

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1951

MCCARTHY'S 'TRUST AND DUTY'

FOLLOWING an investigation of the Maryland election, in which Senator McCarran played a leading role, a Senate Subcommittee has declared that any Senator who engages in improper campaign tactics, whether or not he is an actual candidate, should be subject to expulsion.

If the criterion set by the subcommittee is followed, a strong case may be built for the expulsion of the Wisconsin Senator. The five-man subcommittee—which significantly included two Republicans and unanimously favored the report—has named McCarran's staff, with the Senator's knowledge, helped prepare election material which included "misleading half truths, misrepresentations and false innuendos that without foundation attacked the loyalty and patriotism" of Senator Tydings, who failed of reelection.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the power to expel extends to cases where the offense has been such, in the judgment of the Senate or House, as to be inconsistent with the "trust and duty" of a member. In the broad field of ethical conduct, a damning case against McCarran has been made by McCarthy, who has publicly bragged of income tax evasion, who has used the cloak of Senatorial immunity to proclaim the Big Lies will not repeat off the floor, the McCarthy "bulletin" continues to repeat blatant untruths—such as branding the Washington Post, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and even the conservative Saturday Evening Post as Communist Party mouthpieces—and applying the Big Communist Smear to one and all who disagree with him—be it General Marshall, Secretary Acheson or Owen Lattimore. Now he seeks to broadcast the names of persons being investigated on loyalty charges by the State Department, thus spreading the smear to some men and women who may be innocent, but who are unjustly designated in keeping with security measures. Has such a man upheld the "trust and duty" of his high office? The answer is doubtful, at best.

Legislators of course hesitate to "make like a common practice of a device which may be some-thing and Congressional camaraderie sometimes seems to bind the devils and the angels when Congressional privileges are at stake. But by taking a good look at this rotten apple in their midst, they may do more good than by investigating the innumerable other odorous situations they have examined. The subcommittee's weak appendage to their "subject to expulsion" pronouncement is that it should not be applied retroactively—holds no water. To reason thus would be like condoning any wrong—whether done by West Point cadets, General Crawford, Bill Wiley or anyone else—because a specific rule for a particular case had not been established.

Senator McCarthy is well-qualified for thorough inspection under the "trust and duty" principle laid down by the Supreme Court. By VIC REINEMER, Charlotte News Editorial Writer.

needed doubt. But there is an act on the books called the "conflict of interests" law which prevents anyone drawing Government pay while doing business with the Government or representing clients against the Government. In the past, Congress has made special exceptions when it was necessary to get top-flight people for special assignments. (An example: those who served on the Hoover Commission). But Senator McCarran and his committee refused to make the exemption for the Senate committee, the members of which finally quit in disgust.

Thus the powerful Senator from Nevada has not only blocked the full administration of the anti-subversive measure he wrote, but he has also prevented an impartial and unbiased inventory of the nation's loyalty program by a panel of distinguished Americans.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that Mr. McCarran does not want an anti-subversive program that will preserve the basic American traditions of liberty and justice, but prefers to run his own "highly prejudicial, indiscriminate picture. Even more disturbing is the picture of the U. S. Senate, traditionally the repository of greatness, covering before McCarran and giving him full sway.

PROGRESS IN IRAN

IT APPEARS that Averell Harriman has achieved a minor miracle in Iran, but it seems best to withhold judgment until a definite settlement has been reached. The light misting, and any of the several principal actors in this Middle Eastern drama will not only lose face, but may fall flat upon it to the accompaniment of war cries of Iranian Nationalists and the boom of British naval guns.

Harriman has achieved the near-impossible in getting the British and Iranians to talk to each other again. The British have been reconciling to the nationalization of oil wells and refineries in Iran, and the Iranians have agreed in principle that Britain should continue to produce and sell Persian Oil. Harriman and his assistant, Oil Expert Walter J. Levy, following the Iranian that you can't run an oil industry by just advertising "Oil For Sale" in the New York Times and sitting back in lux-

urious comfort, clipping coupons, while the tankers scramble for your ports. The oil business is your by a rather cliché cartel, and you don't play ball with the old hands get the squeeze play.

