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TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1949

GOVERNOR OF ALL THE PEOPLE

WERE it not for the fact that North Carolinians have traditionally held their Governors in high respect, even when they disagreed with them politically, W. Kerr Scott would probably be on the receiving end of some of the scurrilous criticism he is dispensing so liberally. The man is a paradox. He appears to be inspired by the loftiest of objectives and motivated by a sincere and genuine concern for his fellowman, and he has an unmeasured amount of political courage and determination. All of this is further enhanced by a refreshing informality of person and originality of vocabulary. Yet some strange and incomprehensible streak makes him utterly intolerant of anyone who disagrees with him, leads him to more effective, better him would be to petulance when humor is dignified, and evokes boresomeness when called for in order.

pendence of mind should recognize the right of other persons to have their own opinions. He has laid about him ever since he became Governor—accusing, chiding, deriding and render homage. It was this impatience with another's views which led him, twice in one week, to attack publicly a speaker in the 1949 House of Representatives, chosen to represent his county by his own people, and supported for his high office by a majority of House members before Mr. Scott was even nominated for Governor. He was answered, of course—promptly, convincingly and, in contrast to the Scott technique, respectfully. If there have been changes in the stature of the two men as a result of this controversy, Kerr Craig Ramsey has grown and W. Kerr Scott has shrunk. The Governor was elected by a majority of the people, but is now the Governor of all the people. He will get better co-operation, and will be held in greater esteem, if he recognizes that fact and stops belaboring everyone who does not agree with him.

ON BUREAUCRACY AND MORALITY

ELSEWHERE on this page is an article from The New York Times which defines in a manner anybody can understand the issues involved in the recent FCC vs. Commission ban against radio "give-away" shows.

But when the FCC leaves this field and ventures into the censorship of program content, it is treading on ground which it pleases, within the bounds of good taste set by public acceptance, and the individual has the right to listen or not to listen to the radio which he chooses or condemn what his radio biases forth.

What is a lottery on the radio? Does the FCC have the authority to interpret what is a lottery and, in the case of a violation of the statute, shut the station out of business by revoking its license? Both of these questions will doubtless be answered by time spent listening. While we admit that one-time spot listening is not a "buying" of audiences by fakery prizes. Then, after paying lip service to the resolution, the broadcasters promptly returned home and began dreaming up new ways to be creative and legalistic one.

But if the FCC is not to have any concern with program content, who, then, does obviously the radio broadcasting industry—and the listeners. At a recent meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters, a resolution was adopted, which sharply condemned the "buying" of audiences by fakery prizes. Then, after paying lip service to the resolution, the broadcasters promptly returned home and began dreaming up new ways to be creative and legalistic one.

EDUCATIONAL CRUSADE

The major problem... faced by the State today is to plan its educational program so that every educational institution will make a direct and continuing contribution to the development of the economy. This is a problem which should challenge the best thinking of all the citizens during the coming years. It can be done in North Carolina... if the people are willing to make the sacrifice and invest in a promising future.

can any community attain this higher level of human welfare. The educators have attacked the problem with this year their Resource-Use conferences. This year they heard these suggestions on the State. This is a problem which should challenge the best thinking of all the citizens during the coming years. It can be done in North Carolina... if the people are willing to make the sacrifice and invest in a promising future.

Attending the second annual Resource-Use Conference in Chapel Hill were such educators as State Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin and University of North Carolina sociologist Dr. Howard R. Odom. Educator Erwin: Textbooks alone cannot provide this information (for resource use) but teachers will have to look to communities and resource agencies to help discuss which are the important things in their text books and in the way.

These men and others like them are directing the eyes of the citizens of the state to the great latent wealth stored within its borders. Some of these citizens will recognize the large increase in our standard of living which this wealth will make possible. Others will ignore the thinkers at the State Education Conference and continue to (be it oil or business) as they always have and forget that anything better exists.

Why is it then, the thinkers at Chapel Hill say, that North Carolina is approximately 40th in economic rank in the nation? The answer was ready in the Education Conference reports. The gap between present achievement and a much greater achievement is due largely to the imperfections and inadequacies in North Carolina's educational system. Every community in the State has the potential for providing goods and services which will provide a much higher standard of living. Only through an adequate educational program

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Stewart Alsop

Asia—Summing Up: V

ONE conclusion appears reasonable from the travels of Alsop, as reported from a journal of political observation around the world. The British Empire, which has been the parent here, because Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder and other administration officials are in business as usual are sitting on the cracks, like so many other nations, to try to understand what is going on in the world. The first danger is in Europe. Unless bold counter-measures are taken, the British are now expected to go bankrupt within the next six to eight months. This is the end of Britain as a great power. And this means in turn the destruction of the whole British-built Western front of resistance to Soviet aggression. The British attitude to the threat of bankruptcy is already apparent. It is an attempt to force a radical economic system within the sterling bloc, insulated against the United States and the rest of the world. It is, second, to cut British currency in half, and to force the pound to the dollar. It is, third, to make Britain deal with the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc as a single entity. As final bankruptcy approaches, these reactions will intensify. Britain from the United States will in itself a major European power. The ship which is the strategic base of American policy. With British growth and strategic interests cut much further, the long American goal of a world order from Hong Kong through Asia and the heart of Europe to the British Empire will be abandoned. Finally, the cry for political as well as economic deals with the Soviet Union will become louder. One can see the editorials in the press, and the "choice—Yank bombers on British soil or Russian wealth in British hands" headline. It is British policy, married to American policy, that will bring all the plans for the defense of Western Europe. From the Truism for the program, the basic purpose of American policy has been to give Europe and the world the best.

