

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
J. E. DOWD, General Manager
R. S. GRUFFITT, Executive Editor
C. A. MCKENIGHT, Editor

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A CHEAP POLITICAL MANEUVER

THE other day Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson labeled as "foolishness" the controversy raging over the MacArthur dismissal and the resulting debate about foreign policy.

The word was not well chosen in that particular application, for the Greater Debate is something more than "foolishness." But it applies, quite precisely, to the argument among Senate investigators over General Bradley's refusal to reveal the substance of his confidential talks with President Truman.

Yesterday the members of the Senate Armed Forces and Foreign Relations Committee voted 184 to uphold General Bradley's refusal to testify. All of the Democrats, save Senators Fulbright and Gillette, agreed with Bradley, and Fulbright wrote as he did only because he didn't want to leave the Republicans any grounds whatsoever for conjuring up a "whitewash" charge. Six Republicans—Smith of New Jersey, Lodge, Tobey, Saltonstall, Morse and Flanders—voted with the Democratic majority.

Hence, the only members of the two

committees who sought to make an issue out of this patently foolish demand were Republican Senators Wiley, Hickenlooper, Brewster, Bridges, Knowland, Cain, and Democratic Senator Gillette, who has fought the Administration at many a turn in the past.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff system was created by the Congress. The duties of the chairman include acting as a confidential adviser to the President. It is the epitome of incongruity that the Congress which created that confidential relationship should turn around and try to expose it to public view.

Tex News has attempted to be restrained and reserved in its comments on L'Affaire MacArthur. Until this week the inquiry had been kept on a high plane. But the temptation is, sore, indeed, to denounce this latest maneuver by a minority of highly vocal and utterly unrepresentative Republicans for what it is—a low and shabby political trick, unworthy of the great Republican Party, disrespectful of one of our finest and able military leaders, and productive of nothing save further confusion and a loss of public clarity and sanity are most urgently needed.

PARENTS AND THEIR WAYWARD CHILDREN

SUPERINTENDENT of Public Welfare Wallace Kurland made a timely observation at the discussion of juvenile delinquency held in Mayor Victor Shaw's office Wednesday. There are 22,000 school children in Charlotte, said Mr. Kurland, and not more than 250 of them come before juvenile authorities in any one year. "Most of our children are doing all right," said Mr. Kurland.

His comment came after Charlotte's children and their parents had come in for searching, and in some instances, biting criticism for their respective waywardness. And it served to illustrate the point that we are sometimes tempted to evaluate standards of behavior in terms of the more spectacular cases of misbehavior.

Unquestionably there is a substantial problem of juvenile delinquency in Charlotte—just as there is in every American city and state. It shows itself in the streets, on the buses, abuse of younger children, wild hot rod races, petty larcenies and the more serious robberies of commercial establishments, gang warfare and the like.

The problem cannot be successfully tackled

from any one direction. The cure must start in the home. The churches have their roles to play. The educational system has a monumental part—especially in dealing with problem children at the two extremes, the backward and the exceptionally gifted. Public authorities have a job to do in providing for adequate recreational facilities.

And when the problem of any one child or any one group of youngsters gets beyond the point of parental discipline, there must be effective enforcement, tempered by wisdom and the laws on the statute books. The Charlotte Police Department's experience in the first 30 days of a new experiment, related by Chief Frank Littlejohn and Special Plainclothesman Neal Forney, showed what can be done when police authorities tackle enforcement realistically.

The Wednesday session was productive of many valuable and meaningful suggestions about combating juvenile delinquency. There should be more such meetings. Sooner or later a positive plan of action will be evolved that will drive the problem of juvenile delinquency and that will fill if parents fail to respond.

ARMED FORCES DAY

JULY 28, 1947 . . . a day that many a tradit-
ed-durated old campaigner from Point and main a salty skipper from Annapolis thought they would remember as Napoleon remembered Waterloo. For July 28, 1947, was the date on which the unification of the services began.

Despite the bleak prophecies of the Point men and the Old Salts, the United States celebrates its second Armed Forces Day this week with complete confidence in unification for it has received the endorsement, particularly the excellence, that of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur himself.

Questioned by Sen. Russell on the effectiveness of unification in Korea, the general said the strongest endorsement it could ask. He said, for the record:

" . . . in the Far East, the integration of the three fighting services has been as complete as I could possibly imagine."

They have worked as a team. The responsiveness of each service to the desires and wishes of the other has been almost perfect . . ."

