THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1949

THE ULTIMATE TEST

Dunn, a career man in paroles work, was going because he voted wrong in the primaries. Unless the pattern is changed completely, the man who replaces him will be a man who voted right.

—Raleigh News & Observer

• • • •

THAT succinct paragraph from "Under the Dome" column of the Raleigh morning newspaper sums up accurately the rule-of-thumb method Governor Scott has used to fire State officials and replace them with Scottmen.

Not in a long time has North Carolina been treated to such a Scott-free use of the patronage system as we have had in the few weeks since the Legislature adjourned.

William Dunn Jr., agistant to Paroles Commissioner Dr. T. C. Johnson, is a prime example.

He stayed on after his former boss, Hathaway Cross, was fired and, according to the *News & Observer*, had been led to believe he would stay on under Dr. Johnson. In a conference on June 11, Dr. Johnson requested him to remain.

But apparently the Governor decided otherwise. On Saturday of last week, he had another conference with Dr. Johnson who asked for his resignation.

Dunn had been with the Parole Commission for fourteen years, and is generally recognized as one of the leading Southern authorities on parole work. But he was sacrificed.

Apparently, the Governor doesn't plan to stop with Cross and Dunn, however. Quoting again from the *News & Observer*:

"The futures of Paroles Commission's other 32 workers are not so certain. It now seems that Scott doesn't mean to stop at top offices in his 'open window' house cleaning, and Johnson yesterday indicated strongly that other resignations may follow Dunn's."

One of Governor Scott's most eloquent supporters has been the *Greensboro Daily News*. Here is its judgment on some of the recent shifts in Raleigh:

"Without solicitation we would again caution Governor Scott against resting too heavily upon politics in major appointments and making an individual's vote and activity in his own behalf the exclusive or ultimate test of fitness to serve the people of North Carolina, who are paying the bill, in high place.

"Placing of purely political considerations first is not to strengthen the public faith, bring efficient and effective government or impress upon placeholders generally that they had better stick to their job and do it right instead of spending great part of their time trying to pick gubernatorial winners and working in their behalf."

Perhaps what we need is a much more extensive system of civil service in State politics which would remove the great majority of employees from the sphere of political reward or reprisal.

Experience and faithful public service are considerably more important attributes than political affiliation. At the present rate, we are going to have a State Government run entirely by inexperienced men whose main qualification for office was that they voted for Governor Scott in the primaries last Spring. And these inexperienced men will be entrusted with the biggest program in the State's history.

It doesn't increase the people's confidence in the Scott regime.

HYSTERIA FROM FEAR

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is correct when he says that the public furor over the various spy investigations is due to hysteria; but he is wrong when he dismisses that hysteria as the inevitable reaction to the recent war.

It is not postwar hysteria; it is prewar hysteria. It is hysteria which stems from fear. That fear, in turn, stems from our belated realization that we have been terribly naive, individually and collectively, privately and officially, about the real nature and aims of Communism.

It is fear which has come from the revelations of traitors in high government employment, of Government officials who smuggled up to Russia in the past fifteen years and led us to believe that the Russians were fine fellows, and that they wanted nothing so much as to be left alone.

Such hysteria is bad. It limits our ability to think calmly and rationally. It makes it hard for us to set a course and stick to it.

And we won't get over it as long as we try to brush it off as "postwar reaction" or "headline hunting" or "red herrings", all of them pet phrases of the President who, having originally adopted that line, is determined to stick to it.

As a matter of fact, the President's charge of "headline hunting" is so much double talk. Three of the biggest spy hearings—the Coplon case, the Alger Hiss perjury hearing, and the New York Communist trial—are being prosecuted by his own Justice Department. There are headline hunters in the Congress, of course, but the President should not forget his Attorney-General Tom Clark.

Mr. Truman will do more to help the nation get back on an even emotional keel if he will admit that we have been both naive and careless in the past, and use all his influence to see that it doesn't happen again.

