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NEEDLESS CONFUSSION IN THE SENATE

If news readers are somewhat confused over the continuing Senate debate on the troops-to-Europe resolution, they should not be overly concerned. For each passing day of the debate has made it increasingly clear that the Senate itself is thoroughly confused.

The trouble all stems from a commendable effort by Sen. Alexander Smith, New Jersey Republican, to word a Foreign Relations Committee resolution so that it would cover all the men, appearing the two extremes represented by Senator Wherry, who doesn't want to send any more men to Europe, and Senator Connally, who doesn't want any restrictions on sending the troops, as well as various opinions in between.

The resolution (actually there are two resolutions, one for the Senate alone, one for both Senate and House) came out of this language in Section 6:

"It is the sense of the Congress that, in the interest of sound constitutional procedure, and of national unity and understanding, Congressional approval should be obtained of any policy requiring the assignment of American troops abroad when such assignment is in implementation of article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty and which hereby approves the present Plans of the President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to send four additional divisions of ground forces to Western Europe."

Now not even Mr. Smith knows quite what the resolution means. He says he doesn't think the President would need approval to send, say two or three divisions more, but what if he wanted to send 50? But Smith admitted he was unable to give the line of demarcation showing just where approval should be obtained.

Senator McClellan of Arkansas observed wryly that there seem to be "96 different interpretations."

What does "should" mean? Does it mean "must"? And what good is a "resolution" since most Senators agree it wouldn't be

binding? What is meant by "approval"? Does that mean approval by the Senate, or by the House, or by both? Or is the approval of the two committees dealing with foreign affairs enough?

Over ground troops when no one has questioned the President's decision to send Air Force and Navy units to Europe?

Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, has pointed out the real reason for confusion. The Joint Chiefs, he notes, is not over whether President Truman has the power to send troops to Europe. It is, rather, over whether the President has the power under the North Atlantic Treaty to put American troops into an international army under an international commander without the consent of Congress.

Article 3 of the Atlantic Treaty pledges that the signatories "separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack." Had the treaty specifically said that American troops would be committed to the collective security force, there would be no debate. But administration spokesmen made it clear, when the Atlantic treaty was being debated, that it was not their intention to send U. S. troops abroad, and it was with that understanding that the Senate approved the treaty and made it the law of the land.

The pending resolution, then, doesn't seem to touch the real issue at all. It should be reworded in such a way as to make it clear to all that it is the intent of the implementation of the Atlantic Treaty article by the welding together under General Eisenhower's command of air, ground and naval forces. Once that approval has been given, all decision as to the number and variety of units should be left up to the Joint Chiefs of Staff who are far more competent in such matters than Senators and Representatives.

RANK POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM

DISPUTE in Wilkes County has brought into the headlines the system of naming county school boards in North Carolina—a system that is a legal farce, and a highly disreputable and undemocratic procedure all around.

Far heels go through the motions of electing their county school boards. Actually, the balloting is just a recommendation to the General Assembly, which appoints the boards. Through this legal device, the Democratic Legislature is able to thwart the will of the people in Republican counties and appoint school boards controlled by Democrats.

Wilkes County has had a three-member board with staggered terms. Paul J. Gaska was unopposed for the single vacancy last

year. But the Wilkes Democratic convention passed a resolution to increase the membership to five, and recommended three other people for the regular vacancy and the two new seats. Now the General Assembly must settle the squabble between the county and the State.

But even the partisan politics has been permitted, the Legislature has no business overriding the expressed will of the voters of any county. To do so is to display a brand of political opportunism just as reprehensible as the increased day of the recent revelations on the national scene.

CONCERNED WITH COWS

IT HAS BEEN customary, until relatively recently, to deplore the deficiencies of North Carolina's dairy industry. When writing of "The Horrible Truth About the Dairy Industry in the State" has grown to such a proportion in recent years that it is gaining national recognition. A recent Southern dairy survey in the Wall Street Journal commented on North Carolina's "lamentable failure to get its dairy industry into the University of North Carolina News Letter points with what now seems justifiable pride to the precocious industry.

In an article by A. C. Kimrey the progress of the industry is traced from the days before the Civil War, when the dairy cows in most Southern states, including North Carolina, were thought of only as an adjunct to family living. The war, of course, seriously depleted the cow population and Reconstruction days only added to the loss.