From The Washington Post

MAN FRIDAY

THE world has been hearing from General MacArthur every day—especially during the course of General Marshall's testimony—but always through the medium of Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, and in a somewhat muffled and uncertain voice. There are, perhaps, certain uses from General MacArthur's point of view in having a mere major general as an official spokesman. It leaves him above the level of vulgar controversy. The spokesman cannot be pressed by reporters to say more than he is supposed to say, for he knows no more than he has been told. And what he says can always be repudiated or amended if the popular reaction is not what might have been expected. Emperors and supreme commanders engaged in active war maneuvers commonly resort to this device to set themselves apart from the people. But from the point of view of a democratic public accustomed to hear from its leaders in propria persona, the practice is an altogether unsatisfactory one. It would not be tolerated in a Senator, a Cabinet official, a general in the Pentagon, or even the President.

There is, moreover, something persistently infelicitous about General Whitney's fulfillment of the spokesman role. It is as though he had not yet quite completed, psychologically, the transition from headquarters in Tokyo to the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Perhaps he ought to emulate the example of his chief, don multi, go up to the Yankee stadium or the Polo Grounds and hear the crowd express itself to the umpires. General Whitney is a quick man with a rebuttal and he is imbued with the doctrine of his principal's infallibility, but his impetuous and righteousness, his effortless arrogance grace on the common ear.

We have had it from General Whitney in the past few days that General MacArthur thinks his testimony before Congress emphasizing the heavy casualties in Korea and insisting that they were needless had a good rather than a bad effect on troop morale, that General MacArthur regarded the President's message to him of Jan. 13 not as a directive but as mere advice, and that General MacArthur's gruffness, at a general strengthening of American and British attitudes toward China as a result of his publicly stated position. These are titillating glimpses of General MacArthur's state of mind, but they raise more questions than they answer—especially in respect of his reaction to the Presidential message of last January. This concerns an issue much too important to be left to an official spokesman—even to a spokesman who may be the very model of a modern major general.

When you begin to think you know everything, you look the screen door for neighbor kids (bless their little hearts) to drop in and ask some questions—*Corliss (Ky.) Mercury*.

Jasper County has 32 persons on the Federal payroll per thousand population. That does not mean that either hope or ambition is dead in the other 968—*Joplin (Mo.) Globe*.

A local man says one good reason for not worrying concerns the fact that you feel like a fool when things turn out all right—*Lamar (Mo.) Democrat*.

A hick town is the one that hasn't any yellow curbing—*Rocky Mount Telegram*.



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.

Let's Get The Right Man

BLADENBORO

A TERRIBLE crime has been committed near Charlotte, the murdering of Mrs. Maxwell said the slaying of her child.

According to The News, a slender Negro committed the crime. I speak for every Negro who has a normal intelligence in saying the right man should be apprehended and brought to justice. But I also, would like to know how did The News officers know the murderer was a slender Negro or a Negro at all?

Again according to The News, the child said it was a Negro. Serious as the crime that has been committed is, and the age of the child especially, when most white children are always taught they should be in order to make them be good, I can't see how The News can act as judge and jury in saying the murderer was a Negro. All slender Negroes in the State are liable to be shot. The shooting of Jackson, also of Charlotte, bears me out in this thinking.

It is impossible for a Negro to get justice when brought to trial after such newspaper "verdicts." Recent decisions handed by the United States Supreme Court in the Florida case bear out this point.

In spite of the progress we claim to be making in North Carolina, mob rule is very near our citizens at all times. Our newspapers could do a good job in teaching our citizens to law and order, and, especially, when our government is trying to lead the other nations in fair play. The Communists are using race injustices to promote their cause.

All I ask of the law enforcers of Charlotte is to let the right man be brought to justice, white or Negro.

—REV. JAMES C. BELLAMY.

Our Little Men

MONROE, Louisiana

A FEW days ago two of our Senators admonished us to "behold judgment in the MacArthur question until all of the facts were in." In Heaven's name where have we been for five years that we do not know that we have been led by our little men into a bottomless pit from which it seems we may never wed nor hope to end. One feels that a whole lot of shipwrecked sailors around our necks and we were being dragged to the edge of an abyss. What other thought could we have had once last August when our little men sat and listened to that man Malik call us every name in the dictionary?