THE COMPLEAT NON-ANGLER

GOOD Isaak Walton's pathological devotion to the so-called sport notwithstanding, it is the opinion of many that nowhere in the long history of minutes, hours and days has more time been wasted than on fishing.

In his book, *The Compleat Angler*, Walton says of fishing:

"Angling may be said to be so like the mathematics that it can never be fully learnt."

Stuff and nonsense. Who could not sit in sloth alongside a stream and pull fish, if fish there be, from the water? Are pursuer and pursued so evenly matched in this loafers' pastime that the fisher must have extensive and detailed knowledge?

Izaak says, too, that fishing gives rise to "habits of peace and patience in those that profess and practice it." But do not fishermen concede, by indulging in the game of pole, string and hook that they cannot, without some energy consuming task, find peace through patience?

Is it not more indicative of patience when one can loll at ease wherever he may be without holding a rod in his hand?

Is there not more peace when the mind is left free to meditate upon that which presents itself than when it is forced to wrestle with a backlash?

An obsession with fishing is not the mark of a patient man but of one who cannot control his natural impatience without an artificial soporific.

How often have we been awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by the rattlings and bumpings of our neighbor as, at that most unearthly of hours, he prepares an excursion to some beach, lake or stream, there to pay homage to the finny kind?

'Tis awesome, 'tis passing awesome this blind obeisance to fish. Not opium, nor strong spirits nor the evil weed claims such sacrifices from its devotees.

The plight of the angler's wife—the fish widow—is a tragic by-product of the husband's obsession. You have seen her—alone of a Summer week-end—deserted, thrown over for a gilled villian, forced through lack of companionship to such soul-destroying activity as bon-bon chewing and the reading of confession magazines.

Fishing is destructive, too, of the integrity of otherwise scrupulously honest citizens. How often have you not heard a pillar of the community, a deacon of the church, an otherwise solid citizen fabricate recklessly on the size of the one that got away?

And the number of gentlemen who, upon returning empty-handed after fishing, patronize a certain local establishment where realistically fresh fish can be purchased and inform their innocent wives that they caught them themselves staggers the imagination.

From The Christian Science Monitor

HOME RULE FOR D. C.

THE people of the District of Columbia have new hopes for a measure of self-government. The Kefauver bill, providing a popularly elected council-manager government for the Federal capital, is still bottled up in a House committee. But Washingtonians are encouraged that the Senate passed the bill. Segregation is an issue, and the House has usually been less insistent on this than the Senate.

The system that has been in force since 1874 is generally conceded to be a mess. Under it, Congress acts as a city council for Washington, and three commissioners appointed by the President act as triplicate mayors. Under the proposed plan the President would appoint two members of an eleven-man council, and he and Congress could veto its ordinances. It would also reorganize local administration and promises to put district finances on a sounder basis. Possibly this plan can be refined, but it appears to represent a minimum and tardy step toward home rule for Washingtonians. It begins in the right place—with local government, that which touches them most closely in their homes and businesses. They would still be without representation in Congress or the right to vote for President—deficiencies for which reasonable remedies should be found.

Birds can be frightened away from trees, we are told, by tying colored balloons on long strings to blow in the wind. Now tell us how to frighten boys away from trees where there are colored balloons to frighten birds away. — *Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*

An Oklahoma man explained a black eye by saying a baby he was feeding shoved a spoon into it. He knew the baby was too young to talk. — *Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.*

'Fire!'

Robert C. Ruark

The Same Ailment

CINCINNATI

WE have been to call on Mr. Waite Hoyt, the vintage boy wonder, and Mr. Hoyt says what is wrong with baseball today is largely what is wrong with everything.

The slim, professional Mr. Hoyt looks as young as you do, maybe younger, and certainly less bulgy. It is a kind of shock to recall that he came up at the age of 16 in 1915 and that he played for the Giants, Red Sox and Yankees until 1938. Nearly 23 years for a skinny pitcher is a long time, even for a boy wonder, which is what they always called Mr. Hoyt in the inspired sporting press.

