

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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LIGHTHORSE HARRY RIDES AGAIN

MR. JAMES F. BYRNES of South Carolina, a former Senator, Supreme Court Justice, assistant President, and Secretary of State, has now received his come-again from no lesser a person than the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman. Asked at his press conference this week what he thought about Byrnes' running for Governor of South Carolina, the President replied that Mr. Byrnes was a free agent to do as he damn pleased about running for office.

Though a President's remarks may not be put in quotation marks without express authorization, the unvarying report of his words by all the news service establishes precisely what the President said. The language was unambiguous in him, not so unbecoming, to be sure, as the S. O. B. he hung on Drew Pearson, but no proper way to speak of a patriot and former associate like Byrnes.

The unnecessary concern or misinterpretation of the President's language probably won't make a hill of a lot of difference to Jimmy Byrnes, long ago that one took the news of his article series on Francis Pickens had him down in his book ever since as a whittling lightweight.

It came to a head at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris in 1946. Truman had called on Byrnes to see him through the critical post-war settlements. Byrnes, with Devin, Molloy and Blaisdell, was in Paris taking a more active part than he had done and doing his best to make them understand

that what he meant business. At home, Henry Wallace was still Secretary of Commerce, and beginning to show the traitorous qualities that later disgraced him.

Wallace was scheduled to make a speech to an assortment of Reds and blacks in Madison Square Garden. The White House went over the speech and approved it. Wallace delivered his address—and the fulsome pro-Soviet line of it cut the ground from under Byrnes' position in Paris as though Wallace, the Cabinet member, had used spades and a fire hose.

Byrnes was on the transatlantic telephone immediately, and he put it up to Truman. He stated that the Vice-President had said, or he, Byrnes, would catch the next ship home. Truman responded.

It was first explained that the White House had a cleared Wallace's speech before he delivered it, but Wallace cried out like a stuck pig, and everybody suspected that for a time he was working to get well. The White House didn't approve of what he said, anyway. The speech which he delivered at Madison Square Garden in Paris was a dud as it probably would have been if not impeded by official counter-purposes. Byrnes came to Paris in 1946, and he got out of that official counter-purposes.

And now Truman holds that Byrnes is a free agent and may do as he damn pleases about running for office. Right or wrong is this Truman that he has grown so great?

WINSTON NEWSMEN RING THE BELL

There was joy and singing, jubilation, in the newsrooms of the Twin City this morning—and in other newspaper circles of the State an agreeable nodding of heads in recognition that things were as they should be.

The Winston-Salem Journal's R. Thompson had copied both the North Carolina Press Association's spot reporting and feature honors (and a warm \$100 to boot) for his six-article series on Francis Pickens and the other three prizes on tuition increases.

Thompson, by the way, had captured the laurels that last year gave the brows of our Tom Peeperman who, in the 1949 award for the best news story of the year, Mr. Peeperman's top entry this year, which did not win, was his excellent study of the peculiar mailing habits of a swan named Elmer, a study that captured front page space on metropolitan newspapers throughout the country last Summer.

Readers of The News will also remember the widespread approval of the award projects from our crusade of some years back, a crusade which not only won journalistic acclaim, but, happily, had a hand in the clearance of slums.

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SAFETY FOR MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS

THE prompt action of the State Hospitals Board of Control in asking a fire hazard survey of all buildings at State mental hospitals is being commended.

While the Raleigh Fire Chief has made a thorough investigation of conditions at the State Hospital at Raleigh (and found, by the way, many fire hazards), it has been no indication that other State hospitals have been given the same, much-needed scrutiny.

The investigation has been called off, of course, as a result of the disaster at Deepwater, Iowa, mental hospital fire in which more than 40 haplessly stuck inmates were burned to death.

Though a patient has admitted that she stole the Davernon fire, it does not exonerate the hospital officials, of the institution allowed a mental patient to

From The Asheville Citizen

THROUGH LAW TO PEACE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (The Senate concurs): That it is the sense of the Congress that it should be a fundamental objective of the foreign policy of the United States to support and encourage the United Nations and to seek its development into a world federation open to all nations with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent aggression through the equitable, interpretation, and enforcement of world law.

THESE are the words of House Concurrent Resolution 64 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 64. In Washington, 105 Representatives and 21 Senators endorse them. In North Carolina, 150 business, political and educational figures yesterday petitioned the State's Congressional delegation to send the resolution and influence its passage in the Congress to point a way which events and logic have cleaved on the path of peace through law.

have a cigarette lighter in her possession and provided ready tinder for fire by hanging curtains in her room.

