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THOMAS L. ROBINSON ..... Publisher
J. E. DOWD ..... General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH ..... Executive Editor

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A Dismaying Renaissance

AMID all the conflicting significance mirrored in the current civil rights controversy, Arthur Krock of The New York Times puts his finger on one solid conclusion. It deserves wide publicity.

The attempts being made to reform the South's social and economic structure, Mr. Krock says, play directly into the hands of Southern extremists. In the last month overwhelming evidence has accumulated everywhere in the South to support this contention.

Georgia is exhibit No. 1. Following a wildly emotional campaign which exploited racial fears, Herman Talmadge, son of the notorious "Ole Gene", swept into the Governor's office, reinstalling a familiar Telfair County dynasty. "Hummon" and his cohorts had a familiar theme to recite over and over again to the wool hat boys gathered at the courthouse steps and the crossroads stores. It was the well-worn platform of "white supremacy", a campaign issue which did yeoman service for good and bad Southern politicians over a span of more than 80 years.

But with the arrival of the twentieth century and the reinstatement of trusted leadership in the South, the theme gradually became somewhat threadbare and passe. The Southern people had, in many places, begun to discard those leaders who would play race against race to serve political ends.

As the South forged its new patterns of racial behavior, consistently improving the connotation of "separate but equal," the inflammatory politician lost his touch. A South that had established a *modus vivendi* in racial matters was no longer interested in old demagogues who had outlived their age.

Then the civil rights onslaught by outside reformers hit like a blast of hot wind. There was momentary silence as the people sought to interpret the meaning of this new attack. Had they suddenly done something terribly wrong? Were they falling behind in their steady march out of the tragedies of fratricidal warfare and the complexities of a bi-racial culture spawned in slavery?

The silence was not long lasting. As those same critical voices had once cemented the South's varying shades of opinion into the advocacy of one ill-fated cause, so the cries of the new reformers closed the ranks again.

Out of their holes crawled the new generations of race-haters who felt new verses of an old song stirring in their breasts. Out of the shade of well-deserved obscurity came the political opportunists who would strum again on the well-plucked strings of racial violence.

This is the tragedy of the current controversy. The Longs have reinforced their bloodsucker hold on Louisiana. Rep. Rankin of Mississippi, falling to the rear with his musty "white supremacy" tune, got a renewed vote of confidence. New recruits joined the hooded legions of the Ku Klux Klan. And the Talmadges, of course, rode supreme again in Georgia. Theodore G. Bilbo, the old master of the "nigger talk," did not live to see this dismal renaissance, a development which would have sent him storming down the fertile lowlands of the Delta singing the hallelujah song.

However sincere — or opportunistic — their motives, the attackers of the South's slow racial progress have done a disservice both to themselves and to the regions below the Mason-Dixon line—indeed, to the nation. They will do well to turn their attention elsewhere, to some other phase of humanitarian service or political expediency, while the South's better element tries to patch up the damage.

The Legion Chooses Well

A DISTINCT honor comes to the community this week with the election of two Charlotte men to the highest offices in the North Carolina Department of the American Legion.

Joseph W. Grier, able young attorney, was chosen state commander at the Legion's convention in Asheville, and Robin S. Kirby, prominent business man, was continued as national committeeman.

Mr. Grier, a World War II veteran, has been active in civic affairs as well as the Legion's program, since he returned from service and began the practice of his profession here.

He is the first World War II veteran to be elected commander of the Legion in the state, but his experience in public service has fitted him well for his new responsibilities. His election followed a year as a division vice-commander and several years of active participation in community enterprises in Charlotte.

The Legion, always an important factor in North Carolina, will be well served by the young Charlotte veteran. His concern for the well-being of the veterans as a group will be equalled by his interest in the welfare of the state as a whole.

Mr. Kirby, a Charlotte business man for more than a quarter of a century, served in World War I and has been identified with the work of the Legion and active in community affairs since his return from service 30 years ago. As national committeeman he represents North Carolina in the Legion's national councils and will have an important part in shaping the organization's general policies.

Well informed about Legion and public affairs, Mr. Kirby has served with distinction as national committeeman for one year. His service in the two-year term to which he was elected at Asheville will reflect further credit upon the state.

Congratulations are in order and are hereby tendered Messrs. Grier and Kirby.

It Is A Gentle Thing . . .

Oh bed! Oh bed! delicious bed!
That heaven upon earth to the
weary head!
—Thomas Hood

THERE ARE those who tell us that sleep is death. Nonsense, we yawn. The callowest schoolboy knows sleep knits up the ravelled sleeve of care. In this year of war talk and high prices there is much care and a number of ravelled sleeves.