Mr. Hoyt now broadcasts the games of the Cincinnati Reds for a beer firm and is in close touch with baseball. He winces when occasionally, as happened not long ago, five pitchers are employed to pitch to five batters in the same inning. He winces when line-ups are constantly shuffled to permit right-handed batters to hit against right-handed pitchers and the other way around.

"We breed weaklings," Mr. Hoyt says. "We breed specialists. We breed piece - work pitchers. We breed guys who think they are good if they can go four beats. We are lacking the core of confidence in the batters when we persistently jerk them to let others hit. I know one guy—left-handed batter—hasn't hit against a left-handed pitcher in two years. How will he ever know if he can or can't?"

Mr. Hoyt says pitchers today come in frozen-food packages and that baseball is no longer a game of nine men against nine men. "It has become too contrived like everything else," says Mr. Hoyt. "It is getting to be a game of percentage and statistics and I will tell you friend, the game is just not that exact."

We hauled out the pencil and put down the line-up of the old Yanks of Mr. Hoyt's heyday—Combs, Dugan, Gehrig, Ruth, Meusel, Lazzeri, Koenig and Collins.

"I do not recall," Mr. Hoyt remarked, "that anybody ever hit for anybody in that line-up against right or lefty pitching unless it was occasional stand - in for the catcher or pitcher. Even as a pitcher's heart burst if he didn't go the full stretch, those guys prided themselves on being able to whack anything that came up at them. They knew what was expected of them and they drove themselves to fulfill it. Pitchers today don't even seem very mad when they're taken out of the game.

"I used to get knocked out. I'm sore and ashamed for a week. We never even thought of pitching more than three or four days then. Now you see the same guys day after day—three innings today, two tomorrow, three, the next.

"You see guys rapping homers today that never hit homers, and I can't tell you whether it's the ball that's livelier or the pitching is bad. The good pitchers seem to win, though, so you can't blame everything on the ball or on night games.

"Baseball always seems to hook itself onto the age. In a depression you get cautious ball. We are living now in a highly specialized age, full of uncertainty, theory, second-guess contraptions, contrivances and top-level guidance. I guess baseball is just following suit. I went back to an old Yankee reunion last year and all I met was executives, vice presidents in charge of this and that and the other. I met executives for an hour before I ever met a ballplayer."

It seemed to me that this was not a bad approximation of our governmental scheme in which one becomes so fired in specialists and the end is often lost in a slough of specialized confusion. Mr. Hoyt's analogy certainly seemed to button neatly onto the civilian scene where the citizen is so constantly expected and herded that little time is left for him to discover whether or not he might be proficient against both right- and left-handed throwing.

Hoover Commission Reports

Foreign Affairs Activities

(Sixth in a series of articles explaining the Hoover Commission reports on reorganizing the Federal Government).

THE fate of freedom and of Western civilization may well depend upon the wisdom, unity, and clarity of the U. S. Government's foreign policy and its conduct of foreign relations. But the formulation of U. S. foreign policy is in the hands of overburdened, inadequately informed men, and the conduct of U. S. foreign relations is dangerously divided and confused.

No less than 46 of the Government's 59 major departments and agencies are now directly involved in foreign affairs. The task of co-ordinating their various policies and activities probably cannot be done successfully with present Governmental machinery.

The President's constitutional command of foreign affairs has been seriously impaired by Congressional creation of new agencies and prescribed co-ordinative bodies (e.g., the National Security Council) with foreign-affairs powers; by the existence of such independent regulatory commissions with executive powers as the Maritime Commission, by Congressional grants of foreign-affairs authority and funds to bureaus and offices below the level of department or agency head (e.g., Commerce's Civil Aeronautics Administration, Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics). The President, moreover, lacks the staff assistance required to keep him adequately informed and advised on foreign problems.

The President's chief staff officer and adviser in foreign affairs is, of course, the Secretary of State. But because the Secretary himself lacks adequate staff assistance, because of the defects of the department's antiquated organization and serious internal friction, the Secretary and his Undersecretary "have an intolerable burden and little time for thoughtful and considered reflection on foreign-affairs problems."