They may have allowed this on the grounds that the "disturbance" was not as they were near. But, on the case given to prove that there is no certainty in mental cases, that the utmost precautions must be taken with all patients.

Board of Controls Business Manager Roy Purser has called for the North Carolina survey and it is expected that the State Insurance Department will make a thorough investigation.

It is to be hoped that the Department's recommendations will be given top priority. There must be no delay in the assurance of the thousands of mentally ill persons in our State hospitals.



Hoy Offers World Government Plan

Hydrogen Bomb Big Issue in Capital

By TOM SCHLESINGER
Charlotte News Special Writer

WASHINGTON (Special)—The biggest noise about Washington this week was the rumbling made by those who knew the inside story on the hydrogen bomb. This was the background for Senator Hoy's introduction of the bill endorsing the case of limited world federal government which was introduced concurrently in the House.

Already 21 Senators and 105 Representatives have indicated support for the World Federation resolution. Some experts believe that it is powerful enough to force some sort of understanding with Russia without having to build it. And some say that Senator Hoy's World Federation bill might be the solution needed.

Rep. Scripps-Howard press, always on the alert as far as Government economy is concerned, accused Representative Francis Pickens of leading the first big treasury raid of the new session "even as the verbal clamor for Government economy is still rife."

Being considered in near-closed session behind closed doors of the House Agriculture Committee is a resolution which would authorize the purchase of 1,000,000 acres to cotton this year at a cost of \$150 a bale, or \$200,000,000. The House Agriculture Committee is still rife.

With a few acrimonious words about certain elements of the press, Rep. Coker set off an upsurge of revision in cotton acreage quotas to a point where we are limiting cotton acreage to 10 per cent, or 4,000,000 acres less than was planted last year.

The report of Senator Hoy's subcommittee which I conducted the inquiry into the activities of the "China Lobby" in the Senate, which I had originally been promised the final day of the last session.

Delay was caused by revisions sought by various Republican members of the committee. Senators Joseph P. Kamp and Charles McNair, of South Dakota, confirmed that they had the original draft treated Major General Henry H. Vaughan, the author of the bill, to be reported that only a few paragraphs of the lengthy report were devoted to General Vaughan's testimony regarding the "China Lobby."

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HISTORY sometimes repeats, though with a difference. It was just a little over 100 years ago that the United States was still having trouble with China—not the Communist China of today, but the old China. The trouble then, somewhat as today, was over the exclusion of American business from Chinese trade, and because of this the United States was in a position to be a President. President John Tyler sent what many call the "Opium" to the Emperor of China urging him to open his ports to the United States.

China's attitude to the Emperor was Special Ambassador Oshay Cushing, with explicit instructions from Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, to demand that the American ships and cargoes into these ports on terms as favorable as those enjoyed by British merchants.

Not forewarned that China someday would undergo vast political changes, Daniel Webster made this observation in his letter to the Emperor:

"I cannot be forewarned how rapidly or how slowly a people of such peculiar habits as the Chinese, and apparently of such a nature, may accept the suggestions, ideas and customs of other nations."

What Emergency?



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Individual Right Vs. Power Organization Crux Of FEPC

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (Special)—The most controversial of President Truman's executive orders is the one forbidding by law the right to discriminate in hiring and firing on the basis of race or another race or one creed or another or none at all. Opponents of any society there must be limits on the right of the individual to be let alone. The individual has the right to be let alone to rob and murder. Now can he play the same game with the innocent and unsuspecting?

What it comes down to is the balance between the right of the individual and the right of society as organized for all the purposes of modern life. When a compromise is reached, then we get a stable and well-adjusted society.

It is here that one comes up against the problem of long-standing injustice and rank inequality and the seeming absence of fair play. The early thirties millions of Americans were in the depression and they were let alone to go hungry and jobless.

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Minus Far Outweighs Plus In Acheson's First Year

By JOSEPH S. STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON (Special)—It is just a year since Dean Acheson was sworn in as Secretary of State of the United States. He has already celebrated the anniversary, a little early, by reading the address on the Formosa issue. It is still in the mind of the average citizen that Acheson's performance in what is perhaps the most important position in the Government was more than adequate.

The most obvious thing about Acheson's performance is that he was an outstanding public figure in other times, when the commission was more severe than it is today. On the current Washington scene, the status of the government's rounding corner progressively diminished, Acheson loomed larger and ever larger.

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History Sometimes Repeats, in Reverse

By DANIEL WEBSTER

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