New Russian Attacks On Jap Pact Seen

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Good Men Hampered

Drew Pearson's guest columnist today on the editorial page, a leading Federal official, decries the attempts by some Congressmen to keep good men out of Government. Turn to Page 4-A.

The Hoover Reports—I

Saving $$$

By VIC REINEMER
Charlotte News Staff Writer
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PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman, who likes to write letters, wrote one to Mike DiSalle last Spring. The President, complimenting the Price Boss on the latter's ability to deflate stuffed shirts, told his brother Midwesterner that the DiSalle technique in this matter reminded him of how he, Truman, used to "use a trocar on a cloverred bull" back on the farm.

We don't know whether the Chief Executive brought his trocar (which is a veterinarian's instrument for piercing bloated livestock) to Washington. We do know that the trocar treatment is in order for his present charge, the executive branch of the Federal Government, a bloated monster which is in worse shape than any Missouri bull ever will be.

While the legislative and judicial branches of the Government have remained almost stationary in size, their bumbling big brother has mushroomed into a huge, overlapping, unco-ordinated and wasteful octopus. The executive branch includes twelve cabinet-level departments, twelve sections, nineteen administrations, six agencies, sixteen areas, six commands, nineteen corporations, five groups, ten headquarters, three authorities, 104 bureaus, 108 services, 51 branches, 460 offices, 631 divisions, 40 boards, 20 commissions and more than 275 miscellaneous units.

It spends about $70 billion annually. It employs two million persons—twice the total employed by the 50 largest corporations combined.

But an efficiency expert of any of these corporations would throw up his hands and leave town if his business were run as is the executive branch.

Four years ago Congress and interested citizens decided to do something about the horse-and-buggy executive branch which is running the largest business establishment the world has ever known. Congress unanimously passed the Lodge-Brown Act which established the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Ex-President Hoover, who was nominated for the post by President Truman, was named chairman of the organization. Six Democratic and six Republican Congressmen and a distinguished panel of Government administrators and private citizens were appointed to the Commission. Twenty-four task groups, each employing well-qualified specialists and consultants, devoted two years and $2 million to this ambitious attempt to streamline government.

Their findings were passed on to the Congress and the President. The 81st Congress approved 20 public laws and 26 Presidential reorganization plans dealing with the Commission's findings. These laws and plans included military unifications, the establishment of the General Services Administration (which combined four purchasing and "housekeeping" agencies), reorganization and abolition of conflicting agencies, internal reorganization of the State and Labor Departments, and to an extent, the Post Office Department.

These changes alone effected a total annual saving of almost $2 billion.

But the succeeding 82nd Congress reverted to the "bureaucracy as usual" rule. Of 20 legislative proposals submitted by the Hoover Commission not a single measure has been enacted. Of 51 reorganization plans suggested to President Truman, only one has been forwarded to Congress. (Some of the proposed changes require Congressional initiative; others, which the President can propose as a reorganization plan, merely require Congressional approval.)

The Hoover Commission believes that an additional $3.4 billion annually can be saved through enactment of the remainder of the proposals.

The most obvious mismanagement and waste—a correction of which would make for the largest saving—exists in the Post Office Department, the Department of Interior, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Agriculture and in medical and personnel policies.

This series of six articles will detail the confusion and maladministration which abound in these categories, and report the recommendations of the bipartisan Hoover Commission, recommendations which the Congress and the President have so far ignored, pigeonholed, or sat on.

Antiquated Methods and Policies Add to Cost of Handling the Mail

FIRST, the Post Office Department.

Much of every person's life centers around the post office. Through it we get (or got) our mash notes and dear John letters, our bills and bank statements. All of us remember the keen anticipation with which we have watched the old P.O. delivery trucks (average age of Post Office vehicles is fifteen and a half years, thus necessitating high maintenance costs) unload Christmas presents. And we also remember how Postmaster Smith lost his job because the political party he did not belong to won an election.

But what most of us didn't know, when we complained about Postmasters and the service of their offices, was that a postmaster has about as much authority as a three-cent stamp. It has become an axiom of efficient big business to decentralize their operation and give some authority to regional and local directors. Not so in the Post Office Department, whose 500,000 employees and $1.3 billion annual revenue rate it as one of the world's biggest businesses. Postmasters—all 42,000 of them—must get instructions from Washington on many very simple matters. They can't clear with a regional office for the simple reason that it doesn't exist.