The Secretary's authority is weakened by the semi-independence of the Foreign Service. The department, whose principal role should be policy making, diplomacy, and general guidance and co-ordination of foreign-affairs activities throughout the Government, has been further overburdened by being forced to administer many post-war programs involving food, oil, aviation, shipping, labor, welfare, et al. The department since the war has been too much concerned with details, too little with policy. It lacks time to co-ordinate the foreign-affairs activities throughout the Government, has been further overburdened by being forced to administer many post-war programs involving food, oil, aviation, shipping, labor, welfare, et al.

Finally, because current foreign programs require huge sums of money, which Congress must appropriate, Congress has begun to play a far greater role in foreign affairs than ever before. And Congress is traditionally suspicious of the State Dept. There is urgent need for better relations between them.

SPECIFIC ITEMS

APPROPRIATIONS for foreign affairs in fiscal 1949 totaled about $7 billion, including $4.4 billion for the European Recovery Program and $1.25 billion for occupation of Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea.

The State Dept. has five times as many employees and spends twelve times as much as it did in 1938. But appropriations for the State Dept. and Foreign Service in fiscal 1949 were only $120 million—2 per cent of the $7 billion total.

Outside the State Dept., the departments and agencies most deeply involved in foreign affairs are the National Military Establishment (occupied territories), the Economic Co-operation Administration (economic assistance), the Treasury Dept. (international finance), the Commerce Dept. (foreign trade).

The Commission believes that Congress' traditional ill feeling toward the State Dept. is caused by the facts that: (1) the department, in a sense, represents foreigners, whose problems are troublesome and irritating, and who have no U. S. votes to repay Congressmen for expensive benefits granted them; (2) foreign negotiations must frequently be secret and Congressmen resent being left out; (3) the State Dept. is still popularly associated with "tea parties and striped pants."

"The State Dept's relationships with the press and other media of public information are extremely weak."

"The weakest and least effective unit in the State Dept. today is . . . Research and Intelligence."

"The most serious defect in State Dept. organization is the "intolerable" system of co-ordinate authority brought about by the separation of its geographic and economic units.

On more than one interdepartmental program under the State Dept.'s jurisdiction, the other departments may be approached by as many as four or five different State Dept. offices, each with a different viewpoint.

Relations between the State Dept. and other Government departments and agencies during the war "were characterized by friction and backbiting."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The State Dept. should be so reorganized as to simplify its structure, eliminate duplicating and conflicting authority, establish clear lines of command and responsibility.

2. The department's Washington employees and the Foreign Service should be merged in a single personnel system, with all members eligible and obligated to serve at home or overseas.

3. Congress should avoid creating new foreign-affairs agencies except where the advantages of doing so (as in the case of ECA) are overwhelming. It should not grant foreign-affairs authority and funds to subagencies.

4. The State Dept. should in general be relieved of operating specific programs. But, for the present at least, the educational exchange and foreign information (i.e., propaganda) programs should be left in the department.

5. The department should be given funds to employ able representatives at international organizations and conferences. "The only present means of providing representatives is to tear the department apart to meet each individual situation . . . The Secretary of State and his principal assistants are needed in Washington."

6. The fundamental world objectives and foreign policies of the U. S. should be continuously and clearly defined, as guides to action for all concerned.

7. Other departments and agencies should consult with the State Department on all policies and programs likely to affect foreign affairs.

(Copyright, 1949, by Time, Inc.)

Joseph Alsop

Leaps And Bounds

WASHINGTON

HISTORY has a joking way of forgetting the events that make a big noise—the loud investigations, the shabby political intrigues, the empty conferences—and remembering the events that are quiet, unnoticed, even mysterious, in the eyes of contemporaries. It is these latter, very often, which are found to be truly significant by the tests of time and of results.

