A candidate is a man who will pay $50 for a radio announcement and then demand that a newspaper run it free. —Greeneville (Tenn.) Sun.

A vacation consists of 2 weeks which are 2 short, after which you are 2 tired 2 return 2 work but 2 broke not 2.—Rogersville (Tenn.) Review.

Folks around the Star office will bet you I'm killing more flies with a rolled up newspaper (somebody's swiped my trusty fly swatter) than DDT fogging is doing. Certainly, W. C. Stallings, the county sanitarian, must have been in a generous mood when he said the fogging is "20 to 25 per cent effective." So far as most folks can see, the foggers might as well have poured that DDT down the drain for all the good it's doing. —Shelby Daily Star.

Our youth was a time of simple pleasures, when on a Summer visit to the city we could see something to amuse us in a man going bareheaded and a horse wearing a straw hat. —Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Retired Vets Could Be Instructors

(Editor's Note—While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, The Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by his old partner, Robert S. Allen.)

WASHINGTON

SOME of the cockeyed inconsistencies of Washington officialdom are very wondrous to behold.

Here is the latest beauty.

On Tuesday, President Truman made an address ardently pleading for public support of the National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, Oct. 3-9. He pointed out two significant facts: (1) that industrial record shows conclusively that when given the opportunity to work, handicaps almost invariably prove above average in productivity, regularity and loyalty, and (2) that with the marked labor shortages existing in many fields, it is both good business and good humanity to give jobs to handicaps.

With deep feeling, Mr. Truman urged employers to give handicaps a chance to make themselves useful and self-supporting beings. The President's speech was moving, and a real credit to him.

Reverse Picture

YET, at the same time the President was making this touching appeal to private employers, one of the biggest government employers was giving the cold shoulder to thousands of highly competent handicaps whom it had made.

This is the U. S. Army—of which the President, as Commander-In-Chief, is boss, and which is now moaning to the high heavens about a desperate shortage of officers to train the forthcoming draft levy.

The Army says it needs 37,000 additional officers for this purpose. To date, about 2,500 reserve officers have volunteered to return to active duty. The Army is talking of drafting officers to meet its urgent needs.

But at the same time that the Army is doing all this whining and blustering, it has on its rolls thousands of retired combat veterans who would make the finest type of training personnel. These officers were shelved because their battle-incurred impairments do not square with the Army's high, and in some respects archaic, physical requirements for field duty.

But the Army's immediate need is not officers for rigorous field duty. It needs officers to train men for such duty. This untapped reservoir of battle-experienced veterans is a matchless source for such trainers. These men have been through the mill. Their knowledge and skill can't be bought for love or money. Their very disabilities give them an added value as an inspiration.

When Gen. Dwight Eisenhower was Chief of Staff, he saw that clearly. He put through an order allowing disabled non-commissioned officers to enlist for limited duty in the regular Army. The Navy, today, has an admiral on active duty who lost a foot in battle.

But the Army has always been insane and extravagant in personnel matters. Last Spring when Army brass were shrieking that they didn't have enough troops to man combat units, thousands of husky young soldiers were idling away their time doing wholly unnecessary entry duty at posts in the U. S. They were just for show purposes, nothing more. There are hundreds of them doing this sort of thing right now in Washington.

Why the Army is not making use of its thousands of highly skilled disabled officers is a mystery only the tradition-bound brass can answer. It's true it would be something new, and that is a staggering objection. But if private employers can gainfully use handicaps, why not the U. S. Army?

Perhaps the President ought to deliver his speech again —to the Pentagon brass. Or, better still, as Commander-In-Chief he could order them to climb out of the cobwebs and do no less than he is urging others to do.

Hot Rod

VACATIONING in his home state, Oregon, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was asked by the townsfolk of Joseph to lead the parade of a rodeo they were staging. The boyish, tousel-haired jurist agreed. A frisky cayuse was saddled up for him to ride.

"What's his name?" Douglas asked.

"Cyclone."

"Has he bucked recently?"

"Not since the last parade," was the cheerful reply.

Exit Griswold

DWIGHT GRISWOLD is quitting as U. S. aid administrator in Greece. Governor Griswold is now packing in Athens to return to the U. S. early next month. Griswold is resigning to take part in the Republican election campaign. He hopes to land in the Dewey Cabinet—if there is one.

By dint of a combination of wheedling and booting, Griswold has effected some administrative reforms in the graft-ridden and incompetent Greek government. Its budget still remains a joke, and the Greek government's payroll still remain to be pared down. But a little progress has been made toward efficiency and honesty.

However, there was one particularly shady deal that Griswold was unable to block—thanks to the State Department.

As part of the "Aid Greece" program, the State Department put through a sale of 101 Liberty ships to Greek shipowners. The contention was that these vessels would improve Greece's dollar position. Actually, it was a lush bonanza to a small group of wealthy, royalist Greeks who live in New York, and pay little taxes in either the U. S. or Greece.

Not only did the State Department sell the ships to the millionaire Greeks for less than one-third of the original cost to U. S. taxpayers, but the Department also threw in special purchasing terms. The Greeks were allowed to pay only 25 per cent down and given seventeen years to pay the remainder.

And the debt-loaded Greek government had to guarantee the mortgages on these ships.

Shipping experts estimate the vessels are earning $1,000 a day each for their Greek owners. But all the Greek government gets from these juicy profits is a paltry $15,000 a year in taxes.

That's the way the State Department is "aiding the dollar position" of Greece.

Marquis Childs

Political Football

McCALL, IDAHO

RIDING along a narrow trail on Sheepeater Ridge, we could look off across mountains and valleys for perhaps 70 miles and see not a single sign of human habitation. For the city dweller it was a remarkable experience — the vast emptiness of the wilderness country preserved in the Payette National Forest.