In addition, Mr. Harriman has used the old Yankee dollar diplomacy. Mr. Mossadeq, the bed-ridden premier of Iran, wants those Yankee dollars, and is now apparently convinced that they won't be forthcoming unless a reasonable settlement is reached. Mossadeq is still in a tough spot, because he is powerless to shout about the foreign debt, and he is making the mistake of his many extreme courtment will be on his neck.

If a peaceful solution is evolved the result will be not only a major feather in the wings of the State Department, but also a big win for the West—in Iran will be another indication of American replacement of British dominance in a far-off land.

country to one, part to the left, is overshadowed by the "whole hog" approach of both parties. Emotionalism has replaced reason, even in the camp of the philosophic Nehru, and feeling is at such a pitch that neither government can back down without being counted upon by its own citizens.

It is extremely difficult for any man to restore amity in such an atmosphere. Despite the skill as an arbitrator which Dr. Graham brings to this "difficult" assignment, reason—and the will of God—may not prevail, and a powder keg may roll off the roof of the world to ignite a bitter religious war.

1951's Political Anomaly

AN anomaly of the 1952 Presidential picture is the widespread support among both Republicans and Democrats of a man whose views on domestic issues are little known—General Dwight Eisenhower. This irregularity could be used to support the contention made by Progressives during the 1948 campaign that, after all, there's not much difference between the two major parties. More properly, perhaps, it is an indication of supraparty support for an individual who, in the opinion of his admirers, will save the country from the mediocrity of either party as now constituted.

Just where does Eisenhower stand? There are few, but some conclusions may be drawn from his speeches, the frankness of which was delivered in September, 1949 before the American Bar Association. In it he stressed these points: 1. Freedom: The three principles of American life, as expressed by the General, were all based on freedom. Individual freedom he deemed the most important. All freedom—Personal, economic, social, political—freedom to buy, to save, to vote, to worship, to gather in a convention or join in mutual association is "a single bundle" which is maintained, or destroyed.

2. Middle Way: "The middle of the road," although misinterpreted by extremists as "middle and right as a neutral, waxy-waxy one" he found "the truly creative area in which we may obtain agreement and cooperation with the nations of the world." He would not "accord the central government unlimited authority, nor would he bow to the dictates of the uninhibited seekers after personal power in finance, labor, or any other field."

3. Independence: "No part of our society may prosper permanently except as the whole of America will prosper." He berated the "extremists" who "use the cloak of the subsidy as well as the illusion of promise of an unearned and indolent existence... who believe that the intricate interdependencies of our highly industrialized economy will drive us to desert principles in favor of expediency."

4. Education: "In the welfare of our teachers, of our whole educational fabric, we find the future of America... Though the time has not yet come when all our children should be given the opportunity to begin their careers in the lowest positions and from there go upward in accordance with their own talents and ability, we do have an opportunity to spread life before every intelligent, educated and energetic working man in America."

5. Labor-Management: Labor and management, said Eisenhower, must cooperate in a tighter voluntary co-operative unit than we now have. "No arbitrary or imposed device will work. Bureaucratic plans, enforced on both parties by government, pave the road to despotism. Laws that needlessly impose stifling controls and inflexible

When he assumed command over the military (and to a degree, political and economic aspects) of NATO, the General said he was proud to be "1/2 American and 1/2 British, 1/2 Belgian, etc. Unlike many GOP and Democratic internationalists Eisenhower has not forgotten the Atlantic Ocean." By British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, seems more concerned with promoting international citizenship than with preserving national sovereignty.

