

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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HOW MANY ZEROS ADD UP TO ONE?

THE case against Philip Jessup, whose fitness for a position with U. N. designation is being studied by a Senate subcommittee, started with the charges of Senator McCarthy that Jessup's association with six organizations added up to an "affinity" for Communism.

The facts revealed that if membership in these organizations indicated affinity for Communism, then the YMCA, Young Democrats, Publisher Henry Luce, Airline Magazine, James Tripp, GOP Senator Ferguson, Richmond editor Virginia Dabney and a host of other organizations and individuals were equally suspect. Some of them had been active in these organizations than Jessup had been.

Then Harold Stassen entered the picture. He told the Senators of a meeting which he attended in 1949, at which Owen Lattimore suggested a "top-down" program for U. S. action in the Far East. One of the points was eventual U. S. recognition of Red China.

Stassen says and Jessup denies that Jessup said at the meeting that he saw "greater logic" in the Lattimore proposal.

The next development was Stassen's testimony that the late Senator Vandenberg told him in 1949 of a meeting with Secretary Acheson and Mr. Jessup at which the latter advocated cutting off aid to Nationalist China.

According to the State Department, Jessup was not at the meeting. Senator Vandenberg's diary does not mention Jessup as being present. The diary revealed that the National Security Council recommended cutting off aid to the Nationalists, but was overruled by the President, whom Vice President Barkley and Senator Vandenberg agreed.

Now the apparent goal of Jessup's detractors is to establish that Jessup followed the Communist line by supporting the Lattimore line—the recognition of Red China and cutting off aid to the Nationalists, and as sort of a backdrop, in case that line doesn't develop, that Jessup's actions were "stupid" as McCarthy puts it.

BEARING in mind all the facts that Jessup denies—and no proof to the contrary has been provided—that he urged recognition of Red China and cutting off aid to the Nationalists in 1949, we should remember that a good case for the recognition of China could be built two years ago. Recognition does not imply endorsement of a regime, but it does imply endorsement of Russia, Spain and Argentina. The establishment of diplomatic offices in China could have provided listening posts whose gathered information would be helpful in the formulation of practical policy.

LET'S 'INVESTIGATE' THE PRESENT

WHATEVER the eventual outcome of the flare-up between Egypt and Great Britain over control of the Suez Canal and the Sudan, it is clear that Egypt was emboldened to act by Allied fumbling of the Iranian issue.

It is also clear that the United States could disaster if it sits by idly in this new Middle East dispute until it is too late. The Suez Canal is a vital link in the free world's lifeline for the defense of the Mediterranean and the Near East. Nothing must be permitted to impair its utility.

In view of the sad results of our "flick-flop" in Iran, it would seem that the time has come for the formation of inquiry to be played on present U. S. diplomatic policy.

A DISGUSTING EXHIBITION

WHEN they took the flasky little punk, Willie Moretti, for his last ride the other day, he turned out to be a real holiday for the citizens of Lodi, N. J.

From every corner of town they gathered to line the parade route, crushing against each other for a glimpse of Willie's \$2,500 casket, which was carried in a parade float. Mothers carried babies under one arm and lunch baskets under the other. The throng mobbed the funeral parlor, jammed the church, trampled graves and knocked over tombstones in the cemetery where Willie was buried. They even flicked the flowers to carry away as souvenirs.

There was no particular significance to the occurrence. The American people are not unique in being possessed of a strange streak of morbid curiosity that shows itself in such odd fashions. Even so, in view of the crime revelations of the Kefauver committee, it would have been a refreshing change if the people of Lodi turned their backs and spat upon the ground as Willie Moretti rode by.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

SHOT FULL OF HOLES

THE report of the Hoey subcommittee that William M. Boyle Jr. received more than \$100,000 from the Senate and House after becoming Democratic chairman shoots new holes into a defense already well riddled.

When the Post-Dispatch first disclosed Mr. Boyle's connection with American Lithofold Corp., the Democratic Party chief declared that he had been paid by Lithofold for matters not connected with the RFC loan.

Testimony before the Hoey subcommittee shows that he did no legal work and that the company listed payments to him not as legal fees but as "commissions."

Mr. Boyle said that in any case he terminated his connection with Lithofold when he became full-time national chairman.

The testimony shows that when Max Siskind, the former law firm partner, was on the payroll in place of Mr. Boyle, Lithofold

tical policy. And they might have been the means by which we could have driven a slight wedge into the Sino-Russian alliance. Also, two years ago, there was considerable logic in the idea that we halt arms shipments to Chiang. We had just seen the Chinese Communists defeat the Nationalists while using U. S. equipment which Nationalists had hurriedly left—and in some cases sold—the Reds, and the odds of maladministration in Chiang's government which are still emanating from Formosa were rising high in 1949.

Thus even if Mr. Jessup held such opinions at that time, he would not necessarily have been disloyal, or stupid.

