

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

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DARKNESS IN ARGENTINA

THEY turned on all the lights Thursday night in the building that houses La Prensa, Argentina's famed independent newspaper; but they were really turning them off. They ran up the Argentine flag over the building, but they were really turning that banner to the mud.

The occasion of the celebration was the forced sale of the newspaper to the government—Juan Peron, the Fascist dictator of Argentina.

It was proof that Juan Peron is a man of great political acumen, for in forcing the closing of the great newspaper and expropriating it for the government he showed awareness of a basic rule of totalitarian politics: there must be no opposition in Buenos Aires, except perhaps in the hearts and minds of a few who are willing to fight for truth and liberty. Now Juan Peron can force feed the Argentine people with government propaganda.

La Prensa told the truth about what was happening in Argentina and in the world. In telling the truth it mortally offended the dictator Peron. Now it will tell the truth, and the people of Argentina want Peron wants them to think.

When the lights blazed Thursday night it

NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW

WHATEVER the facts may be in the long and highly involved American Presidential line steamship fight, a basic principle has been stated by the U. S. Court of Appeals that cannot be emphasized too strongly.

Said the Court, in a 22-page outline of the litigation:

"We have here the spectacle of a government which proclaims its adherence to law as the governing force among men, not only refusing for six years to submit to its own citizens its own claim to private property derived from a purely commercial transaction, but endeavoring to evade the judgment of those courts after it has been rendered."

That strong language was directed at Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, Deputy Attorney General Payson Ford, Secretary General Philip R. Perlman, and six other Federal officials who have refused to obey the court's orders to return the ownership of the American Petroleum steamship line to R. Stanley Davis and associates. Not only have they flouted the Court of Appeals' authority, but they have attempted, in a separate suit filed in San Francisco, to prevent the Dollar interests from seeking transfer of the steam-

DEFINING THE ISSUE

SENATOR RUSSELL of Georgia put into a few well-chosen words yesterday the basic issue in the new Great Debate that was set off by President Truman's dismissal of General MacArthur.

Said Senator Russell:

"General MacArthur favors an all-out effort to destroy Communism in Asia. It is the policy of the Administration to limit the war in Asia to operations which may progress in Korea, while strengthening the defenses of the free peoples of Europe."

"This issue could only be resolved by a change in policy on the part of the Administration or by the relief of General MacArthur."

That—as we have said in these columns before—

MORE AMERICANISMS

THE unending resourcefulness of the American in using his tool of language is, as all faithful readers know, one of the favorite topics of these columns.

Not long ago, there was comment on the finding of Funk & Wagnalls, the dictionary house, that the year 1860 alone produced 150 new words offering some promise of lingering in the American speech.

Now the impending appearance of University of Chicago's two-volume "New Words of Americanism," whose editors claim to have discovered 50,000 words made in America or borrowed from other languages and Americanized, serves as reminder that there have been several other developments in the linguistic front in recent weeks and months.

For instance, this newspaper's weather service not long ago offered the fascinating intelligence that meteorologists use the words *ceas* and *ebow* to describe two phases of weather. The former is used to describe the first letters of the four-word phrase describing ideal flying weather. ("ceiling and visibility unlimited"), and hence "ce" no, as might appear, to the World War II second words. The second word was supposedly coined by aviators in the fog-shrouded Aleutians, who sometimes found things so thick that "even birds are walking."

A Herald headwriter, pressed recently for a short word for "trickle," used *trick*. Now this abbreviation, while not unknown to the lexicographers, is treated by them cautiously. But it is logical, and its etymology parallels that of the accepted *bore*; and so it may be expected in some years to pass into accepted speech. And the young lexicographers haven't graduated to atomic-powered top airplanes.

There is to be noted also columnist Robert Rankin's investigation of the current misused word *trickle* in Memphis, which for



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.

Amendment Needed

MULLINS, S. C.

Editors, The News:

WITH reference to your editorial of April 9, "A Proposal Without Merit," if your interpretation of conditions is correct, then I agree with the Legislature that something should be done about it. I don't think you have a truly representative government in the State of North Carolina. It appears to me that both House members and members of the Senate are somewhat allotted on the basis of population. According to your interpretation some counties could have two or more Senators and two or more Representatives, while some of the smaller counties would have only one Representative, leaving five or six of the smaller counties combined as a district, represented by one Senator. This Senator can't live in all these counties, so this calls for rotation in the district, sometimes depriving the district of a very valuable man as member of the State Senate.

Here in South Carolina we have an almost exact copy of the National Congress. We have 46 counties. Each county constitutes a district, represented by one Senator and only one Senator. In the event another county should be created, there would be another Senator added to that county. In other words, the number of counties equals the number of Senators.

But this is not the case in the House of Representatives. We have 124 members allotted according to population, with a provision that each county shall have at least one Representative. Thus, each county in the State is represented by one Senator and at least one Representative, the balance of the 124 members being allotted to the more populous counties on the basis of population. Therefore, each county in the State is represented in both branches of the Legislature, just as each State is represented in both branches of the National Congress.

You will note that under our system a county can increase its membership in one branch of the Legislature due to an increase in population, but can not increase in both branches, since a county or district as you prefer can not have but one Senator regardless of size or population. Now do you not concur that something in the way of a constitutional amendment is due in North Carolina? If I lived in North Carolina I would certainly fight for such an amendment.

—MARVIN E. GRAINGER.

N. C. Law Praised

DES MOINES, Iowa

NORTH CAROLINA is fortunate in having a eugenic sterilization law. This provides that in-

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IT IS not new in American history for Presidents to face political reversals over the appointment or dismissal of military commanders. It was politics, for instance, which led to the appointment of a relatively inexperienced General Pershing as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Woodrow Wilson faced an even more hostile Republican Congress than Truman—once he was elected President, Roosevelt, a former colonel commanding the Rough Riders in Cuba, in 1898, had come forward with a proposal that a division be sent to France immediately. And a resolution calling upon President Wilson to accept Roosevelt's services passed the House of Representatives with a whoop. Much to the consternation of Wilson, there was every indication that it would also pass the Senate.