Many Republicans—and Democrats—now in authority, although Eisenhower and conservatives are in agreement on many domestic issues. The recognition of these two viewpoints—or a lack of reconciliation—will probably determine whether—and under which party label—"Eisenhower will

Force in Washington was ordered by cable to make a million dollars available at the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco to South China Enterprise, Inc.

In other words the Chinese Air Force in Washington, having had nothing to do with the sale of the gasoline, was instructed merely to pay for it.

South China Enterprise, Inc. was described as the American agent for the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa. However, investigation proved it was nothing more than a hole-in-the-wall grocery store in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Patriotic Chinese, who did not want to see their country's dollars being used to buy goods from the United States, were investigated further to find out how the hole-in-the-wall grocery store was doing. Yet it was supposed to handle a deal involving one million.

Furthermore, the grocery-store proprietor, knowing nothing about the deal, turned the deal over to another middleman named Alexander Lindenbaum, who then contacted the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa.

In other words, the Chinese Government could have bought the gas direct from Cities Service in the first place, instead of what it went through three middlemen. In fact, the gas from Cities Service in San Francisco, California, was sold to the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa, and Alexander Lindenbaum.

The man who placed the gasoline order was Gen. C. Chen, Chiang Kai-shek's chief of staff, whose rank corresponds to that of General Bradley in the United States. In the end, the deal was stopped when it reached the ears of conscientious Sen. William Knowland of California.

That Odor Around Here Isn't Coming From West Point



Where Does Eisenhower Stand?

By VIC REINEMER, Charlotte News Editorial Writer.

rules beyond the codes necessary to fair play may be necessary in a dictatorship but in a democracy they are futile... You... guardians of the law... can work out voluntary solutions in our industrial problems that now sometimes appear to be no better than a state of armed truce...

The General's remarks, as can be seen, do not lend themselves to a ready classification of his opinions on, for example, price control, national health insurance, public power, etc. He speaks disparagingly of the "clinging effect of subsidy" which would indicate that he takes a dim view of many Administration policies. Some subsidies, though, such as the tax amortization program for defense industries, are widely approved by Republican businessmen, whose former cohorts join with Democrats in support of agricultural subsidies. On the other hand, both parties have disagreed various "ham 'n' egg" subsidies. This is difficult to find any definite conclusions from Eisenhower's pertinent comments.

His espousal of "voluntary solutions" in industrial problems may seem naive, but it may well indicate emphasis on the human aspect of government, co-operation based on integrity and desire to further the common welfare rather than the desire of a law.

Foreign policy the General is more specific. In his speech before the English-Speaking Union in London last month he stressed freedom—"the first and most precious right, without which no other right can be exercised and human existence loses all significance along with freedom he advocated union—no vague "Atlantic unity" but organic, political and economic union of Europe and by implication, other free areas. He bemoaned the "patchwork territorial fences" which "pyramid every cost with middlemen, tariffs, taxes and overheads." He said, "The web of customs barriers interlaced with bilateral agreements, multi-lateral cartels, local shortages and economic isolationism."

When he assumed command over the military (and to a degree, political and economic aspects) of NATO, the General said he was proud to be "1/2 American and 1/2 British, 1/2 Belgian, etc. Unlike many GOP and Democratic internationalists Eisenhower has not forgotten the Atlantic Ocean." By British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, seems more concerned with promoting international citizenship than with preserving national sovereignty.

Many Republicans—and Democrats—now in authority, although Eisenhower and conservatives are in agreement on many domestic issues. The recognition of these two viewpoints—or a lack of reconciliation—will probably determine whether—and under which party label—"Eisenhower will

Force in Washington was ordered by cable to make a million dollars available at the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco to South China Enterprise, Inc.

In other words the Chinese Air Force in Washington, having had nothing to do with the sale of the gasoline, was instructed merely to pay for it.

South China Enterprise, Inc. was described as the American agent for the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa. However, investigation proved it was nothing more than a hole-in-the-wall grocery store in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Patriotic Chinese, who did not want to see their country's dollars being used to buy goods from the United States, were investigated further to find out how the hole-in-the-wall grocery store was doing. Yet it was supposed to handle a deal involving one million.

