

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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

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OPTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN VOTER

Passing over for a moment the loose use of the word "socialists" (the issue being not so sharp as all that), we quite agree with the committee that such a coalition, cannot be arranged before the 1852 convention and, thus, should be shunted aside for future

this should be shunted aside for tururreference.
From the standpoint of political theory,
it would be most helpful to the voter if a
rearrangement of the two parties could be
worked out. Both parties are propourris of
political ideals. The Democrats range from
Humphrey to Byrd, the Republicans from
Morse to Capehart. With such an amalgamation, and with utterly no party discipline of
the order known in Great Britain. the voter
has no clearcut choice for the simple reason
that there is no party responsibility.
A re-shaping of the two-party system, however, is so complex and it would disturb so
make the proposed of the company of the company of the
every thoughtons that it must await forture
night.

sanwhile, the Southern Democratic voter

Meanwhile, the Southern Democratic voter, who seems to be more concerned over the course of this party than Democrats elsewhere, is in's quandary.
Sensor Byrd offers him one solution. Byrd holds out the promise of a successful third-party revoil, better organized and better led than the 1946 Disincert movement, which would throw the election into the House of Representatives and enable The South to name the next President. The Byrd proposal

TOW that the death knell has been sounded to the like and the least of which is that Southern voters would, in effect, be issued to the like and southern the least of the like and southern the least of the like and southern the like and the like and southern the forthcoming Presidential election year.

For ten week, a special unofficial Committee to Explore Political Realignment has studied the possibility of re-shaping the two party system to clarify what it calls the "sissue between conservatives and socialitist". Passing over for a moment the loose use of the word "socialist" (the issue being not so the organized to block the selection of an ore numerous callition of liberal Democrats and Republicans from other sections might be organized to block the election of an ore numerous callition of liberal Democrats and Republicans from other sections might be organized to block the election of an and Republicans from other sections be organized to block the selection

Another solution, amounting to little more than a fond hope, has been advanced by the two North Carolina Senators. Willis Smith and Clyde R. Hoey Both hope that President Truman will not be nominated, both believe that the Democratic Party can be returned to its traditional course; both believe a new Democratic Party could research. to its traditional course: both believe a new Democratic Administration would sweep out the dust and dirt of Trumanism, leaving the party pure and clean and healthly. If we are not convinced by Smith and Hoey, it is because the signs are increasingly apparent that the Democratic Party has been in power too long, and that it is so encumbered with weakings that it is not strong enough to cleame itself.

cleanse itself.

There is a third course of action that the Southern voter may choose. It is the more direct approach. It is the solution that appears to hold out the best promise of a vigorous two-party system in The South. It is, we believe, the best way, for Southerners to jockey themselves into a position where their wishes will be considered by both major parties now and in the future. If Southern Democratic voters are as dissattified with the Democratic Party of Harry Truman as their leaders profess them to be, is there any reason why they shouldn't vote Republican in 1982?

ANOTHER BIG FISH GETS AWAY

SUPREME Court Justice Tom C. Clark is not the only high government official who has been treated too deferentially by the Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Cecil King. Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder has gotten off light also.

Snyder was named to his high post in June 1946. As Secretary of the Treasury, he is re-Sponsible for the Bureau of Internal Revenue Yet, so far in the income tax scandal inquiry, he has not been asked to explain why the bureau became so corrupt under his steward-

ure of responsibility for the rottenness at the top of the structure.

As the current investigation moves along, two things become increasingly clear; your 1. The free-and easy, "take care to prestinent and the Bursau of Internal Revenue has come into vague since President Truman advanced to the Presidency. The two agencies were administered on a higher ethical basis under President Roosevelt.

2. The King subcommittee has studiously avoided turning the searchlight on the high government officials and Democratic Party big-wigs who manipulated the key agencies to suit their own purposes.

If the investigation does not go beyond the Caudies and Oliphants, it will fail of its main objective.

EUROPE MOVES WHILE U.S. TALKS

HISTORY was made this week in France 1. By voting overwhelmingly to adhere to the Schuman Plan, the French National As-sembly became the first legislative body of a major power to vote to relinquish national

Under the Schuman Plan a supranational Under the Schuman Plan a supranational suthority will run the \$4 billion a year coal and steel business of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany and Lux-embourg. Unlike the U. N. NATO, and all other international agencies with their power-less advisory-committees, this new body will have the power of forceful action. The nine-man executive will be controlled by an international parliament, with legal questions to be decided by a special court.

The Dutch have already exified the Schu.

tions to be decided by a special court.

The Dutch have already ratified the Schuman Plan. West Germany is due to act on
it early in January, with the other three
countries expected to follow soon. But the
Fright vote put the jdea over the hump. The
other countries have been taking their cues
from the far-sighted French leaders on this
machinism. position, and ratification by the other ntries is now virtually assured.

cognities is now virtually assured.