Four years ago our little men sent Marshall to China to try to get China to take the Communists into his government. Enough had then infiltrated into his government to ruin him as they had infiltrated into our own government and almost ruined us. Thank God, China refused and, as MacArthur testified, we still have him as a last symbol of integrity and hope to the Asian people. Our little men wanted the Communists to take over China. Constrained by America's voice they are

Mac Due An Apology

CHARLOTTE

WE have been reading in the columns of this paper the different opinions of the Truman MacArthur situation in Washington. Every person has a right to his own opinion.

MacArthur had the authority to fire MacArthur, but he did not execute it in the right way. If he differed with MacArthur's opinion, he should have summoned him and the Chiefs of Staff together for a closed-door conference. And then if they could not agree he should have asked MacArthur to resign.

The writer of this item does not agree with Truman in the manner in which he is prosecuting the war in Korea.

MacArthur, these troublesome days is a very valuable military leader to lose. I think Truman, Marshall and the Chiefs of Staff should get together and call MacArthur back to Washington and apologize to him for he is right and the Administration is wrong.

—J. R. COULTER.

World Revival Needed

GREENVILLE, S. C.

A FTER MacArthur and European situation becomes more tragic and as we are faced with the possibilities of World War III, let us take a look at the perils of our time. To that end, let us look at the Christian country, find ourselves in these days of crisis.

Our country is in a state of national emergency and in the process of total mobilization, our boys dying by the thousands in Korea, less than 25 per cent of the American people attending any church any time. Our penitential over-flowing, family alters are a thing of the past. America has grown morally corrupt and spiritually wicked. A moral breakdown has resulted. We need a moral and spiritual awakening in this country, yes, we need a world revival.

—REV. CLYDE KENDALL.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

FOR some time this column has called attention to a shipment of war materials behind the Iron Curtain by European nations. It is only now that we point out that some American businessmen also have been guilty of the same practice.

It is not hard to realize that a steady trickle of strategic materials has been reaching Communist countries from the U.S.A. Here are some American firms which have been shipping:

1. Bolls G. Grote of New York, who sent chemicals to Switzerland, later transshipped them to Soviet Russia.

2. The Harris Chemical Corp. of New York which obtained a license to ship chemicals to Belgium, then transshipped them to Communist Czechoslovakia.

Last Dec. 27 this column also revealed that the Aluminum Corp. of America, an affiliate of the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Corp. of America, had shipped 3,000,000 pounds of aluminum to Communist Czechoslovakia, and 1,000,000 pounds to Communist Poland.

Not only is it a regrettable fact that Formosa, when China was in control, has sent some materials to Communist China, while Japan did the same thing while General MacArthur was in control.

No Time For Love

HARRY LUNDBERG is not only one of the Seafarers' International Union, but dresses and looks the part.

Bradley Statement May Hold Key To Settlement Of War

By JOSEPH ALSP

WASHINGTON

TWO SENTENCES in Gen. Omar Bradley's opening statement a few days ago are like two keys which make it possible to peer through doors hitherto locked.

One believes that the effort should be made to settle the present conflict without extending it outside Korea," said Bradley. "If this proves impossible, then the measures will have to be taken."

These two sentences deserve careful examination. Not only the first sentence can mean that "every effort" is being made to "settle the present conflict" or at least that such an effort soon will be made. Moreover, the sentence would not make sense unless there were real reasons for believing that a settlement of the conflict is at least within the bounds of possibility. And, as first reported in this space, such reasons do in fact exist.

For one thing the Soviet rulers must now know that the total Communist victory in Korea is not possible unless the Soviets are willing actively to invite world war. For another thing, in recent days numerous hints have been obliquely conveyed from Soviet sources both to the American and British governments, to the effect that a settlement of the Korean war on the Thirty-eighth Parallel might be arranged.

Under other circumstances, these very tentative indications would not be taken seriously and they may, of course, mean nothing. But they are taken seriously, only because the response to such a settlement would be the whole MacArthur program for attacks on the Chinese mainland.

This plan for a port of unilateral settlement of the Korean war is a far more than an off-chance of success. Yet one thing is certain: if the Korean fighting is ended somehow in the near future, or if it will almost inevitably expand into a campaign confined wholly to Korea, it is almost certain that the United States will be severely damaged. Fortunately, there is at least some evidence that the forces of the Communists have awakened the Soviet rulers to the terrible consequences of such a situation. This evidence provides the best, and perhaps the only hope, that general war can be averted.