You could imagine something of what the men and women must have felt who first trekked across the great West. Out of sight and out of sound are the noisy instruments of our so-called civilization. Not a telephone. Not a radio. Not a sight nor a sound of that dubious invention—the internal combustion engine.

We chartered a plane that flew us into a pocket hankerchief landing field—a mountain meadow—tucked away in the valley alongside the Big Creek ranger station in Payette forest. Then a truck took us along a crude road for a few miles.

At the end of the road were the horses and the pack mules. Within ten minutes we were "away from it all," in what is in a sense unexplored country. On the map we carried was a warning not to count on its accuracy, since it was based on inaccurate estimates.

Of course, we were tenderfeet. Because we could hire a good guide and packer, thoroughly familiar with the trails that thread in and out of the mountains and valleys, and a camp cook skilled in the ways of this country, we were in safe hands.

MAJESTY AND GRANDEUR

But even so we could get a feeling of what wilderness America was like—its majesty, its grandeur and the sense of hope and promise for the future that thrilled those who first saw this country. And we could have some understanding of the vital importance of guarding what remains of the treasure of the West.

That treasure, far more precious than the billions in gold and silver taken out of Western mines, is in the wooded slopes of the mountains, in the lush grass of the high mountain meadows, in the streams that run clear as glass down to the lowlands. It is in the trout that live in the streams and in the herds of elk and deer that roam the dark forests of pine and spruce.

In those elements are the guarantee of permanence for the thousands of irrigated farms and the new industries in this developing region. If they are destroyed, then the base of life is destroyed. Pessimists such as Bernard DeVoto have said that the West can become a desert in a century if further inroads are permitted in the heartland that supplies life-giving water to valley and plain.

Even the tenderfoot can see what it would mean if sheep and cattle in greater numbers were permitted to graze in the national forests of the West. The granitic soils at 7,000 and 8,000 feet are as porous as sugar. The sharp hoofs of sheep would push that soil into the creeks and the creeks would be slowed and the high slopes would be eroded away.

That would be the beginning of the end. It happened in the uplands of Spain and in China, and we know that the end is desert, abject poverty and blank hopelessness.

HEARTLAND OF WEST

Guardian of the high heartland of the West is the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. In administering the national forests, the Forest Service has one of the stiffest and most exacting jobs in Government. It covers a vast physical area and it collides with some of the hottest politics in this region.

The constant enemy is fire and an enemy harder to combat and equally threatening is the insect pest. On the ride from Fish Creek to the Chamberlain ranger station we went through miles of lodge pole pine felled by the timber beetle. It looked as though a tornado had swept past.

This complicates the task of keeping the trails open and it adds enormously to the fire hazard. Westerners sometimes feel it is a losing battle and that the cattle and sheep might as well be turned in to get the good out of the grass.

The pioneer spirit is strong even though pioneering days are gone and with them 85 per cent of the virgin timber that was once part of Idaho's "limitless" wealth. The pioneer resents restraints. He wants to fight it through in his own way.

But there is growing up here in the West a body of opinion that recognizes the vital necessity of guarding the heartland. It is strong among sportsmen, farmers, and many ranchers, too, and, of course, among conservationists who have taken part in the fight to save the heritage of the empire of the West.

DeWitt MacKenzie

Peace Must Lead

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE United Nations Arms Commission finally has reached the inevitable conclusion that the world isn't yet ready for arms reduction—that international tension must be ended before countries will be willing to slash armaments.

That is, nine of the eleven nations on the commission have agreed on this point. The other two members—Soviet Russia and the Soviet Ukraine—of course say "nyet" (no).

The communists maintain that the way to create confidence is to disarm. The Western Powers, on the other hand, hold that this is putting the cart before the horse; they insist that peace and confidence are what will inspire disarmament. The majority hold that essentials for the establishment of world confidence include the following:

ESSENTIALS

(1) Agreement on atomic control, (2) creation of a world police force, and (3) signing of German and Japanese peace treaties.

While the commission was debating this momentous issue at Lake Success, Britain's Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery (chief of the Imperial General Staff and so England's top soldier) made some pointed remarks on the same subject. In a speech calling for 150,000 regrees back into the country's defenses the Field Marshall declared that "the best chance of avoiding war in modern times is to be prepared."

"A somewhat uneasy truce is brooding over the world," said Montgomery. "It is more of a truce than a peace; it is a period of exhaustion, ill-described as 'peace'. . . . We must be ready and prepared to face sudden attack by an aggressor. We cannot hope for breathing space as in 1939, at the outbreak of another world conflict."

Montgomery was speaking to a British audience, but he was only reading the writing which all nations can see clearly on the wall. It's obvious that peace and confidence must precede disarmament —so much a truism that it seems absurd to debate the matter at all.

WHAT OTHER STAND?

Certainly the Western Powers could venture no other stand under existing circumstances. A nation doesn't disarm when it is in the midst of war—and there is no halt in the "cold war" which Russia is waging for the spread of Communism.

The Bolshevist world revolution, under direction of Moscow, is the only major aggression today, and it is indeed an ironic circumstance that the Soviet, while making this war, should try to persuade the United Nations to vote for disarmament. Naturally the Muscovites would like to see their opponents lay down their arms and thereby ease the Red conquest, but it does seem strange to see the argument advanced seriously in the U. N. Arms Commission.

Under such circumstances, agreement by the Western Powers to disarm would be the rankest sort of appeasement towards Bolshevism. And it would be a fatal appeasement of which the Red Ism would take prompt advantage.

There is just one way in which we can get lasting peace which may lead to disarmament. That is for the Communists to call off their "cold war" and show some degree of co-operation.

Until the Bolshevist aggression is definitely ended, there can be no real peace, and the world's nations must remain armed.