News of the National Assembly's vote dramatically reached Strasbourg just as French Foreign Minister Schuman was announcing to the press major agreement by the same six countries on another unique post-war development, the European Army will also have a parliamentary control body. First there will be a special assembly chosen by the national parliaments, with the ministers also responsible to their own national parliaments. Later, a faderal minister will be chosen and, as in the case of the coal and steel pool, the Army will be operated as a specialized authority within the Council of Europe.

Agricultural, transport and other pools will

wai oo operated as a specialized authority within the Council of Europe. Agricultural, transport and other pools will these be brought in, under a common partisiment, the Council of Europe Assembly, which will have full parliamentary powers within the specified categories, as our Federal Government has. As Mr. Schuman puts it, all Europe will come 'under one hat'. Thue Europe this week made another major step in its overthrow of centuries-old traditions and economic barriers. Measwhile, what effect did this action have in the U. S.? Regretfully, there was little public notice here of these events across the Atlantic. A few Congressmen took time of from their vacations and periodic statements on six and curruption to growt at Great Firtiain becames the less' going along toward union with her entitiential neighbors. (Britain, like, Sandi-

navia, prefers transatlantic union). Other Congressmen darkly warned Europe that she had better hurry up and federate (which is exactly what she is doing) or there would be no more sugar from Uncle Sam. The Administration attitude toward Europe continued the same. Transited from goobbledygook it is this: "That's nice, boys. Now you get together and set up your rules and play games by yourselves, then don't bother Daddy any more".

selves, then don't bother Daddy any more.

It would be so nice if we could follow out this policy. But Daddy lives in a bad old world, and European Union, meritorious as it is, does not solve our problem.

The crux of the problem is this. Not just Western Europe, nor Britain, nor Scandinavia, nor the U. S. and Canada, are in this big effort to defend themselves. All of them are, and to that end they are allied together in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The main defect of NATO is that, like the U. N., it is a loose association of governments, any one of which can veto or disobey any decisions of the NATO Council, although they all recognite that concerted action is necessary. General Eisenhower, trying to weld an army from the soldiers of the twelve Pact countries, has twelve bosses. When Western Europe unification is completed the six will Europe unification is completed the six will be merged into one, leaving only seven, which is exactly six too many.

which is exactly six too many.

Our President, Secretary of State and Congressmen, Republican and Democrat, liberal and conservative, cry that we need Atlantic unity. But when it comes down to case, our case that is, many of them become vague, counsel caution, or suggested another committee be formed.

minute or formed.

Senator Taff: reasoning in this matter is typical of many of his cohorts. "If all the Atlantic Pact nations agreed to a new form of international organization based on law and justice without veto", he says "it could operate between themselves and settle all disputes among them."

operate netwess summanded disputes among them."

An international organization based on law and justice, without veto, is of course one which has certain powers formerly held by the member states. When the veto goes, a portion of national sovereignty goes to the international body. But when it comes to pooling that national sovereignty of the Atlantic powers in only the fields of foreign policy and defense, then Sensor Taft, like so many others, balks. Thus they evade the central issue, and NATO, continues to flop around with its multitude of committees and affections bands.

'Nothing's Out Of Control. We Designed It That Way'



HERBLOCK

Democratic Party Strengthened

Negro Voters Look To '52

By TARLETON COLLIER In The New Leader

In The New Leader

A SWIFTER rate of change in the political patterns of most Southern states is inevitable
with the 1932 election. One sees, for example, a
Negro, Kermit Parker, as a candidate for nomination as Governor of Louisiana and five Negroes
in New Orleans seeking nomination to the Legislature.

sture. What is phenomenal about this is that these Ne-roes are not out to break the Solid South, but to join it. They are avowed Democrats, seeking votes in next Winter's Democratic primary. Until quite ecently, the Democrats in most of the South had "white primary," by Party rule or by law.

a "white primary," by Party rule or by law.

Negico candidates can be expected to appear, as Democrats, in practically every rate of the South. The aim is not to win public office, at least not yet. Rather the plan is to induce Negrose register and to take part in the register and to take part in the register and to take part in the register and the part of the properties of the part of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties are more than five million Negroes of voting age in the 11 states of the old Confederacy. In South Carolina they comprise almost 40 per cent of the total population of voting age; in Mississippi, nearly 50 per cent.

Once the awareness of their potential strength is

nearly 50 per cent.
Once the awareness of their potential strength is fixed, it will be put to use, first of all, to oppose tradition and reaction in pollitics.
One of the convulsions which made this course possible—to the conventional Southern pollitical the most cataclysmic—was the Supreme Court's decision in 1244 in the Trans cause of Smith vs. All-

wright.