Furthermore, the grocery-store proprietor, knowing nothing about the deal, turned the deal over to another middleman named Alexander Lindenbaum, who then contacted the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa.

Witchmen Of The Press

Walter Winchell III (This article on Walter Winchell is one of a Peabody prize-winning series from the Providence, R. I. Journal. The series, originally published in mid-1950, is reprinted here with permission of The Journal.—Editors, The News.)

I REALIZE that a microphone is a great moral responsibility. These words were uttered on the night of Feb. 12 by Walter Winchell in his regular Sunday night broadcast of news, rumor, and speculation.

A 15-week study of the Winchell broadcasts shows that part of this great man's moral responsibility is that Winchell considers it to see that the United States goes to war as a moral position, an act that would verify a Winchell assertion of three years' standing. Almost weekly he castigates the Government for not beginning war on Russia as he advised so long ago.

REPTILIAN THEM ON Even when certain Government officials were reported—by Winchell it is coming again to the way of thinking, he kept lashing them on. On March 25 he said scornfully of these officials: "These are the same leaders, ladies and gentlemen, who for the last few years continuously commended the same with Russia was not inevitable, but highly improbable—when you see out voluntary solutions in our industrial problems that now sometimes appear to be no better than a state of armed truce..."

When Life magazine devoted an entire issue to war preparations, Winchell said that Time and Life had heeded Winchell's call to arms. "Now that we have the same warnings again, let me say my identical language—three years ago."

Winchell neglects to consider the possibility that the Government and Time and Life may have been indoctrinated by the Winchell party line six years ago rather than the Winchell party line three years ago. Six years ago Winchell was proclaiming the splendid co-operation of the two great democracies, the United States and the Soviet Union and castigating severely those who disagreed with him.

NO MORE GENERALITIES Winchell's declaration of war are not new generalities. Together with Drew Pearson, he reports the moves of Russia in the Balkans, to Siberia, now to the Yugoslav border, back to the Baltic, down the Danube, and to the Black Sea. Pearson and Winchell do have differences in their attitude toward permanent peace in the world today.

Pearson, a Quaker, frequently has been reported to wear a turban. He devoted an entire broadcast, which was ultimately set short by the European Broadcasting Union, to Russia in particular as a plea for sanity and peace. Winchell, on the other hand, looks with suspicion at any man who talks of peace.

Neither Winchell nor Pearson, however, has ignored the opening. Winchell recently set the stage for firing the first shot of World War III—was not a name instance for him—with a typically patriotic service. This service includes the reading of "confidential reports" to the public as he hears about them.

On the night of April 2, Winchell said that the garrison of the tiny Kattegat Islands between Sweden and Norway was being evacuated, a move that might come soon. He said, "London intelligence reports reported that these islands will witness the start of the third world war, which is what I have long said." (Winchell apparently did not consider this in conflict with his flash five weeks earlier: "London intelligence reports reported that these islands will witness the start of the third world war, which is what I have long said.")

Q—I bought a far cut Last Winter which was labeled "mink-blended wool" and it turned out to be dyed rabbit. Why isn't there a law against such practices?

A—A bill designed to protect consumers against false or misleading labeling of goods has been introduced in the House of Representatives and is now before the President. It requires purveyors to label products in plain and accurate language.

Q—The Senate of Kansas and Missouri caused Congress to take any special action on flood-control projects?

A—Yes. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments Aug. 10, 1950, reported that the Senate had passed an act extending the life of the entire flood-control program. A subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee held hearings in the Kansas-Missouri flood-damaged area.

THE experience of two newspapers in widely separated parts of the country—New Orleans and Madison, Wis.—in having passed on the Bill of Rights, has started a campaign for a reedication of the Declaration.