What is better on a cool early Autumn night than to make one's way to a wide bed and there lie supine to welcome oblivion as it steals up exhausted limbs, to listen in those first few moments to the breeze rubbing gently on moonbeams and perhaps a late bird softly whistling a lullaby? How more pleasantly could one leave behind him the harsh light of the world? And how more economically?

Waking out of sleep is an equally delightful experience. The first coming of consciousness, the first opening of eyes that catch the yellow glow of morning streaming through the window, the pleasant period when one lies childlike in the half-world between sleeping and waking, then waking and the first flash of thought: Ah! Another day to end with sleep!

Before we depart for our own comfortable couch we will recall the words of a poet and endorse them:

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I.

From The Greensboro Daily News

Charlotte's Example

WHILE the prohibition argument rages apace in North Carolina, with emphasis upon legislation for sobriety and treatment of those who imbibe too heavily and frequently as criminal offenders, it has remained for Charlotte to take the lead, at least in Tarheelia, in a civilized, humane and sensible approach to the basic problem which is involved.

Back of the sorrow, the tragedy, the human and material waste which can be attributed to the consumption of potable alcohol is the individual consumer's appetite, especially the inability of the relative few to hold their liquor or to consume it with moderation. It is the confirmed drinkers, the obvious alcoholics, to whom we refer.

Although there seems to be increasing agreement that such persons are ill, that they call for scientific examination and treatment, the common practice is to throw them in jail, hale them into court and to deal with them as criminals. Patently this treatment does not work as the same offenders come back into the courts again and again and again. Incarcerating them or putting them on the roads is effective only so long as they are removed from circulation and alcohol is made absolutely unavailable. Solution of their cases and the problem which they represent for the sufferers themselves, their families and society, is not even approached by such methods.

In Charlotte a group of interested citizens, following a pattern which has been laid down and is getting results in several other states, has announced plans for setting up a clinic for treatment of alcoholics of that area. A medical doctor, psychiatrist, social worker and therapist will be on the clinic's staff, and every effort will be made to get at the alcoholic's basic trouble, what led him to drink and what is affecting him physically, mentally or socially, and to remove it through understanding and scientific treatment.

We trust that North Carolina as a whole will watch this Charlotte venture in human relations and that, if it works out as we anticipate it will, results will lead to widespread emulation in other communities which still follow the callous, ineffective method of pushing hapless individuals down instead of trying to lift them up.

In wonderful Russia a new decree allows a wife alimony even though she's not divorced. This is making women even more equal than men are.—*Roanoke (Va.) Times.*

His Bodyguard

A Comparison With The American Way

What Is Communism?

By L. P. BOULWARE
Vice-President, General Electric Co.

DESPITE what Communists claim, these are the things their actions show they stand for . . . Communism is not just a theory or method of government. Communism in practice has to be also a religion—a burning belief, a blind faith, an iron way of living—that worships itself.

Communism requires absolute obedience in the most minute details of personal life; it permits no freedom of will, no freedom of speech, no freedom of action, no freedom of thought, no freedom of opportunity—no freedom of choice in anything. Why?

Because in Communism the individual man, woman or child is of no importance . . . can express no individual ambition, no personal hope, no private plans. Humans are regimented like bees in a beehive, or ants in an anthill. Communism requires men's souls, minds and bodies—without question, without mercy, without appeal.

Communism will not tolerate or live beside any other government, any true religion, any other way of life. Anything other than Communism is an enemy that must be destroyed if Communism is to survive.

Communism is without scruples, without integrity, without loyalty except to itself. That is why Communists blow hot and cold, tack first one way then another, say one thing one day, the opposite on the next.

To Communists the end justifies the means. That is why, to the Communists, treason against the United States is not a crime but an approved weapon; murder of a non-Communist at home or abroad, is not a crime but the justifiable elimination of an enemy.

Communism pledges itself to the overthrow of every other form of government and religion in the world—by violence. Communists hope to engineer sufficient disunity in the United States to debase our money, lower our efficiency, and plunge us into another depression. They think this will so weaken us that we will lose and they will win a third World War—if they have not conquered us before by infiltration.

Here's what Communists have been saying about themselves and their plans since Marx and Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto in 1848:

"The theory of Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property."

"The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be obtained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing conditions."

"To organize the whole national economy like the postal system, in such a way that the technicians, managers, bookkeepers, as well as all officials, should receive no higher wages than working men's wages,' all under the control and leadership of the armed proletariat—that is our immediate aim."

"In the USSR there is ground for only one party —the Communist Party."