How does this combination of politics and absentee management work out? Here's an example. Word got around in Boston a few years ago that the post office was an even better free ride than the "52-20" Club". Pool hall bums and young politicos went to see their Democratic machine friends, came away with chits assuring them a job—many of which paid $1.42 an hour—as one of the 3,000 temporary postal workers. All they had to do was punch in at 5:30 P. M., take off for the evening, and return to punch out at 2 A. M. If anyone squawked, a politician's whispered name would shush things up.

One man stayed away 75 days—and collected every penny of his "wages". Many regular employees fell in line and goofed off. Others came in dead drunk.

But the amazing, horrifying fact is that this went on for four years, and resulted in a loss of between four and five million dollars, before the affair was bared and corrected last Winter.

In many ways the Post Office seems to be the bureaucracy to end all bureaucracies. Take the case of one postmaster, who arrived at work one Winter morning to find snow and rain pouring through a hole in the roof caused by a falling tree branch. Snow had drifted two feet high in front of the stamp window. Did he immediately call for repairmen? Oh, no. He sat down and wrote a letter to Washington, in which he estimated damages at $150 and asked permission to use money from some of his service fund, since his maintenance fund was almost exhausted. To use the service fund money without authorization could have meant he'd have to foot the bill himself. Meanwhile, the snow and rain continued to pour in.

Another postmaster in a larger city needed a tow truck for the many breakdowns of his decrepit vehicles. Washington refused his request to purchase one. Then the postmaster found out he could buy an Army surplus truck, brand new, for only $1.00. His request to buy it was refused by Washington. Well, he thought, I'll buy it myself and give it to the Department. No dice, said Washington. So the postmaster continued to pay high prices for tows, instead of using a new $1 truck.

Bad for Morale of Postal Employees And Therefore Bad for The Service

NATURALLY, this lack of authority and responsibility is bad for morale. Why should I knock myself out thinking up ways to make my office efficient, reason some postmasters, when Wash-

See THE HOOVER on page 5-A

CONFERENCE HOST

SECRETARY ACHESON

Sessions Opened By Big Three

By EDWARD E. BOMAR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Acheson and Britain's Herbert Morrison discuss their difference over cold war tactics, in the opening meeting today of the Big Three Western Foreign Ministers Conference.

A proposed new partnership deal for West Germany, the British dispute with Egypt over Suez, and the Iranian and Far East crises were expected by diplomats to figure in the talk.

Acheson, Morrison and Foreign Minister Robert Schuman of France flew to the capital in an Air Force plane last night from the Japanese peace conference at San Francisco. For the next four days, in the first full dress Big Three meeting in a year, they are due to talk over a global range of problems—mostly involving Soviet Russia and Communism.

SIMILAR SESSION

Today's Acheson-Morrison talks are to be followed tomorrow by a similar session between Acheson and Schuman. Beginning Wednesday it will be a three-way discussion. The three Allied high commissioners for Germany were on hand for consultation in the scheduled effort to iron out final details of the plan to bring the Bonn government into the Western lineup.

In the all-day flight from San Francisco, Acheson said he and the British and French leaders agreed on procedure. The results of the San Francisco conference "strengthened the possibilities for peace and reconstruction in the Far East," he told newsmen.

The United States and Britain, diplomats said, now see mostly eye-to-eye on a plan to offer the Bonn government, a "contract" giving West Germany almost complete sovereignty, abolishing the High Commission, and transforming the occupation troops to defense forces.

OUR WEATHER

Increasing cloudiness and warmer today and tonight. Scattered showers tonght and Tuesday with little change in temperature.

Highest yesterday 81 degrees. Lowest this morning 52 degrees.

Sunrise, 6:02 A. M.; sunset, 6:33 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 9-A

"AS FAST AS LIGHTNING"

When you say something moves "as fast as lightning," which speed do you mean? Lightning travels at various speeds, depending partly on whether it's going up or down. The pilot stroke, which makes the first probe toward the ground, travels at only about 125 miles per second. This is followed by a surge moving at about 12,000 miles a second; they alternate until contact is established with the ground. Then the upsurge flashes back to the cloud at about 25,000 miles per second, or fast enough to encompass the earth in one second.