The Senate of Virginia, Va., has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration of Independence to be hung in school rooms. Other Virginians, from the State of Virginia, are promoting ways and means of reedication of the Declaration, among them August Dennis of the State of Virginia, who has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration to be hung in school rooms. Other Virginians, from the State of Virginia, are promoting ways and means of reedication of the Declaration, among them August Dennis of the State of Virginia, who has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration to be hung in school rooms.

Witchmen Of The Press

Walter Winchell III (This article on Walter Winchell is one of a Peabody prize-winning series from the Providence, R. I. Journal. The series, originally published in mid-1950, is reprinted here with permission of The Journal.—Editors, The News.)

I REALIZE that a microphone is a great moral responsibility. These words were uttered on the night of Feb. 12 by Walter Winchell in his regular Sunday night broadcast of news, rumor, and speculation.

A 15-week study of the Winchell broadcasts shows that part of this great man's moral responsibility is that Winchell considers it to see that the United States goes to war as a moral position, an act that would verify a Winchell assertion of three years' standing. Almost weekly he castigates the Government for not beginning war on Russia as he advised so long ago.

REPTILIAN THEM ON Even when certain Government officials were reported—by Winchell it is coming again to the way of thinking, he kept lashing them on. On March 25 he said scornfully of these officials: "These are the same leaders, ladies and gentlemen, who for the last few years continuously commended the same with Russia was not inevitable, but highly improbable—when you see out voluntary solutions in our industrial problems that now sometimes appear to be no better than a state of armed truce..."

When Life magazine devoted an entire issue to war preparations, Winchell said that Time and Life had heeded Winchell's call to arms. "Now that we have the same warnings again, let me say my identical language—three years ago."

Winchell neglects to consider the possibility that the Government and Time and Life may have been indoctrinated by the Winchell party line six years ago rather than the Winchell party line three years ago. Six years ago Winchell was proclaiming the splendid co-operation of the two great democracies, the United States and the Soviet Union and castigating severely those who disagreed with him.

NO MORE GENERALITIES Winchell's declaration of war are not new generalities. Together with Drew Pearson, he reports the moves of Russia in the Balkans, to Siberia, now to the Yugoslav border, back to the Baltic, down the Danube, and to the Black Sea. Pearson and Winchell do have differences in their attitude toward permanent peace in the world today.

Pearson, a Quaker, frequently has been reported to wear a turban. He devoted an entire broadcast, which was ultimately set short by the European Broadcasting Union, to Russia in particular as a plea for sanity and peace. Winchell, on the other hand, looks with suspicion at any man who talks of peace.

Neither Winchell nor Pearson, however, has ignored the opening. Winchell recently set the stage for firing the first shot of World War III—was not a name instance for him—with a typically patriotic service. This service includes the reading of "confidential reports" to the public as he hears about them.

On the night of April 2, Winchell said that the garrison of the tiny Kattegat Islands between Sweden and Norway was being evacuated, a move that might come soon. He said, "London intelligence reports reported that these islands will witness the start of the third world war, which is what I have long said." (Winchell apparently did not consider this in conflict with his flash five weeks earlier: "London intelligence reports reported that these islands will witness the start of the third world war, which is what I have long said.")

Q—I bought a far cut Last Winter which was labeled "mink-blended wool" and it turned out to be dyed rabbit. Why isn't there a law against such practices?

A—A bill designed to protect consumers against false or misleading labeling of goods has been introduced in the House of Representatives and is now before the President. It requires purveyors to label products in plain and accurate language.

Q—The Senate of Kansas and Missouri caused Congress to take any special action on flood-control projects?

A—Yes. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments Aug. 10, 1950, reported that the Senate had passed an act extending the life of the entire flood-control program. A subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee held hearings in the Kansas-Missouri flood-damaged area.

THE experience of two newspapers in widely separated parts of the country—New Orleans and Madison, Wis.—in having passed on the Bill of Rights, has started a campaign for a reedication of the Declaration.