"Do you think that the interests of any individual comrade are to take precedence over the interests and unity of the party? Surely comrades of the opposition know that for us . . . formal democracy is a trifle, and that the real interest of the party are always sacred."

PAYS OFF IN SLAVERY

Now what are fruits of Communism? How does it pay off? From all that can be gathered from those who have escaped its iron curtain, Communism does exactly the opposite of what it boasts. Instead of granting economic freedom in exchange for personal liberty—it both enslaves and impoverishes men. Instead of eliminating the State—it has increased the power of the State.

Instead of dictatorship by the whole working class—it has established dictatorship by one man and one minority group of top bureaucrats. Instead of creating "a new mode of life . . . free from poverty and misery"—Communism has set new low standards of living, and of happiness. Instead of establishing human rights by abolishing property rights—it has abolished all rights.

In short, Communism pays off in what Americans regard as true slavery.

But Democracy, in the capitalist system, lives on the incentives and security of private ownership.

Private ownership not only of automobiles, homes, refrigerators—and radios, over which the whole news and all sides of controversial issues may be heard, . . . But private ownership—by millions of individuals—of industry itself—of America's 500,000 incorporated and 3,000,000 unincorporated industrial, financial and commercial businesses . . . Business enterprises run by managers and other employees who are paid out of the sale of goods and services in free, competitive markets.

Everyone in America who owns a share of stock, or a bond, or is investing in life insurance, or a mutual savings bank, or a pension or retirement fund is a private owner. Each American worker is a true capitalist in that he is free to enjoy the major part of the fruits of his labor now, or reserve them for later use by means of savings and investment.

A democracy is "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" . . . in which governing groups or individuals are freely elected for a limited period of time by secret ballot—in a competition of two or more parties or candidates. It is a form of government based on the idea that the dignity, the importance and the rights of the individual are superior to those of the State.

Under a democratic form of government you have a right to choose the job you want, and to leave it when you wish. You have the right to spend or save, as you will. You have the right to speak your mind or hold your peace as you choose. You have the right to work as much as you see fit, and to be paid in proportion to your work.

In other words, you are free.

And what are the other fruits of Capitalism under a democracy?

Well, the next time some fast-talker tries to tell you how fine it is to live under a "planned" economy, and how tough it is to survive under the free American way, tell him this: With only 6 per cent of the world's people, we have . . . 46 per cent of the world's electric power . . . 48 per cent of the world's radios . . . 54 per cent of the world's telephones . . . 59 per cent of the world's steel capacity . . . 60 per cent of the world's life insurance . . . 85 per cent of the world's automobiles . . . and 60,000,000 people employed, not as slaves, but as volunteers.

We don't think our way of life is perfect. We admit there's room for improvement—but so far, the American way is the best way yet developed to give you the incentive to apply yourself to your job—to give you control over the rewards of your work—to enable you to enjoy the pleasure of houses, automobiles, refrigerators and vacations—to let you live and move in dignity and freedom.

Let's strive to make our way of life better—but, meanwhile, let's be sure to keep it as good as it already is.

Pome reflecting feeling of travelers who return home after an extended journey:

You can take this as a fact: The best of all is getting back. —**Atlanta Journal.**

It is said that Sid McMath has never used profanity. But then he has never been governor before, either. —**Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.**

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Dewey Cautioned About John F. Dulles

WASHINGTON

IT ISN'T being advertised, but Governor Dewey has received some firm but friendly advice from high-up Republicans to think twice before he appoints John Foster Dulles as his Secretary of State.

The opposition to Dulles is partly on the ground that he is one of Wall Street's most prominent lawyers, partly because of the disastrous role Dulles played in selling the American public on the now defaulted German bonds prior to 1938 when leading American economists were warning that they would be worthless paper.

One high-up Republican who recently cautioned Dewey about Dulles was Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee. Bridges raised two new objections, namely Dulles' recommendation of Alger Hiss, alleged Communist, to be chairman of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

The directors of the foundation, Bridges recalled, were lukewarm about Hiss but were pressed into the appointment by Dulles.

"Yes, he did make a mistake on that one," admitted Dewey.

"And he's made too many mistakes," urged Senator Bridges. "He made a terrible mistake regarding the Nazis. We just can't afford to have a man as Secretary of State who makes mistakes. The problem of peace is too delicate."

Bridges also reminded Dewey that Dulles might have difficulty in being confirmed by the Senate.

"We have to give you a real majority in the Senate in November," the New Hampshire Senator explained. "But we may be darn lucky to keep what we've got. If so, and if only two or three Republicans oppose Dulles, then the Democrats will jump enmasse to fight his confirmation. They'll love it."

Dewey countered that Foreign Minister Molotov liked Dulles, and that ironing out our Russian problems was all important.