9-10

Russian-Type Rockets Fired Behind Allied Lines In Korea

Gromyko Heads For Home With Diplomatic Loss

Reds Likely To Seek Separate Treaty

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—Andrei Gromyko is going home from the San Francisco conference with Russia's worst postwar diplomatic defeat on his record—and with ammunition in his pocket for a new wrecking campaign against the Japanese peace treaty.

American diplomats, winding up their affairs in the conference city today, predicted Russia will do its utmost to undermine popular support for the treaty with a massive propaganda attack throughout Asia and the Far East.

Gromyko, who left by train for New York yesterday, prepared the ammunition for that assault in his speeches and actions at the peace conference—notably by his charges of American "dictation" and his repeated forecasts of a "new war" in the Orient. He also made much of Red China's exclusion.

RED PACT LIKELY

At some point, furthermore, it is considered probable that Russia will put forth, in collaboration with Red China, plans for a separate Communist bloc peace treaty with Japan. Presumably this would embody provisions which Gromyko advanced here in his vain efforts to get the British-American sponsored pact rewritten.

Forty-eight nations signed the peace treaty with Japan in a 63-minute ceremony Saturday. For three tense days of debate Gromyko had cried his warnings of war and had tried to get acceptance of amendments which would have rendered Japan defenseless when the treaty becomes effective.

But such a document was put on the table for signing the United States scored a clean sweep. Not one nation was held back by Gromyko's arguments. The number of signers probably exceeded the pre-conference American estimate of perhaps 44 signers.

STATE DEPT. PLEASED

State Department officials were especially pleased that both Pakistan and Indonesia accepted the treaty; they had been uncertain and their influence in Asia is of great importance. Offsetting this gain is the fact that India, with great Asian prestige, did not attend.

However, the Indian mission in Tokyo announced yesterday India is ready to end its state of war with Japan when the treaty becomes effective.

Quickly following up the peace pact, which will enable Japan to rearm and take collective security measures, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida, concluded a defense treaty in a 14-minute signing ceremony at San Francisco's Presidio late Saturday.

The United States will gain under this the right to continue keeping armed forces in Japan and using Japanese bases when the peace treaty ends the occupation.

Both pacts have to be ratified before they can become effective.

Korean Winter Vets To Return

WASHINGTON—(AP) — All U. S. soldiers who fought in Korea last Winter have been brought home "before this coming Winter," the Army chief of staff said today.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins made the statement in a letter to Senator Dworshak (R-Idaho), who had protested against Army plans to use Idaho National Guardsmen as combat replacements.

Collins said "there is no satisfactory alternative" but to depend upon guardsmen now in Federal service to help meet "a pressing manpower problem."

Collins added:

"The overriding need is the requirement for rotation of men from overseas, including the rotation before this coming Winter, of all personnel who endured the bitter combat conditions in Korea last Winter.

"This situation alone is currently requiring replacement of some 30,000 men and officers each month."

TAKE A BREATHER

Drivers rest beside a road as their trucks are held up at a border check point in the "road tax" blockade of West Berlin by Communists. Approximately 1,000 West Berlin vehicles were confiscated by Communist police as Western powers protested. (Acme Telephoto.)

Tobacco Magnate

W. N. Reynolds Dies In Winston

WINSTON-SALEM —(AP)— William Neal Reynolds, tobacco magnate, and a grand old man of harness horse racing, died today. He was 88.

He died at 10:05 A. M. (EST) in a hospital here. Reynolds had been ill for the last month, having been stricken at the last Hambletonian race meeting at Goshen, N. Y.

Reynolds, known to friends and associates as "Mr. Will," was born March 22, 1863, in Patrick County, Va., one of four sons of Hardin W. and Nancy Cox Reynolds. His brothers were Harden Jr., Walter and Richard Joshua Reynolds. Twelve years later his older brother, Richard, founded a tobacco company in Winston-Salem, and in 1888 formed a partnership with "Mr. Will" and Henry Roan. Their swiftly expanding firm was incorporated in 1890 as the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Reynolds served as head of the leaf purchasing department and as a member of the board of directors.