So he turned to the White House. Sen. Francis A. Warren of Wyoming, leading Republican and ranking member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, John J. Pershing, then secretary of the House of Representatives, had been in the Army a relatively short time compared with other commanders, and thanks to a Senator who had been an appointee, he had been bumped from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general.

That afternoon, just before the Senate voted on the Roosevelt resolution, President Wilson announced the decision of the U. S. Army would be sent to France immediately. John J. Pershing, son-in-law of a powerful Republican Senator, was in command.

But the Senate then services passed the House of Representatives. President Wilson kept his political hold both on the Congress and the Army.

MacArthur's Mother

IF YOU want to get real insight into the life of Douglas MacArthur, you have to begin with his mother. Actually his father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, was more in the

With MacArthur Out, World To Watch Korea War Closely

MARQUIS W. CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE DOCUMENTS released by the White House this week clearly how impossible it was to have any coherent policy with Tokyo pursuing one way and Washington another. That is the paramount fact that must not be lost sight of in the midst of the violence and confusion the President's decision has produced.

But now the burden is on the coalition of Western powers which the United Nations to show that they can carry out a policy intended to resolve the conflict in Korea. Too often delay and indecision have seemed to justify General MacArthur in rushing in to fill a vacuum. The generalissimo contained in President Truman's speech do not constitute a policy.

Before the clash with MacArthur reached the head-on collision stage, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had worked out a military plan. It had been accepted by the new commander-in-chief in the Far East, Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who actually has been directing military operations in Korea for some time. The plan called for a tentative timetable more or less as follows:

The United Nations' armies will meet the new Communist offensive. They may be committed to use some of the ground won in recent weeks. But there is confidence in the Ridgway campaign to the Kailash or more suffered after the November intervention, the Chinese will then conclude that they cannot win in Korea.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

This will be apparent by mid-September. At that time the Korean situation will be stated in the United States would have to give 100 per cent air support to any action by the Nationalists against the mainland. The chances were at least 20 to 1 that this would have meant a war of indefinite duration. The Chinese were at this risk that President Truman and the Western powers refused to take.

But realistic observers at Fort Monmouth point to a far more important consideration—that the United States would have to give 100 per cent air support to any action by the Nationalists against the mainland. The chances were at least 20 to 1 that this would have meant a war of indefinite duration. The Chinese were at this risk that President Truman and the Western powers refused to take.

Truman And MacArthur: The Big Battle Now Is Joined

BY STEWART ALSP

WASHINGTON

EITHER President Truman or Gen. MacArthur had to be fired—and a general cannot fire his commander in chief. It is really as simple as that. The fact that MacArthur not only openly opposed the Administration's policy, but continued to say so in an editorial in the "Far Eastern Review," made a showdown sooner or later inevitable, as MacArthur himself probably recognized. The surprise is that Truman decided to dismiss MacArthur immediately, rather than making the long delay of waiting for the signing of the Japanese peace treaty.

TRUMAN'S ALONE

From beginning to end, then, the decision was Truman's, and Truman's alone. In the battle of the titanic which is now in prospect, this should be borne in mind. Already MacArthur's dismissal is being described as a triumph for the Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and for the views which Acheson is supposed to represent, that is, MacArthur on both counts. Acheson was of course consulted, but he played no decisive part. He was even present at the White House meeting on Tuesday afternoon, attended among others by MacArthur, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Bradley and Presidential adviser Averell Harriman, when the President finally decided to act.

Moreover, it is odd but true that after the Chinese intervention in Korea, Acheson was the strongest proponent in the cabinet for the dismissal of MacArthur, who now advocates, including bombing, the Chinese mainland and using Nationalist troops. He

MacArthur's Mother Secret Of Career

AS MacArthur. As a result, they remained three jumps ahead of all their contemporaries which is one reason why MacArthur, up until Pearl Harbor, had always ranked so much higher than the other military leaders of the day.

Ulysses Grant III married the daughter of Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, while MacArthur married a daughter of the great General Sherman. But he was actually not born when it came to another promotion.

Stationed in the Philippines during the Harding Administration, MacArthur had his wife cable her stepfather, Howard T. Stotesbury, asking his help in becoming a major general. And the elder Stotesbury, a J. P. Morgan partner, was able to help MacArthur to become a major general, called upon John W. Weeks, then Secretary of War. Shortly thereafter, Douglas MacArthur at the age of 45 became the youngest major general in the Army.

MacArthur And Nimitz

IT IS not unusual for strong-willed men to have personal clashes. Douglas MacArthur has had his share of them. Some, as his row with General Eisenhower and his differences with Admiral Nimitz, have influenced history. The rivalry with Admiral Nimitz, the Republic's greatest admiral, as the Navy well remembers. But it reached a secret climax just before the landing at the Gulf of Leyte.

MacArthur had planned to make his first Philippine landing on the southern island of Mindanao. But Nimitz was opposed, argued that the Gulf, having been secured, was a better base for the invasion of Luzon. So, swallowing his pride, Nimitz flew to MacArthur's headquarters, told him how as a captain he had mastered the Southern Cross, and then he landed on the beach. MacArthur landed on the beach in the Pacific—the Gulf of Leyte. He urged, therefore, that MacArthur completely bypass Mindanao, fool the Japs who were waiting there, and land at Leyte.

MacArthur finally agreed. This turned out to be one of the great blunders of the war—what Nimitz is this day has never claimed credit.