REACTION OF THE OLD GUARD

The court said that a primary election was an integral part of the total electoral process. There could be, then, no such thing as an exclusive white

could be, then, no such thing as an excusive wine primary.

The first scheme for muffling this statement of natural equality was hatched in South Carolina. Olin Johnston, now Senator and then Governor, called the legislature into special session may ejections. Thus, it was argued, there would be no link between government and the janching could be the statute could be not like between the primary swould be the stature of party nominations. The primary sould be the stature of party nominations. One of course, did vote. The courts would be the stature of the courts with the court of the courts of the courts of the primary such as the court of the courts of the courts

tion. a club.

The Negro of course, did vote. The court's mixed out that "private clubs and business organized out that "private clubs and business organized out that "private clubs and business organized out the state of the clubs of the state of the club clubs of the state of the clubs of

Drew Pearson's

Merry-Go-Round

In Tennessee, two Negroes are in Nashville's city

council.

In sixten Southern cities, there are 417 Negro policemen, and 468 Negroes are in managerial-professional posts (physician, social worker, nurse, municipal judge, etc.) More than 110 job classifications above the unkilled level are held by Negroes.
Negro leaders feel that the time is past (or
passing) when violence preceded election days. They
feel that large registrations and representative voring will put han end to it entirely, for the obvious
remains political strength, and the provided control of the control
with political strength.

with political strength.

The Negroes of the South are not seeking conflict in the sense of active, heated controversy.

Strange to say, the Seathern Negro, who might be thought to be more rebellious and eager for quick results because of long rejection, is more conservative than his brothers elsewhere.

His leaders are more realistic. They want to consolidate their gains for practical pumposes, and this tic party is the only medium for selection of state and local officers; its nominees are almost auturnically elected.

By invoking normal, rather than prevalutions.

cally elected.

By invoking normal, rather than revolutionary,
olitical action, the Southern Negro leader actually
elected to prove that his people are better Demorats than those who have rejected him for so

creats than those who have rejected him for so that the think the second of the second

By STEWAR

THE MIDDLE EAST is likely to

Type the way of China in the fairly
mare future. This is the thought
have five the fairly
have five five five
yans immediately after the var,
yans ensee of uneasiness about
China. China was in crists, to be
sure, but most of the country was
still in non-Communit hands. The
rough five five five five five
crossed the Yangitz, and it was
all over. All resistance crumbled.
China was lost, and the whole of
Asia was in mortal danger.

The processes of history do not
repeat themselves precisely. There
me in the Middle East; the Midcher is much that is the same.

Ther is, both here in London
and in Washington, the same sense
of a vague uneasiness and impotence, the same tendency of offivertice five five five five five five five
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ience, the same tendency of offi-cials to alternate between hand-wringing self-justification and in-ertia, the same half-concealed but growing break between American and British policy. There is in the tochange in an area where change is utterly inevitable; the same cor-ruption, the same irresponsibility and the same curious death-wish afflict the Middle Eastern ruling that the same firere harded the West which was a central Communist asset in China. The same to see how this might happen. Iran is suddenly as China. It is easy to see how this might happen. Iran is assional distinct from the con-sistent control of the con-sistent control of the con-sistent control of the con-sistent control of the con-trol of the con-tr

seems to have done anything right for some time, it is nice to note that Mr. Joseph DiMaggio quit on top of the hill. Quit before he was shoved—quit while he still had the dignity that has always marked him, quit while he still had the bargaining power to stay.

bargaining power to stay. The last hit "But Joe made as a member of the New York Yankees was a stinging double that had all the character of a triple. He didn't have to hit it, with the Series won, and a personal record of timely amakes and vital walks ahead of it. He got thrown out on a semi-sloopy try at third, and when he walked off the field they cheered him.

ann ween ne watten en the field they cheered him.

Very few of us, and especially shifters, get an opportunity to quit with all the flags hung. The politicians run for that one extra office. The board of directors for some company they smiled as when they were working for the wars. The writters write the one extra book, the one they shouldn't have trice with blunted touch. The boxers collect on the extra point cloud on the chin, and the point cloud on the chin, and the the embarrassing picture of a lired old man with his foot tangled in the ropes.

Officials Dally While Mid-East

Speeds Toward Fate Of China

the rot will spread to Sues and, beyond.

Although it is easy to see what may happen, it is even more different than in the late of the seed of the late of la

in output to the control of the cont

DiMaggio, Unlike Most Public Figures, Knew When To Retire

By ROBERT C. RUARK

In the dingy disarray of the public scene, in which nobody seems to have done anything right from Washington, it is possible to

while we smother in the stench from Washington, it is possible to gasp a breath of fresh air by con-sidering Giuseppe Paul DiMaggio, the young man from Martiner, Ca-lif., whose childhood companions are mostly in jail.

are mostly in jail.