That Free Horse Is Being Ridden Nearly To Death

By ROBERT C. RUARK

THE NEW TAXES on so-called luxuries, such as cars, cigarettes, whisky and radio-TV sets, are being ridden nearly to death in their contribution to the war effort, nearly as 600 million dollars of tax dollars rank.

But they are sneak taxes, parasite taxes, which almost invariably suck the life from the people they feed on. Somehow they always get bigger, until the basic income of the common man is soon to lie beneath a fungus of tax.

The "easy" tax, the hidden tax, the penny - worth sales tax, the "palmy" tax is a shining example of the sneak tax, the good living. No government ever wants to relinquish an easy tax, and the people are accustomed to the little extra added bite.

With the present tax situation, the extra penny on the bottle of whisky, or so on the booze, the extra percentage points on the salary, the extra tax on the wartime luxury levies that were not removed when the war ended.

We have the New Tax, the tax on the home, the tax on the car, the tax on the radio, the tax on the television set. It is a vital necessity to the individual and to the nation, the economy of the country. I do not think that cigarettes or radio sets or whisky are luxuries either. Their manufacture and distribution supplies vast employment and billions of dollars of tax to the people.

A simple old adage says you can ride a free horse to death, and a simpler old economic adage,

lined, "If the Soviet rulers permit the large-scale communist attack on the Korean peninsula, the attacks will be precipitated. Soviet rulers will then be confronted with the choice between abandoning their most important ally by intervening generally. The Soviets may be willing to accept the choice only because there is no other way the Communists can win."

EXPECTATIONS

Otherwise, it is reasonable to expect that the second Chinese offensive which now seems to be in prospect will be defeated as decisively and bloodily as the first. It is also reasonable to assume that the Chinese armies will then be incapable, at least for some time, of heavy offensive action.

In this case, a new policy for Korea has at least been quite seriously considered. For the United Nations forces might then be firmly established on some pre-determined line, whether the Thirty-eighth Parallel, or further north, on the narrow neck of the Korean peninsula.

It might then be announced that the purposes of the United Nations, as far as the Korean war has been achieved; that no further U. N. advance was contemplated; that the establishment of such a line would be the whole MacArthur program for attacks on the Chinese mainland.

Down to a point where even a Washington Communist can understand, it is obvious that a man going by the name of the price of the horse, the horse is being ridden nearly to death, and that he can't afford to ignore himself in super extravagance for actual value received.

This has happened with brutal clarity in England. A "poor" man in the United States, who owns no auto. The housewife taxes and the taxes on petrol make the cost of ownership prohibitive. The Englishman was always a steady appreciator of spirits, as well as beer, but today he drinks beer. The cost of gin and whisky in the public house has reduced him to a tipping diet of weak beer. The cost of a bottle of whisky, by the bottle, has turned him semi-vegetarian in the home.

There is more tax than tobacco in a cigarette today, and when tobacco is taxed, the cigarette is literally leaving an arm with the Treasury. The tax trend on cars is such that the car is being ridden nearly to death. The tax on the refrigerator and the lawn mowers and rans and similar "non-essentials" is ever upward. It is possible, eventually, to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs by placing an unbearable heavy tax on him. You don't actually have to give him with the ax if you can tire him to death from the burden on his back.

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U. S. Firms Ship Goods To Iron Curtain

He is tall, broad-shouldered, wears a sweater with high roll collar in the Wintertime, and in the Summer an open collar or no collar at all.

He has been wearing a watch and effective campaign to purge Communism from the sea-going unions, and has been gunning lately for Communists in the Marine, the United States Marine Corps. To that end, he recently testified before the National Labor Relations Board, where he made an effective presentation.

After the hearing, Lundberg walked up to Paul Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and stuck his nose almost in his face.

The chairman is sitting opposite of Lundberg—thin, delicate hands, finely chiseled features.

"Listen, Herzog," belted the head of the Seafarers' Union, "this law justice claim is a lie. What happens if this decision goes against us?"

"Without batting an eye, the chairman replied, 'I'm not much worried about that as I am that it'll be for you, and you'll like me.'

The head of the Seafarers' Union picked up his hat and left.

Tax Tempters

THERE were some stormy dissonants inside the House Ways & Means Committee before it tentatively approved a 5 per cent, across-the-board boost in individual income taxes.

This is an unfair imposition on the lower-bracket taxpayers, insisted Democrat William Mill.

"Most of the new revenue in this legislation will come from the lower brackets anyhow, so why saddle the poor