If you want to play the game of locating such unnoticed yet great events in our own period, you might bet on the invention of the non-precessable gyroscope. This little instrument has recently been perfected by Charles Stark Draper, professor of aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In order to understand what the new gyroscope is and means, one must begin with the problem of guided missiles. All military authorities agree that the primitive German missiles of the second World War—the V-1 and the V-2—were the precursors of a vast and vital military development. An immense slice of the total American appropriation for military research and development is going into work on guided missiles.

But the first obstacle to building a good guided missile is the need to find a way of guiding these hideous creatures of man's imagination with dependable accuracy. And the first problem that must be solved, before missiles can be accurately guided, is the problem of stability.

Stability is built into all missiles by gyroscopes, which gauge any mistaken tendency to soar or slip or veer, and correct the missile's error electronically. But gyroscopes themselves have always, hitherto, been subject to error. Friction in their bearings gradually alters their settings, thus the very commands that these guardians give their missiles begin to be seriously incorrect. This phenomenon of the gyroscopes getting out of whack, is known as gyroscopic precession.

Prof. Draper's new gyroscope is not absolutely free of precession. It is simply sufficiently accurate so that it may be depended upon for a considerable period by the lightening-like standards of the guided missile experimenters. In short, it will keep a missile stable for the few minutes needed to complete an inter-continental trajectory, which is after all enough.

How this has been accomplished is not precisely known. But it is thought probable that Draper has turned the trick by incredibly accurate machinery.

For friction cannot occur when the two surfaces in contact are perfectly smooth.

If the hard steel and agate of a bearing are machined and polished until no atom of one substance goes beyond its neighbors, then friction is eliminated for practical purposes. By this kind of polishing, which has been used on the lenses of the Mount California telescopes, Draper could have made his almost frictionless bearing and his non-precessable gyroscope.

The experts thought that this crucial development might be as much as ten years away, even a year or so ago. Another related event ought to be recorded. The Navy's scientific experimenters have successfully put into the air an eighteen-inch ram-jet. There is no space here to explain the ram-jet contraption, which is essentially a stovepipe with a fire inside it, rushing through the air at immense speed. It is enough to say that the ram-jet is thought the most promising of the different jet types for use as a guided missile, and that an eighteen-inch ram - jet is big enough to seek out and strike down the very largest attacking bomber.

Both Prof. Draper's non-precessable gyroscope and the Navy's eighteen - inch ram-jet, are most emphatically in the early experimental stage as yet. In combination, however, they already hold out the possibility of another radical shift of advantage, from the attacker in the air to the defender in the air. And the Draper gyroscope alone holds out the further possibility of subsequent reversal of this shift, from the attacker, to the attacker, when long-range guided missiles are finally perfected.

There are years to wait, no doubt, but it is already clear that we might be prepared for this sort of development in the future. And it is also clear that we are not preparing ourselves very adequately by howling about "subversives" at home and ignoring the grim realities of the world situation abroad.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Eisenhower Education Stand Surprising

WASHINGTON

HOW Gen. Ike Eisenhower happened to answer one of the 900,000 letters Congressman Ralph Gwinn of New York sent out opposing Federal aid to education is more than anyone around Capitol Hill can understand.

Maybe, conclude Congressional leaders, Ike is just a better general than a better education-politician.

Congressman Gwinn, the man who induced Eisenhower to answer him, has abused the franking privilege more brazenly than any other member of Congress in opposing aid to education. Not only has Gwinn sent out 2,250,000 copies of speeches against education, public housing, rent control, etc., but the House of his free mailing privilege cost the taxpayers—through the Post Office Dept.—$27,000.

In addition the taxpayers had to pay $1,755 for Gwinn's free envelopes, plus $3,000 for stuffing the envelopes with Gwinn's speeches. Only Congress knows what this propaganda barrage cost Gwinn was the bare cost of $7,828.97 to the Government Printing Office for reprinting the speeches.