While McCarthy's criticism of General Marshall and much of the Administration's foreign policy parallels Communist criticism (thus, making McCarthy a pro-Communist by the Senator's fallacious logic) Mr. Jessup established a solid record of opposition to Communism while at the U. N. and at the various Paris meetings last Spring. General Eisenhower, who was president of Columbia while Jessup taught there, said, "No one who has known you can for a moment question the depth or sincerity of your devotion to the principles of Americanism. Our Ambassador to the U. N., Archbishop Warren Austin, last week called Jessup 'a powerful protagonist for our institutions, our liberty, our United States, entirely worthy of carrying that torch.'"

NO ONE can say what the outcome of this "trial" may be. Mr. Jessup may be confirmed. Certainly, up to this time, no one has proved anything that impeaches his integrity or challenges his loyalty.

But even though McCarthyism fails in this attack on Mr. Jessup, it is having its intended long-range result. In its anxiety to prove anti-Communism at home, the State Department has been led to the fence into a hard, fast mold of conformity. To pass the test, like Mr. Jessup must cower to conformity, denounce Communism, or, in the case of Secretary Acheson, pour a gavel more loudly than a gavel can shout. No longer is there room for independent ideas. Original thought stirs suspicion; bold imagination brings denunciation; errors of judgment in the past are twisted into disloyalty in the present.

In brief, the slow and insidious process is that McCarthyism has robbed us of a major asset—freedom and flexibility of diplomatic action in a fast-changing world. Without freedom and flexibility of action, we are bound to be clumsy and inflexible in dealing with the cunning enemy in the Kremlin, who is able to adapt his foreign policy to the needs of the moment.

For more than a year now, the Congress has been sniffing out alleged errors in the past. With the single exception of the MacArthur hearing, much of which involved current decisions, the various other investigations have skirted the enormous problems of today. One of them went so far back as the famous moon march of 1951.

We have heard a great deal about the "mole" in the diplomatic corps in the past actions, and not enough about their judgment in the present. If the U. S. has a bold plan to keep the Middle East out of Communist hands, it is time to bring it out for the world to see. If it is not, let it be dropped. Let the world see the way of China.

Both are elderly—George 73 and Doughton 86. Both have served in Congress for a large part of the 20th century—George for 29 years; Doughton 40 years. Both come from rural backgrounds, though much of it has numbered some of the nation's captains of high finance among his friends.

Doughton, despite his age, has long been the first Congressman to get to work in the morning. He used to open his office at 5:30 A. M. but after passing his 80th birthday, he compromised by getting to work at 6 A. M. Dew in North Carolina. Doughton used to ride a big white bull through the mountains visiting constituents, which gave him the nickname "Muley Bob."

In the recent closed-door tax debates, Senator George probably has thought that Doughton was mullah in more ways than one, for Muley Bob has been his most stubborn opponent in trying to plug the loopholes in the Senate's so-called "millionaires" tax bill.

'Cuts! Cuts! Cuts!'

"ALL of the Senate amendments are for tax relief in one form or another," grumbled the big North Carolinian at one stormy committee session, "cuts—cuts—cuts!"

Good Grief, Now What?



People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Hoey For President

CAMPOBELLO, S. C.

A GREAT deal is being said and written now about whom we should select and nominate for the Presidency. Now I am quite certain that what I may write will have nothing to do with the final selection, but here goes:

First, most of the Democrats want Mr. Truman, as 1948 he has done. He is an expert at making promises, whether he makes them good or not. Most of our people like to be fooled.

The Southern Congressmen and United States Senators are now in the saddle in Washington. The white House, the South is due the next man in the White House. I know that it is said that a Southerner can't carry the big states in the North. But why not?

Some say we should center on Byrd from Virginia. Others say Russell from Georgia. Others say McNamara from South Carolina. I say none of these. Senator George is the ablest man, but he is for the rich too much. The same is true of Mr. Byrd. And I am against Byrd because he is for General Eisenhower.

As I see it, Sen. Clyde R. Hoey from North Carolina is the man who for the masses and not the classes. He is the ideal and logical man for the honorable position of President.

KIMSEY O. HUSKEY.

This Smoking At School

CHARLOTTE

THANKS for a revealing article—Tom Fesperman's "Don't Be Shocked: Cigarette Puffing Okay At School Grounds."

I believe a great many persons, old-fashioned or not, would be shocked if they toured, say, the Myers Park High School and saw it populated by what look like dead-end kids, cigarettes drooping casually from their lips, and cigarette smoke drifting from the much-publicized "beautiful campus."

The facts in Mr. Fesperman's story raise the following questions in the minds of many parents:

1) The reason smoking is permitted on the grounds of all city high schools, including those where seventy and eighty graders are enrolled, is, according to The News, that the school board back in 1948 "couldn't figure out a way to stop it." Are our schools being run by the board of education and the superintendent of schools—or by a renegade group of teen-agers? Who's in charge?