In 1899 he advanced to vice-president. In 1918 is president and in 1924 to chairman of the board of trustees.

From 1931 until his retirement in 1942 he was chairman of the executive committee of the board.

In 1933, his horse Mary Reynolds won the Hambletonian, the Kentucky Derby of Harness racing, in a race termed the "$40,000 stumble." The colt Brown Berry and Reynold's filly each had taken one heat. In the third heat, Brown Berry stumbled while leading in the stretch and Mary Reynolds swept home the winner.

PHILANTHROPIST

Reynolds also was a philanthropist. The new indoor stadium at North Carolina State College in Raleigh is named the William Neal Reynolds Memorial Coliseum.

Reynolds was married March 6, 1889, to Kate G. Bittings. Before she died in 1946, Reynolds had given the city of Winston-Salem the Kate Bittings Reynolds Memorial Hospital, which is exclusively for Negro patients. It was first occupied in 1938.

The Reynolds lived for many years on W. Fifth St. near Spring St. in Winston-Salem, on property which is now part of the Centenary Methodist Church. Then they moved to Tanglewood Farms, a vast showplace near Clemmons on the outskirts of Winston-Salem.

There Mr. Will could devote an increasing amount of time to his famed stable of trotting and pacing horses.

OWNED GREAT HORSES

In 1922, doctors suggested fresh air for Mr. Will as he recovered from an operation. Then it was that he took up a routine of working behind harness horses at least 25 miles a day. He was rated one of the keenest tariners of harness horses in the United States. His all-time great horses included Mary Reynolds; My Shady Bell, which won fifteen firsts and two seconds in seventeen starts about 1909-1910; Meda Volo, world champion two-year-old pacing filly over a mile track; Tar Heel, all-time money-winning pacer as a two-year-old; Solicitor, champion two-year-old pacer for a half-mile track and second only to Tar Heel as a two-year-old money winning pacer, and Betsy Volo, fastest two-year-old trotter of 1950. Betsy Volo won the last Coaching Club Trot-

See REYNOLDS on page 9-A

STEAM VS. GAS IS ISSUE IN ANTIQUE AUTO RACE

CHICAGO —(AP)— Two old tortoises of the automobile world wheezed off at 10 A. M. (EST) today in a race for New York.

Their drivers hope to settle the burning question of grandfather's day—Is the steam automobile better than the gas buggy?

Burning up the highways at speeds of 30 to 40 miles an hour, the racers expect to wheel their tall touring cars past a finish line at Rockefeller Plaza in New York City a week from today.

Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago waved them on their way with a green flag in a drizzling rain in front of Chicago's City Hall. The cars are a 1913 Stanley Steamer and a 1911 Stoddard Dayton.

The Stanley, jockeyed by Jack Brause, 76, has a 10-horse power engine with only 22 moving parts. Brause expects his green touring car to get 40 miles on a 40-gallon water supply brought to 500 pounds boiler pressure. He'll use gasoline, too —to get the water hot.

The Stoddard Dayton has a four-cylinder engine which is rated at 25 horse power and turns out 100 miles on a 15-gallon gasoline load.

Rube De Launty, 70, is driving the Stoddard Dayton.

Both drivers are employees of Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, and each is a specialist in his type of old time automobile. The museum and Popular Mechanics Magazine are race sponsors.

Judge Feels Mrs. America Contest Fixed In Advance

ASBURY PARK, N. J. —(AP)— Movie Actor Wendell Corey, a judge in the 1952 Mrs. America contest, today protested the method of selection of the new titleholder, Mrs. Penny Duncan of New York City.

He said he had talked to a "great many" of the judges and found only one who had voted for Mrs. Duncan.

Corey said he felt the results of the contest had been pre-arranged.

He said he made a heated protest from the floor of Convention Hall here last night when the decision was announced and demanded to see the judges' ballots. Contest representatives refused to produce the ballots, Corey said.

Phil Cowan, a spokesman at the Mrs. America contest office in New York City, informed of Corey's protest, said the final decision in the contest is based on the judges ballots, plus two other considerations.