The Senate of Virginia, Va., has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration of Independence to be hung in school rooms. Other Virginians, from the State of Virginia, are promoting ways and means of reedication of the Declaration, among them August Dennis of the State of Virginia, who has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration to be hung in school rooms.

Witchmen Of The Press

Walter Winchell III (This article on Walter Winchell is one of a Peabody prize-winning series from the Providence, R. I. Journal. The series, originally published in mid-1950, is reprinted here with permission of The Journal.—Editors, The News.)

I REALIZE that a microphone is a great moral responsibility. These words were uttered on the night of Feb. 12 by Walter Winchell in his regular Sunday night broadcast of news, rumor, and speculation.

A 15-week study of the Winchell broadcasts shows that part of this great man's moral responsibility is that Winchell considers it to see that the United States goes to war as a moral position, an act that would verify a Winchell assertion of three years' standing. Almost weekly he castigates the Government for not beginning war on Russia as he advised so long ago.

REPTILIAN THEM ON Even when certain Government officials were reported—by Winchell it is coming again to the way of thinking, he kept lashing them on. On March 25 he said scornfully of these officials: "These are the same leaders, ladies and gentlemen, who for the last few years continuously commended the same with Russia was not inevitable, but highly improbable—when you see out voluntary solutions in our industrial problems that now sometimes appear to be no better than a state of armed truce..."

When Life magazine devoted an entire issue to war preparations, Winchell said that Time and Life had heeded Winchell's call to arms. "Now that we have the same warnings again, let me say my identical language—three years ago."

Winchell neglects to consider the possibility that the Government and Time and Life may have been indoctrinated by the Winchell party line six years ago rather than the Winchell party line three years ago. Six years ago Winchell was proclaiming the splendid co-operation of the two great democracies, the United States and the Soviet Union and castigating severely those who disagreed with him.

NO MORE GENERALITIES Winchell's declaration of war are not new generalities. Together with Drew Pearson, he reports the moves of Russia in the Balkans, to Siberia, now to the Yugoslav border, back to the Baltic, down the Danube, and to the Black Sea. Pearson and Winchell do have differences in their attitude toward permanent peace in the world today.

Pearson, a Quaker, frequently has been reported to wear a turban. He devoted an entire broadcast, which was ultimately set short by the European Broadcasting Union, to Russia in particular as a plea for sanity and peace. Winchell, on the other hand, looks with suspicion at any man who talks of peace.

Neither Winchell nor Pearson, however, has ignored the opening. Winchell recently set the stage for firing the first shot of World War III—was not a name instance for him—with a typically patriotic service. This service includes the reading of "confidential reports" to the public as he hears about them.

On the night of April 2, Winchell said that the garrison of the tiny Kattegat Islands between Sweden and Norway was being evacuated, a move that might come soon. He said, "London intelligence reports reported that these islands will witness the start of the third world war, which is what I have long said." (Winchell apparently did not consider this in conflict with his flash five weeks earlier: "London intelligence reports reported that these islands will witness the start of the third world war, which is what I have long said.")

Q—I bought a far cut Last Winter which was labeled "mink-blended wool" and it turned out to be dyed rabbit. Why isn't there a law against such practices?

A—A bill designed to protect consumers against false or misleading labeling of goods has been introduced in the House of Representatives and is now before the President. It requires purveyors to label products in plain and accurate language.

Q—The Senate of Kansas and Missouri caused Congress to take any special action on flood-control projects?

A—Yes. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments Aug. 10, 1950, reported that the Senate had passed an act extending the life of the entire flood-control program. A subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee held hearings in the Kansas-Missouri flood-damaged area.

THE experience of two newspapers in widely separated parts of the country—New Orleans and Madison, Wis.—in having passed on the Bill of Rights, has started a campaign for a reedication of the Declaration.