2) Granting the depressing fact that some seventh and twelfth graders "have the cigarette habit" to such an extent that they can't get through the school day without a drag, must we cater to them and thus expose all younger students, some only eleven, to constant social pressure and opportunity to smoke?

3) Does the school board not consider that, with cigarettes standard equipment of many students, with smoking freely practiced even during

short breaks between classes, the introduction of marijuana cigarettes becomes a simple, if not inevitable, thing? I have no idea that marijuana is now smoked in our schools, but recent events have taught us that if it is not a threat now, it may become one. Why set the stage and smooth the path for youngsters who may one day be tempted to try the next thrill of marijuana at fifteen? Who is to know what sort of cigarettes these kids are smoking?

4) Whether they intend to or not, the schools, by permitting smoking on the grounds, are giving implied approval to the youngsters' smoking—in the youngsters' eyes, at least. Must parents, faced with enough problems as it is, be forced to pit their authority against that of the schools if they disapprove of their children's smoking?

5) What logic still forbids teachers to smoke, while allowing students to do so? Obviously, these unscrupulous teen-agers have more influence on school board policy than do faculty members. 6) If school board policy is to yield to students who defy rules in any numbers, as in the case of smoking, where will the line be drawn? Supposing an unscrupulous student is allowed as an occasional school problem by Dr. Garinger, because the vogue in years to come. Will it be sanctioned, too?

MRS. SAM HAIR.

Baseball Upheld

CHARLOTTE

IT is a well-known fact that the national sport of America is baseball. Those few people that are kicking up such a fuss about the sport should stop and think about a few things.

Russia is always ready to jump at a chance to find discontent in America. At this moment we probably have no dearth of people who are ready to jump at a chance to find discontent in America. At this moment we probably have no dearth of people who are ready to jump at a chance to find discontent in America. At this moment we probably have no dearth of people who are ready to jump at a chance to find discontent in America.

Mr. J. P. Rasmussen had a letter in The News Oct. 6 in which he said, "we may all be killed just because of this crazy baseball." I think that statement was quite uncalled for. Upon what grounds did he have to base his statement? I am sure any level-headed person will agree that if all the Joe Stalins could or even know something about baseball this world would be a much better place in which to live.

Wouldn't it be nice if all our international disputes could be settled up like a baseball diamond? If we the free nations could meet Russia and all her slave nations for a fight to the finish? Nothing less than the free world's best athletes would be needed perhaps be a sprained ankle, a broken leg at worst.

This Mr. Rasmussen and you few others who wonder what the world is coming to is one of the main reasons baseball is so important to the American people.

—SYLVIA J. ROSS.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

SOME of the most vital Congressional debates never get into the headlines. All last week, a debate affecting the pocketbooks of every adult in the nation took place between the Senate and House over taxes. News-men and the public were never aware of it.

The chief debaters were two distinguished and highly respected gentlemen from the South—Walter F. George of Georgia and Roy Doughton of North Carolina. In many respects they are similar, but on taxes they vigorously disagree.

Both are elderly—George 73 and Doughton 86. Both have served in Congress for a large part of the 20th century—George for 29 years; Doughton 40 years. Both come from rural backgrounds, though much of it has numbered some of the nation's captains of high finance among his friends.

Doughton, despite his age, has long been the first Congressman to get to work in the morning. He used to open his office at 5:30 A. M. but after passing his 80th birthday, he compromised by getting to work at 6 A. M. Dew in North Carolina. Doughton used to ride a big white bull through the mountains visiting constituents, which gave him the nickname "Muley Bob."

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Muley Bob Doughton Hits Senate Tax Abolition

The President asked us for \$15 billion in new taxes to balance the budget. Doughton continued, aiming his remarks directly at Senator George, "but the House cut this down to \$10 billion and finally to \$7.2 billion. You can't reduce the tax burden on the people and at the same time in the world the Senate arrived at the conclusion that we can get by with only \$5.4 billion of new taxes is beyond me."

The Senate figure of \$5.4 billion is the maximum our economy can stand," argued Senator George. "If you tax business any more you will curtail production and destroy the incentive of free enterprise!"

"Business—cuts—cuts!" roared Doughton. "That's the only language you fellows know."

"For every dollar the Senate bill saves in new taxes, we will lose ten dollars in the resulting depreciation of our currency," Doughton argued.

"Taxes don't hurt the people when their dollars have a high purchasing power," continued the Detroitier. "It's when their dollars depreciate that they feel the tax pinch worst. Yet this Senate bill would create more inflation by deficit spending and adding to the national debt. For every dollar the House bill saves in new taxes, it would raise it by taxes."