"He's the only man in America who can get along with Molotov," Dewey told bridges.

"And, I suppose," quipped Bridges, "that Molotov is a good Republican and wants us to win in November."

Polygamy In USA

AT arid, isolated Short Creek, Ariz., a ban of Utah polygamists have set up a communistic society all their own.

Short Creek is located deep in the sagebrush-and-cactus belt and few outsiders have stumbled upon it. However, here is a first-hand account of life in this weird haven of men with many wives.

The colony is governed by a council of seven "high priests." John L. Barlow is senior member in the hierarchy, but the real leader is the No. 2 man, Joseph W. Musser. They control both the spiritual and worldly activities of their flock.

In most homes, each wife is assigned her own quarters with her own children. Children with the same father but different mothers are considered full brothers and sisters. They are classified as half brothers and sisters, however, if they happen to have the same mother but different fathers.

The polygamists flock to church on Sundays, worship also on Tuesday evenings, and hold socials on Fridays. At these socials, modern dancing is considered sinful.

The polygamists believe that women should do the proposing, and that the question of a man's adding a new wife must be approved by all his other wives. It is admitted, however, that this practice isn't strictly followed.

After they left Utah to settle in Arizona, the polygamists turned all their private possessions over to the cult and prepared to live as one large family. They were supposed to share the work and draw their food from the central storehouse.

But, unhappily, this communistic experiment is not working. Like most communities, the polygamists have their drones who won't work but who insist on drawing equal rations from the storehouse. As a result, some discontented members have broken away from the communistic principle, and the cult has been forced to recognize private initiative in individual cases.

Note—Contrary to popular belief, the polygamists are not Mormons. In fact, the Mormon Church helped the Government prepare its case against the polygamists.

Spunky Mr. Truman

SPUNKY Harry Truman isn't being discouraged by the Roper poll which concedes him no chance to win. Talking to the District of Columbia Truman-Barkley committee the other day, he declared:

"We won't lose this campaign for lack of hard work. I intend to make more public appearances and wage the most strenuous campaign any President has ever attempted. I'm not only going to make radio appeals to the man in the street—I'm going to take the boulders with him."

His chief worry, the President confided, was the possibility of a light vote.

"We'll need a heavy vote and I'm going out to get it if I have to punch doorbells," the President said. "If every Democratic precinct commissioner throughout the country operates on that theory, we'll be all right."

That even goes for the District of Columbia. Truman told his D. C. callers, led by Al Wheeler, a Washington attorney.

"Citizens of the District can't vote, but there's a big potential absentee vote here that could be mighty important," explained the President. "It was the absentee ballots cast by D. C. Government workers who were registered elsewhere that clinched Grover Cleveland's election."

Hot In White House

THE sun glared furiously on the White House rose garden as members of the National Citizens Committee on United Nations Day waited to be photographed with President Truman.

Even Ben Crosby of the State Dept., under fire many times as an artillery officer, groaned at the searing temperature.

"We sure picked a hot day, Mr. President," remarked Citizens Committee Chairman Harper Sibley, mopping his brow.

"Oh, it's always hot at the White House," grinned Truman, "even in January."

Marquis Childs

Grabbing At Straws

WASHINGTON

IN this moment before the kickoff there is an unnatural glow of optimism in the Democratic camp, and this goes not merely for the professional optimists immediately around the President. It has infected even the realists who, up until now, have taken a dim view of Mr. Truman's chances for re-election.

The encouragement comes not so much on the positive side. The handicaps of the Truman campaign still loom large as the Rocky Mountains. Instead it comes from a hope that the Republicans can throw away what has seemed an almost certain victory.

This small flame of hope was fed by Harold Stassen's Detroit speech. The Democratic National Committee plans to distribute thousands of copies of that speech in Iowa and in other predominantly agricultural areas.

DEMOCRAT RUSE

Passages of the Stassen speech are to be underscored in an effort to convince farm voters that the Republicans are opposed to the present policy of price support for major agricultural products. Passages in the speech will be linked with a statement Stassen made in an interview in Albany when he blamed high food prices on Truman's Secretary of Agriculture.

This seems at first glance to be clutching at straws. There is, however, some reason to believe that farmers are suspicious of Governor Dewey's attitude on farm prices. Statements made in past year, when Dewey talked to city audiences about high prices, are remembered in the farm belt, where phenomenal prosperity is bolstered by support programs that may this year cost the Government several billion dollars.

In opening his campaign at Dexter, President Truman will stress the gains to agriculture during the past 16 years, beginning with the New Deal's AAA program. As now planned, he will openly charge that a Republican Congress and a Republican President would modify or even do away with the support program and put a period to farm prosperity.