New Legal Principle Issues In 'Give Away' Ruling

By JACK GOULD In The New York Times THE give-away show cannot be counted out yet; in fact, it probably will continue to bring the kilobytelers for some time to come. Par from securing an early exit on radio's bandwagon of cash and merchandise at a rate of \$400,000 a year, the Federal Communications Commission took perhaps the mildest step it could to initiate a court test of the legality of the give-aways under the Federal history statute. Although it fixed Oct. 1 as the effective date of its new rules banning the give-aways and spoke three warnings of revoking station licenses unless they complied with the new rules, the FCC did not intend to sue any station. The FCC's action is a landmark, in that it is the first time that the FCC has used its power to bring a station before a final decision is reached, since the broadcasters have no intention of stopping short of bringing the matter to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

DECISION BY MINORITY EVEN to those who for many years have regarded the give-away as an innocent pastime eating away at both the vitality and dignity of the broadcasting industry, the procedure followed by the FCC cannot be regarded as very attractive. Actually, the give-away rules represent the known procedure of the FCC. The FCC has carried by a vote of 3 to 1. They were approved by the FCC on the day that the rules were announced. The full commission is seven.

TWO ISSUES RAISED THE rules themselves actually raise two main issues: (1) the right of the FCC to regulate the content of what is broadcast, and (2) the right of the FCC to regulate the manner of broadcast. The legal determination of what is a radio lottery is virtually unclouded ground. The original proposal was to ban all lotteries. This provision was deleted from the final rules. The provision is dependent in any manner "on lot or prize" and if the participants in the contest are eligible to give any "consideration" in order to be eligible.

Washington Merry-Go-Round (ED. NOTE—While Drew Pearson is on vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by his old partner, ROBERT A. RUSSELL.) NOW the Marines seem to have caught the public-furor. The famed fighting corps has been seriously out of the limelight lately. Erskine is nicking the public furor. He is basically in-American. The general opportunity carries too much brass to waste his time on mere civilians. The public furor is not the fit time Erskine has roved with local authorities. They crossed swords last year over a bus franchise. Occasional, which adds Camp Pendleton, establish a bus line to serve families of the post living in the town. Under arrangements imposed by Erskine, the bus line oper-

James Marlow

Today's Climax

THIS is a brief explanation of what has happened and why in the Senate today. That reaches a peak today when Maj. Gen. H. H. "Hoot" Vaughn testifies at a public Senate hearing on the charges against him. The committee has been investigating five-pennies for two months. His abrupt resignation from his post as commander of the White House Guard. Vaughn said he signed a contract with the Government for a fee of \$100,000 for the publication of that story. The investigation began. Vaughn said he didn't testify at any public hearing. He said he had a too ill to do that. But there is a stream of other witnesses: businessmen, Government officials and military officers. What they had to say revolved around Hunt or Vaughn. Here are just three items from testimony of witnesses about Vaughn: 1. That Vaughn asked Hoot Vaughn to hurry up a permit for building materials for the White House. Vaughn said he had to hurry up because of the great complexity of Government they had difficulty in knowing what to do when they want contracts. So many of them have to depend on men who know their way around Washington, and for a fee, such as Vaughn, to get the job done. But that's a difference between five-pennies, who act as guides and clearers-of-traffic and who can help a businessman get a contract through a maze of Government red tape. This pertains company was a client of Vaughn's. Vaughn's name is John Marston, a native of Greece and a former Kansas State Senator. Vaughn had a White House pass. One document in the case was a letter from Vaughn to the Dept. of Interior, asking the Dept. to get clearance for Marston for a trip to India. Called to testify, Marston said he knew Vaughn but refused to answer almost every other question on the grounds that it answer might incriminate him.

Renovated Capitol DESPITE a projected local building workers' strike, renovation of the Senate and House chambers will be completed by Dec. 15, the deadline date. Under spinning work Capitol architects had under a change of New York City. Also, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, R. Mass., who was criticized for his handling of the Senate's handling of everything will be all right. Capitol architects explained the chamber has been remodelled four times since it was completed in 1850, and each time a change of far-reaching change. Lodge visits the chamber frequently to check on the progress of the work.

Railroad Peace ROBERT R. YOUNG, perennial gadfly of his fellow railroad men, has announced that he is not in a friendly terms again with his longtime rival, the Association of American Railroads. He controls Chesapeake & Ohio and the Federation for Railway Progress, has had a number of cordial talks with heads of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. Peacemaking bond between them is their common opposition to the increasingly competing trucking industry.

Power Fight THERE was some dizzy voting when the Senate restored the President's public power program that the Appropriations Committee ripped out of the Interior Dept. budget bill. One instance was Sen. Henry Clay, R. Wash., who was the first Senator to vote in 21 years to oppose public power development. The last was Sen. Miles Pollock, D. Tex., who led the floor battle.

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