In addition to the difficulties brought on by the war, North Carolina had two other major problems: (1) much of the State was infested with Texas fever ticks, which meant certain death to any cattle brought in from other sections and (2) there were no state or county laws requiring the confinement of cows, laws which would have facilitated a controlled breeding program.

When the State began to correct these two situations with adequate tick laws and a tick eradication program, North Carolina's From The Chapel Hill Weekly

dairy industry got its first boost. Charting the growth of the industry from 1910, when the standard 32-cattle first plain of Charlotte speed demons. I agree that some auto pilots who drive too close to the ground. But after all, not all of these are Charlotte speed demons. There are lots of people driving automobiles and trucks who have no business behind the steering wheel.

We know there are speed zones, and laws governing such. But I ask, "how many people ever read the speed zone signs and act accordingly?" I would like to take this space to mention a few other damphool drivers, besides the speed demon.

1. The double parker.
2. One who takes an acre of space to park.
3. One who turns left on a right hand lane, or vice versa.
4. One who takes 30 seconds to make a five second turn of security.
5. The landscape artist astraddle the white line.
6. The twenty miles an hour speed maniac driving in 45-mph and 60-mph zones.

7. The lunk head who gives a right turn signal and makes a left turn.
8. The one who is allergic to curbs, and moves over to let a motorist make a right turn.
9. Then there is that lunatic who can't make up his mind. He goes 40 miles per hour, then 50 back, then 45 mph and all of a sudden he gives a signal to turn, and then winds up stopping in the middle of the road.

Thus not only has the growth of the dairy industry brought more money into the hands of North Carolina farmers, but it has put strength into the bodies of North Carolina children.

North Carolina is not yet a Wisconsin in dairy production, and probably never will be. But great strides have been made toward a properly-balanced agriculture.

When The Pie Was Opened The Birds Began To Sing



NEW YORK CRIME-POLITICS TIE-UP

KEFAUVER INVESTIGATION

HARVARD

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM

\$7.50 DINNER TO AID GOP CAUSE

DAMPFOOL DRIVERS

DREW PEARSON'S MERRY-GO-ROUND

Story Of Ojdo Clements Reveals Red Terror Reign

WASHINGTON
THIS STORY OF the last days of the last month, Ojdo Clements, former Minister of Czechoslovakia, before he was arrested as a traitor can now be told in a revealing story that demonstrates dramatically the extent to which hidden terror and the fear of betrayal pervaded the whole Soviet empire.

Clements has been a fanatical Communist all his life. Yet in the course of his Communist career he made one mistake which has now proved his undoing. For a few months he was a Communist agent in Fascist, making anti-Nazi broadcasts from London to his own country. He was arrested and the Kremlin never forgives.

Later in 1940, while Clements was in this country representing his government at the United Nations, reliable reports from the Kremlin had demanded the liquidation of Clements were published in the press. Clements denounces these reports as lies, and was photographed arm in arm with a similar party official, Fuchs, who was in fact fully aware that he was in danger. But Czech President Benes and his staff were at the time of the morning. His friend stood by him, and told him to return at 10 o'clock that afternoon, when arrangements for his escape into Austria would be complete.

Clements passed the intervening hours at a motion picture, and returned promptly at 5:00 o'clock. This was the end of the trail. His Communist agent had been watched and had already been arrested. In his office, Clements found the secret police waiting for him. President Gottwald, all real power now stripped from him, promptly denounced Clements, and Clements fled into Austria. Clements is dead now, or as good as dead.

Surely the endless bloody ferretting out of old Communist after old Communist which has been going on for so many years now argues that the secret police in this country, for all the power and structure of the Communist world, Surely the fear which Clements fled from in his country, was not closed in on him must be felt also, and always, by his pursuers, because the turn is so likely to come next.

Crime Moves Next Door In Kefauver-Wise New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS
MORALITY HAS busted out on the streets of New Orleans, where the voice is heard around the land. It has suddenly become popular for people to be seen in a wrong, even in New Orleans, the old free-wheeler, some concessions of a purely lip-served morality has been seen in the face of broad disapproval of sin.

Since the committee paid a visit to the town, gambling has become against the law. This is to say that it has moved from Jerson Parish to St. Bernard Parish. Either parish is about 15 minutes from the old Abaline House, and about 10 minutes from the new COSTELLO CLUB FIELDS.