The Senate of Virginia, Va., has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration of Independence to be hung in school rooms. Other Virginians, from the State of Virginia, are promoting ways and means of reedication of the Declaration, among them August Dennis of the State of Virginia, who has contributed \$500 to pay for copies of the Declaration to be hung in school rooms.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

MUCH of the waste of Chinese Nationalist war supplies could be avoided if the millions of dollars worth of munitions we have sent to Formosa were handled directly by the Government and supervised by the U. S.

Instead, a peculiar system of middlemen is used, whereby permitting graft and rake-offs to creep in. It is suspected that part of this is to help finance the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa. Just who is getting the rake-offs remains a mystery.

Here is one illustration of how 2,956,170 gallons of aviation gasoline was ordered for the Chinese Air Force on Formosa. This order was placed on Jan. 1, 1950—not during the hectic war days when, as the State Department White Paper tells, widespread graft permeated the Chinese Army.

But though conditions were relatively peaceful in January, 1950, and the Korean War had not started, this huge quantity of gasoline was handled by the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa. The order was merely informed by cable that the 2,956,170-gallon order had been placed with this broker.

Witchmen Get Rake-Off In Formosa

Force in Washington was ordered by cable to make a million dollars available at the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco to South China Enterprise, Inc.

In other words the Chinese Air Force in Washington, having had nothing to do with the sale of the gasoline, was instructed merely to pay for it.

South China Enterprise, Inc. was described as the American agent for the Chung Foo Co. in Formosa. However, investigation proved it was nothing more than a hole-in-the-wall grocery store in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Patriotic Chinese, who did not want to see their country's dollars being used to buy goods from the United States, were investigated further to find out how the hole-in-the-wall grocery store was doing. Yet it was supposed to handle a deal involving one million.

KASHMIR POWDER KEG

DESPITE the presence of an experienced negotiator, North Carolina's Dr. Frank Graham, the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating rapidly. Practice blackouts and rumors of impending attacks have become common in Pakistan and India, who both continue adamant in their claim to the mountain state, as large as the Carolinas, wedged between them.

Pakistan are clamoring for a holy war to "save" the Kashmir (a majority of whom are brother Moslems) from India, who claims the disputed state because its prince technically entered the Indian camp when he, like the hundreds of other Indian princes, was allowed to choose between joining India or Pakistan following the relinquishment of British control in 1947.

U. S. negotiators preceding Dr. Graham had little success. One drew a cease-fire line and planned a plebiscite but neither side would withdraw its forces and war—a bloody little war between troops who had fought side by side in the British-Indian Army—continued.

Pakistan has a strong claim to Kashmir but the latter side is more likely to prefer to affiliate with the Western neighbor. But the Hindus on the eastern border vehemently oppose such a move, and the idea of local plebiscite, ceding part of the

WITCHMEN OF THE PRESS

Walter Winchell III (This article on Walter Winchell is one of a Peabody prize-winning series from the Providence, R. I. Journal. The series, originally published in mid-1950, is reprinted here with permission of The Journal.—Editors, The News.)

I REALIZE that a microphone is a great moral responsibility. These words were uttered on the night of Feb. 12 by Walter Winchell in his regular Sunday night broadcast of news, rumor, and speculation.

A 15-week study of the Winchell broadcasts shows that part of this great man's moral responsibility is that Winchell considers it to see that the United States goes to war as a moral position, an act that would verify a Winchell assertion of three years' standing. Almost weekly he castigates the Government for not beginning war on Russia as he advised so long ago.

REPTILIAN THEM ON Even when certain Government officials were reported—by Winchell it is coming again to the way of thinking, he kept lashing them on. On March 25 he said scornfully of these officials: "These are the same leaders, ladies and gentlemen, who for the last few years continuously commended the same with Russia was not inevitable, but highly improbable—when you see out voluntary solutions in our industrial problems that now sometimes appear to be no better than a state of armed truce..."