"I hear a lot of these big corporation directors say that they have Communism, but they apparently don't have it enough to cough up some extra taxes to keep our Government solvent."

Taft vs. Eisenhower

TAFT moves—A secret strategy meeting of Taft-Ford

Bitter, High-Stake Struggle For FPC Post Under Way

By JOSEPH ALSP

AN ENVENOMED struggle is now going on in the White House for the chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission. Just vacated by the President's poker-crazy, former Gov. George Wallace, who turned the Power Commission over to the industries it is supposed to regulate, wants to transfer the post to Irving Hoff, a member of his own West Coast crowd now serving in the office of the Washington Senator, Warren Magnuson.

The man who captured the Power Commission for the natural gas producers, Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, and the brains of the Kerr faction on the Commission, Nelson Lee Smith, are backing William Tarver. Tarver is an official of the Phillips Petroleum Administration who is both reliably sympathetic to the oil and natural gas people and major pipeline companies distributing oil and gas and industries all across the nation.

The intensity of the stakes in this contest for a Federal job few Americans have ever heard of, can best be gauged by the stakes that have changed hands already. As soon as Wallace was named chairman of the Federal Power Commission, he enacted a sweeping administrative ruling. Senator Kerr's bill to free natural gas production and distribution from regulation, which the President had just vetoed. This was in the case of the Phillips Petroleum Company, with its total gas reserves of four trillion cubic feet, and its contracts to deliver major pipeline companies distributing oil and gas and industries all across the nation.

The question seems logical. But if it is answered in the affirmative, the chances are that this will be the end of the Phillips Petroleum Company, whatever the logic will bear for say at the wellhead, which can't be.

When this happens, in turn, it will also be the entering wedge for abandonment of the Kerr House D. Brannan's standard of "prudent investment" for electric power rate-making. Thus the process that began with the Phillips Petroleum bill and not with a mere additional annual bill of a couple of hundred millions but a total of \$1 billion or more, or for electricity users. Such are the stakes, which are being ground of the contest in the White House, which makes any RFC influence peddling downright timid by contrast.

NTEA Criticism Of Sen. Taft Goes In Man-Bites-Dog Style.

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WHILE THE Eisenhower administration goes on and on, the President's campaign of Sen. Robert A. Taft moves ahead with ever increasing momentum. Under the drive which, with thoroughness and careful calculation, won re-election for him in Ohio last year by a majority of more than 400,000 votes.

The same men are managing the Taft pre-campaign campaign in Cleveland and Cincinnati. They are confident that the same technique will work at the national level even though they do not discount the fact that in 1950 Taft was defeated at a cipher in Jumping Joe Ferguson, Ohio's speaker.

His recent speaking tour through Minnesota and the Dakota Territory, Taft aimed at the farm vote which more than any other single bloc helped to re-elect him in 1948. In a speech at the dedication of an REA steam generating plant, he said:

Government loan at Grand Forks, North Dakota, Taft praised the co-operative concept of the REA. "It was necessary for farmers to band together so they could make the effective use of their economic power."

CO-OPS JUSTIFIED

"A true co-operative is just as much a business as is a private utility," Taft said. "The REA is only one phase in the whole co-operative movement. It is a movement which has accomplished great things in the best interests of the farmers. Like every other project, it has had some faults and some poor criticism has been directed against it, but its justification is clear."

Earlier, in the Senate Finance Committee, Taft opposed the application of drastic Federal taxation

to the co-ops. As a result, and this is the bitter-dog definition, Taft has come under attack by the National Tax Equality Association. In a letter to Taft, the association's president, reported that businessmen and taxpayers have been told down to "viper by a bare majority of the Senate Finance Committee." Lister added:

Senator Taft, particularly Taft, the fight against tax justice to further their own political ends.

On the other hand, four against his Republican colleague, Senator John J. Williams of Delaware, to defeat an amendment which the farm co-ops regarded as "penalty taxation." It was beaten by a vote of 72 to 7. The farm co-op tax measure, finally adopted, has the acceptance of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, which has been holding down the co-operative movement.

In the wake of Taft's Western tour from Detroit to San Francisco, he visited grumble that he didn't go far enough. They criticized his concept of co-ops, his subsidies and the support program in North Dakota, where he was held down by the farm co-ops. Some of these Congressmen openly by express doubt that Taft could be as good as an inoperative, they talk hopefully of General MacArthur and Sen. Eisenhower.

Evangelicalism, however, according to one of these doubters, will send a favorite son delegate to the convention. They expect Taft to give a personal statement in the first ballot round, but it is on the third ballot, then he will be expected to turn his delegates to Illinois candidates.

Reason for the early appointment of Jim Duff as Eisenhower leader is the current hemming-and-hawing among the Senate's supercommittee members. It is Cyrus Phillips, Harry Duff of Kansas, Gov. Tom Dewey, and Senator Duff, no one has known who was boss.

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