Mr. Crank Costello's tidy little investment, the Beverly Club, has been little more than a week in New Orleans, carries full-page advertisements. One says "While the original Club Ford is closed, the management a nest of personnel of the club are now in New Orleans, New Orleans, N. Peters St. in St. Bernard Parish. Your patronage will be appreciated."

This, of course, means merely that the same old faces are to be seen over the ground of the Club's dominion dance. And that the odds on "come" or "don't come" in the dice are the same. The same tired devotees of chance and choice make the same trip out of town to lose the same money. One only loses the same money.

Quote, Unquote

If you can't save the situation in any way other than by writing an anonymous letter, just send aside and let it go to the devil. —Lamar (Mo.) Daily News

Drew Pearson's Dissension In Kremlin May Reveal War

LONDON
THE most important question I came to Europe to answer is: Will there be war this year? Will Moscow strike before Western Europe can be rearmed?

It still remains extremely difficult to answer that question, but my personal hunch is there will be war before next year. For all the ingredients are on hand to make war. Moscow has ample troops on the Yugoslav border to attack overnight. Moscow has ample troops in Germany plus heavy concentrations of the old Nazi Luftwaffe, plus important reserves of tanks and repair shops to throw us out of Germany and march to the English Channel in a couple of weeks.

Furthermore, Russian diplomats at the Paris Big Four discussions could be talking as Admiral Nomura talked just before Pearl Harbor, for the purpose of lulling us into a false sense of security.

However, here are my reasons for believing that Russia will not strike this year (and in my opinion if she does not strike this year, she will have much greater difficulty in waging war after that):

1. The Kremlin is uncertainly in the Kremlin. While it is impossible to know exactly what goes on in the Kremlin, there's good reason to believe that a personal tug-of-war is now taking place between Soviet leaders. This war will succeed Lenin. The situation is comparable to the days when Lenin was on his last legs and the bitter battle developed between Stalin and Trotsky as to what would succeed Lenin.

2. The present battle is between ex-Foreign Minister Molotov on one side with Marshall Beria and Malenkov on the other. Beria controls the secret police, while Malenkov controls the Communist Party and any combination that has the secret police on its side will probably win.

The important thing, however, is that when top leaders are torn by personal differences they usually can't get together on such an important decision as making war.

3. Near-Revolt Behind Curtain
NEAR-REVOLT is great unrest in the satellite states. I already have touched on this unrest in previous columns. But as a result of interviewing escapes from Bulgaria, the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia I came to the conclusion that in case of war, Russia would have great difficulty in keeping the satellite countries in check. They would be a constant harassment and danger to her rear.

4. Furthermore it was guarded by Greek guerrillas chased out of Greece by Gen. James Van Fleet's American-trained Greek army. Either because they had no place to go or because the Kremlin didn't trust his own troops, the Greek guerrillas are now stirring up a 200-kilometer wide to prevent interference between two supposedly friendly Communist states—Poland and Russia.

Will Europe Fight?

REGARDING the second big question asked about Europe —will she fight it attacked?—here is my best answer:

The areas which will fight immediately and fight well are Turkey, Yugoslavia and Berlin. All three are close to the Iron Curtain and all three are ready to fight at the drop of a hat. The Greek army, also, is good, but it is too far from the Iron Curtain and will not resist long if attacked by Russia.

The rest of Europe is torn by so-called neutralism—a sort of fence-sitting that the United States and Russia are the only nations which want war and the others don't want to be caught in between.

There are two countries that would not fight—first because under the peace treaty she has no army to fight with; second, because the war-torn Italians have had enough of fighting.

France, Germany, in fact, in most of Germany except in Berlin, the enemy also would not fight—even if armed. And they don't want to be armed. The worst mistake would be made by the French who have made up their mind to talk about arming a completely unwilling Germany. This talk has now given the Germans a bargaining power they never had before. If Germany really would not fight with England, on the other hand, will fight if given hope and confidence. Otherwise they will not. In brief, they are not going to fight if only eight divisions of the Russian army of limitless war machines has power certain to overwhelm them.

This is what General Eisenhower is trying to give—the ending of the feeling of the United States troops in Europe—on a limited scale—will give them. Personally, I am against sending a big land army to Europe. But a limited number of American troops will give the European people a real feeling of security and make it most necessary of all ingredients for European-American co-operation and defense confidence.