Apart from a understandable reaction to early success in the majors, out of which he collected
at least one attern lesson I know
of, the man behaved with none of
the florid foolishness that general
y attends a rapid ascent to adulation. He even managed to steer
himself through an unascessful
marriage with no lood discredit
to the parties concerned. DEVELOPED GRACE

DEVELOPED GRACE
In the thirteen years he spent
in the big time DiMaggio honed
himself into a high state of polish
as a person as well as a player.
He began as one of the most
it, and his personality was little
it, and his personality was little
its, and his personality was little
its, and his personality was little
sawkward than his legs, withich
appeared to have been sewon on
beckwards. He rebuilt his awkwardness into a grace that has
action been matched, and hasdcompany to the same
time.

No more assite exists a series.

HE DID THINGS RIGHT DIMag has done more things right than nearly anyhody? I know, in any racket. What he has done wrong he has kept largely to himself. He has had an amazing amount of good luck, and an amazing amount of had luck that Take him all-for-all. I think he has been the outstranding example of athlete and gentleman the country has produced. Maybe Bob Journe can contest his title, but nobody Truman Meeting With JCS Was Routine

MOST of the world was intrigued over President Truman's much-publicated meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff following his return from the Meet. However, it turned out to be pretty much routine stere all. Highlight of the meeting was an optimisal assurance from Gen. Omar Bradley that a cease-fire could be worked out in Korez.

Korea.

The nation's highest diplomatic and military chiefs were waiting in the Cabinet room when President Truman strode in. He was grinning broadly, Shaking hands with everyone around the conference table, he reported that it was "good to be back," and asked how they liked his sun-

After that, he let the Joint Chiefs of Staff do most of the Islking, and here is a brief, chronological account of what happened at the meeting which caused so much worldwide speculation. The President ast back, listened intently and called for everyone's views. Occasionally, be bounced his fingers together reflectively, in a collect, impulsive gesture, and made such comments as: "That's a tough one."

General Bradley led of with a summary of the Kor-uation. He reported that the Communists seemed to ddy to come to terms, that a cease-fire agreement co worked out if both sides made concessions.

be worked out if both sides made concessions. However, Gen. Hoyf Vandenberg, Air Chief of Staff, opposed making any major concessions. He was particularly adamant against allowing the Communists the right to build sirfleids during the cease-fire.

Gen. J. Lavdon Collins, the Army Chief of Staff, vigorously opposed giving in to the Communists on troop rotation. The Chinese have proposed a freeze on all troops entering Korea, thus blocking replacements for combine veterans who have been promised the chance to go home

on rotation. This would be a "blow to morale," Collins warned.

HOWEVER, General Collins readily agreed that "minor concessions" on other points should be made in order to win concessions from the Communists.

President Truman commented that no concess ould be granted that we "would later regret."

Less talkative of the joint chiefs was Admiral Fechte-ler, who made a short, helf-minute speech in which he assured the President that the Navy is prepared to carry out "any mission any time any place."

For the Army's part, General Collins assured the President that the Army couldn't be blasted out of Kores, but could hold on "until Hell freezes over."

Another concession discussed was that of giving in to Ecomomists on inspection teams behind the lines. We have been holding out for inspection by joint U.N.-Communist teams, but the Reds have been arguing for inspection by "neutral nations."

spectrum by neutral Ballons."

By neutral nations, the Communist negotiators said
they mean! Poland and Cacchoslovakis. Later, however,
they agreed that they would also consider Denmark.
Sweden and Switzerland as "neutral nations." These
three would be acceptable to us, and General Bradley proposed giving ground on this point. This has now been
done.

If I Were President

If I Were President

LARRY TRUMAN constantly complains to friends: "I

Larly get good men to come into the Government."

What he doean't realise is that few men want to risk
scabdal contamination by serving with mediocities:

achdal contamination by serving with mediocities.

There isn't a chance in the world that he'll appoint
them, but here is a rollicall of a clean-up calmet which
some of Truman's friends prepared the other night
while playing the same of "II were President". But
ton K. Wheeler of Montana, once one of the Senate's
greatest procedure.

Adrian DeWind, able chief counsel of the King Committee.

Alien Property Custodian—Gen. Tellord Taylor, the Small-Buniness Administrator; or Joseph Borkin, the examilbraness Administrator; or Joseph Borkin, the examilbraness Administrator of the militar with the giant Narl business are intimately its militar with the giant Narl business are intimately as militar with the giant Narl business are intimately as militar described by the Custodian of the Treasury.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Manry Maverick or Leon Henderson, both two-fitted crussders with years of Washington know-how.

But the Custodian of the Custodian of Washington know-how.

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