Twelve judges decide on the most beautiful contestant, twelve others rule on homemaking talents, and there are two other considerations in selecting the winner — a special recipe provided by each contestant and their general background, he explained.

Cowan said he did not know who made the decision on these two items.

Any charge of pre-arranging is "absolutely false," he said. The selection of Mrs. Duncan was "extremely popular with the audience," he added.

Missiles May Have Been Fired By Caucasians

2 Red Jets Damaged In Big Air Battle

U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Korea —(AP)— Rockets of the type used by the Russians in World War II have landed behind Allied lines on the east-central front, it was officially reported today.

There was speculation they might have been brought to Korea by Communist Caucasian troops recently reported near the battlefront.

No Allied installations were hit. Official sources refused to disclose the number of rockets that landed.

In the air war, 30 American F-86 Sabre jets tangled with 80 Russian-type MIG-15s over northwest Korea in one of history's biggest jet battles. Two Communist planes were damaged.

It was the second jet battle in two days. Sunday the Allies shot down two MIGs and damaged another. There were no Allied losses in either scrap.

RUSSIAN PILOTS?

Army sources said unofficially tonight they have reliable but not conclusive evidence that Russian pilots have been flying some of the MIGs in battles against the United Nations.

Since rockets, to be effective, must blanket an area, it is possible those which landed on the east central front were fired accidentally. They apparently were not aimed at any specific target. Reports indicated only a small number were fired.

Eighth Army officers refused to say whether they could have been launched from a Communist plane.

At least one rocket was identified definitely as being of the size used by the Red Army against the Germans.

The missiles are erratic, but awesome when fired in barrages.

REQUIRE SKILL

Their launching requires skilled handling, which indicated they may be part of the arms to be used by the Reds' Caucasian troops if and when they are thrown into battle.

The Allies have used rockets infrequently in the Korean War, primarily to blanket an area which infantrymen are going to attack.

Monday's jet air battle ranged from altitudes of 40,000 feet down to tree-top level.

The Allied warplanes were led into battle by Col. Francis Gabreski, America's top ace.

"It was one of the most ferocious air battles I have ever seen," said Gabreski, a veteran of aerial warfare against the German luftwaffe in World War II.

Hard Words Traded Over Strafing Charge

MUNSAN, Korea —(AP)— United Nations officers swapped sharp words with Reds in Kaesong today after investigating a Communist charge that an Allied warplane strafed the cease-fire conference city this morning.

The U. N. officers refused to give the Reds an on-the-spot report of their investigaaton. They also refused to concede that an attack had occurred or that a U. N. plane was involved.

They acknowledged only that during a four-hour checkup of the alleged neutrality zone violation they found one bullet mark and a dozen .50 caliber slugs in and around a group of stone houses. The houses were about three-quarters of a mile from the site of the suspended armistice talks.

After two meetings with Red liaison officers, the Allied investigators told them the evidence gathered was not conclusive and would be submitted for further analysis.

17,291,000-Bale Lint Crop Seen

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Agriculture Department today estimated this year's cotton crop at 17,291,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This figure is 25,000 bales more than the 17,266,000 forecast a month ago. It compares with last year's very small crop of 19,012,000 bales and with the 1940-49 average of 12,030,000 bales.

Production was boosted this year under a Government appeal for more cotton to prevent an acute shortage.

The department forecast the acre yield at 290.8 pounds compared with 269.2 pounds last year and 265.9 for the ten-year average.

Condition of the crop on Sept. 1 was reported at 74 per cent of average compared with 75 per cent a year ago and 77 per cent for the ten-year Sept. 1 average.

The acreage for harvest was reported at 28,544,000 acres, indicating 3.3 percent of the planted acreage will be abandoned for various causes. Last year the harvested acreage was 17,828,000.

The percentage of the planted acreage abondoned, the acreage to be harvested, the condition of the crop as of Sept. 1, the yield per acre, and production, respectively, by states included:

North Carolina 1.5 per cent abondoned; 763,000 acres to be harvested; 82 per cent of normal; 384 pounds per acre; and production 610,000 bales; South Carolina .6; 1,163,000; 82; 363, and 880,000.

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