Another section of the Stassen speech has been under close study by Democratic strategists. That is the section dealing with the Taft-Hartley law. In typical campaign fashion, Stassen credited the law with wage increases gained since its passage.

While he generalized about the need to subject all labor-management laws to study and possible change, he said nothing specifically about amending the Taft-Hartley Act. Because of this omission, in view of those helping to plan the Truman campaign, Dewey will get no crowed labor support other than the recent pledge of the building service union, which has only 175,000 members throughout the nation.

AGAINST DEWEY

The root cause of the timid flush of optimism in the Truman camp is the active support of a large majority of organized labor. Again the realists have no illusions. It is not so much that the labor bosses—and perhaps the rank and file, to — are for Truman as that they are against Dewey.

The conviction has spread among union heads that there is nothing to be gained from Dewey. They are convinced that management will be firmly entrenched between the Republican candidate and organized labor, even though Dewey might prefer it otherwise. Therefore, as they see it, they have nothing to lose in going all out for the Democratic ticket.

How far the leadership reflects the views of the ordinary working man and woman is another matter. Stassen made a telling point when he charged that union bosses had compelled attendance at the Truman rally in Detroit on penalty of a fine. James Hoffa, boss of the teamsters union in Wayne County, sent a letter to all the 55,000 members in his jurisdiction saying that each man not present and counted would be fined.

The objective of the President's Western trip will be to convince the farmer that, like labor, he has nothing to gain and a lot to lose by a Republican victory. It is hoped that the small cloud of suspicion on the rural horizon can be blown into a major threat which will persuade farmers with a record crop that they must not change things in Washington.

All this, of course, is before the game has actually begun. The flush of hope may be due merely to the pep talk that the coaches are giving each other under the stadium before the whistle blows. In a single farm speech, Dewey may blow Democratic hopes for the rural vote sky high.

James Marlow

Show Of Jealousy

WASHINGTON

THERE it was: The Marshall Plan, with about $5,000,000,000 given to non-Communist Western Europe.

All the countries had to do to get it was to agree among themselves on how much each one's share would be.

It took them from last April, when Congress approved the plan, until last week to reach an agreement. Why so long?

Jealousy, for one thing. Jealousy among the nations. Each one wanting as much as it could get and wanting the others not to get too much.

And, in one case after another, these nations as a whole had to beat down one another's estimates, since there was only $5,000,000,000 to go around.

WORK SLOWED

One of the sorest stumbling blocks was Western Germany, or rather the two Western zones of Germany occupied by the United States and Britain.

One of the main reasons for the Marshall Plan is to stop the spread of Communism by getting Western Europe on its feet.

And one of the main points in this country's foreign policy is to get Western Germany back on its feet, and for two reasons:

(1) To stop the spread of Communism in Germany; (2) the belief that the rest of Western Europe can't be prosperous unless Western Germany recovers.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American boss in Germany, told the other nations in the Marshall Plan that Western Germany needed $465,000,000.

(Congress had provided that some of the Marshall Plan money should go to Germany, but it didn't say how much).

The other nations couldn't see Clay's figures.

Some of them—France, for instance—feared that a Germany that grew strong, or too strong too soon, might be a menace again.

The Western European countries finally agreed on how much of the $5,000,000,000 each of them should get, and also how much should go to Germany.

They agreed Germany should have $414,000,000, which is $50,000,000 less than Clay wanted and $50,000,000 more than some of the others had wanted Germany to get.

It's taken the Western European nations the small cloud of suspicion to reach their agreement. While there is no guarantee each country will get precisely what the agreement calls for, it probably will.

The Economic Co-operation Administration—headed by Paul Hoffman, former auto maker—was created by Congress to run the Marshall Plan.

FINAL SAY-SO

It will have final say-so on who gets what. Paul Hoffman emphasized he wanted the European countries to agree on what they wanted from the plan instead of having ECA dictate to them.

From the end of World War II until last April this country had been handing out money on a kind of stop-gap, piecemeal basis.

The Marshall Plan was intended to eliminate that hit-or-miss kind of help and put it on a planned basis.

But what was Europe to do for help between the time Congress wiped out the stop-gap aid last April by setting up the Marshall Plan, and the time when the European nations had finally agree on what they wanted?

To keep Europe going, the ECA since April has given those European nations as okay to buy about 1,500,000,000 worth of supplies out of Marshall Plan help.

That leaves about another $3,500,000,000 to draw on before the total of $5,000,000,000 is used up by next June.

By the time June comes around and the money has been spent, Congress is expected to vote some more billions in help for Europe.