The New York Congressman paid this by personal check but refused to say where he got the money—except that it came from friends. Some of these friends in the past have been the Foundation for Economic Education and the Committee for Constitutional Government which in turn are financed by the Mellon interests, the du Ponts, Republic Steel, U. S. Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Oil, and the Joe Pew Sun Oil interests.

In other words, it looks as if Gen. Eisenhower, now supposed to be an expert on higher education, fell into a trap set for him by a spokesman of the anti-education lobby.

Naive General

IT is all the more inconceivable that Ike should have answered Gwinn because the Congressman has written a book called "Fifth Avenue to Farm" in which he made such amazing statements as:

"A compulsory system of public education cannot be expected to maintain a high civilization. . . . The feeble-minded remain at home (on the farm)—those who are not feeble-minded enough to be institutionalized—the weak-minded and the shallow-minded. The indolent, weak-willed and unimaginative remain around home. So do the diseased, the fearful and the more timid."

In writing to Congressman Gwinn, Eisenhower apparently didn't entirely understand what the Federal aid to education bill was all about, for he ignored the fact that the education bill just passed by the Senate does not in any way permit control of education by the Federal Government. It helps individual states through Federal funds, with no control by the Government over how those funds are to be used in each state.

Congressional leaders also point out that Eisenhower let himself in for a system whereby a premium would be placed on states which failed to tax themselves. He proposed Federal money for states which failed to tax themselves but no Federal money for states which taxed themselves sufficiently to have adequate education.

Jesse James And Truman

ONE of President Truman's secret heroes is the notorious railroad bandit and Robin Hood of the early West—Jesse James. What's more, the President is convinced that the whole reporters' shootin' James family were Democrats.

So confessed President Truman the other day to two youthful visitors, Buster McLain of Cragford, Ala., and Blevyn Hathcock of Oakboro, N. C., who were invited to the White House after winning a contest as shining examples of rural youth.

The President greeted them cordially and spoke of their home states. Not wanting to endorse in his knowledge of states, Buster McLain of Alabama spoke up about the President's home state.

"The main thing I know about Missouri," he said, "is that you and Jesse James came from there. I have read a lot about both of you, and I admire both of you."

"A lot of people," quipped the President, "haven't liked either one of us."

Then the President admitted that he, too, had a secret admiration for Jesse James. In fact, Jesse's uncle had been a leading politician and the whole family had been "big Democrats," the President said.

Truman explained that the countryside where the James family lived was bitterly divided over the Presidential election of 1824, and broke off into two counties. The county dominated by the Republicans was named after Henry Clay, the GOP candidate. The other county was named after Andrew Jackson, the Democratic candidate. The James farm came within the boundaries of Clay County, but the James brothers remained loyal to the Democratic Party.

"The James boys were pushed so hard they began to fight back," added Truman, in explaining how they became outlaws.

FDR Jr.

WHEN House Leader John McCormack of Massachusetts, acting speaker in the absence of Sam Rayburn, swore in FDR Jr. as the new Congressman from New York's 20th District, he remarked:

"This brings back pleasant memories. I was acting speaker the last time your father addressed Congress, following the Yalta conference. I also presided and introduced your father the last time he addressed a political rally, in the windup of the 1944 campaign in Boston."

"That's very interesting," grinned young Roosevelt. "I hope you bring me good luck."

Note—Photographers tried to get a picture of Roosevelt reading Cannon's rules of procedure, but he begged off. "That's part of my homework after office hours," he said.

The Diplomatic Pouch

MARK ETHRIDGE, American representative on the Palestine Commission, has decided to retire from diplomacy and go back to publishing the Louisville Courier-Journal. . . . The British have been quietly shipping jet fighters to the Egyptian government. . . . Ambassador Stanton Griffis in Cairo warns of a possible revolt against the Egyptian government. Griffis says Egyptian hotheads are gathering big quantities of arms and ammunition. The revolutionists are part of an army clique that wants to resume the war against the Jews. . . . Persecution of Jews behind the Iron Curtain continues. Hungarian Jews are now taxed $500 for "the privilege of migrating out of Hungary to Palestine."