

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## SLOT MACHINES FOR SALE

IT is a rather interesting coincidence that the decision to enforce the slot machine law in the City of Charlotte came immediately after news stories were published listing the slot machines purchased by Charlotte clubs.

It is reported that the action of Chief of Police Frank Littlejohn, approved by City Manager Henry Yancey, had been under consideration for some time. Perhaps so. Certainly the local police officials were not unaware of what everyone else in town has known—that private clubs had slot machines for the entertainment of their members and guests. And it may well be that the news stories merely created a propitious moment for doing what they had planned to do all along.

We would certainly not try to defend the machines. There is something basically wrong with any club that cannot survive without the revenue from slot machines. And it is impossible to justify games of chance for those fortunate enough to belong to private clubs while denying them to those who do not belong.

Nonetheless the slot machine in the private club is not the same evil it is in a public gambling place. The devices are usually purchased and owned outright by the club. No syndicate has a hand in rigging the odds, no car in some faraway city gets a cut of the take. They are revenue producers, designed to help defray the expenses of the club's operation.

The police officers, of course, have no other choice. It is their duty to enforce the law when violations come, or are called to their attention. In the final analysis, one of the worst aspects of the whole situation has been the double standard of respect for Federal and State law implicit in the operation of the machines. The clubs, fearful of Uncle Sam, have faithfully purchased their Federal licenses, yet they have winked at the State law. Charlotte had 30 per cent of the revenue from slot machines in the State, at last count. Ridding the city area of them, following County Police Chief Stanhope Lineberry's earlier example in the county area, will at least place an obedience to Federal law on the same plane as obedience to Federal law.

## CONGRESSIONAL SHERLOCKS

THE 82nd Congress has investigated more than 130 subjects. It has spent more than \$2,000,000 and used up thousands of man hours in digging for facts.

Yet not one new law has been revised from any of these investigations.

These facts, gathered by Congressional Quarterly, point up an amazing incongruity in Congressional investigation. In theory, such inquiries are supposed to develop facts which may be used in writing intelligent legislation; in practice, the facts are usually permitted to gather dust, after their brief splash on the front pages, and the basic purpose of the investigation is thwarted.

There may be several explanations for this upsurge of Congressional curiosity. Next year is an election year, and both Democratic and Republican are playing the headlines for what they are worth. The nation is in a tiny over war and atomic bombs and crime and taxes and inflation, and any inquiry touching those and allied subjects turns the spotlight of public attention on the Congressmen participating.

## CHARLOTTE'S WORKING GIRLS

THE old saying which goes "every dog has his day" can now be revised to read "every dog should have his week." Although we let most of them go right on by, we believe that National Business Women's Week, which begins tomorrow, is a proper time to note some of the accomplishments of the working girls of Charlotte's business and professional people.

Charlotte's Business & Professional Women's Club, which includes about 150 members from over 20 occupations, has been considering a number of projects in cleanup and city beautification projects.

## SOUND ADVICE FROM WASHINGTON

ABOUT the best advice from Washington last week came from the Senate chairman, the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D. Buried in the avalanche of verbosity from the Capitol, it went unnoticed. Here it is:

"We lift this day our prayer for personal integrity. We crave an unimpaired conscience and we beseech the Lord to shield us from the temptations of public office."

Save us from the shirked responsibility, the easy lie, the unfair report. We would be

From The Christian Science Monitor

## THE DEFENSE BOND DRIVE

THE First Defense Bond Drive is under way. Amid the as yet unfamiliar problems of often confusing consequences of the "cold war" the citizen may find it helpful to consider purchase of his government's bonds from several angles—although, in the final analysis, all angles merge into one.

1. As a contribution to national security. Needless to say, the nation's military defenses cost huge sums of money. Pay-as-you-go taxation, ideally, is a better way of providing the funds. But Americans themselves are making that politically impossible. So the nation must turn to the citizen for help. For the argument that buying bonds encourages government spending—there is no known way of depriving the government of funds in general and insuring that only the wartime and the national defense will suffer. Economizing must be specific.

2. As a check on inflation. All saving is inflationary to some degree. Savings which divert money from the upward pressure of consumer buying power against the prices of consumer items are equally anti-inflationary. Savings which ease the competition between civilian wants and defense needs hold down the cost of the latter. Savings put in Defense Bonds accomplish these things.

3. As a personal investment. People who have enough time, knowledge, and capital to make sure that their money is always bringing in the maximum return will not, of course, invest all of it in Defense Bonds. But many will buy quite a few as counterpoises to the fluctuations of common stocks.

The average citizen, who has little time, less technical knowledge, and savings which are

For many Summers it has sent dozens of less privileged girls to Camp Latta and Wilshire. It has actively supported the Public Library, USO, Salvation Army, the Crittenton Home, various health and welfare drives, and some of their volunteers help "man" Redwoodville, the center and the Children's Nature Museum.

Recently local club members have participated in a series of radio broadcasts on international affairs and careers for women. The ladies have also taken pride in a record of solid achievement. Long may their treasures fly over the Queen City.

honest with ourselves. May we esteem falsehood before the face of our own judgment above the praise of others. Arm us with the power to resist entrenched error, vested selfishness, and sanctioned prejudice. Save us from the fear of nonconformity. Help us to reject the deceiving promise of life made by the world, by the flesh, by the man and by attempts to reach where we have not seen. Help us to keep ourselves active and free from the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil. We ask it in the name of the Redeemer's name. Amen.

but a marginal source of income, can contribute Defense Bonds in the same class with savings banks and cash-in-the-hand. The buying power of his money will change neither more nor less with time whichever of these three ways it is invested. And, as to preservation of the dollar principal, no investment in the world is so safe.

But in this year of 1951 what is good as a private investment and what is needed for national security cannot be considered apart. If the United States is not made secure from outward attack, if its economy is not guarded against devastating inflation within, then no investment in stocks or bonds is safe.

An examining physician told a prospective draftee to read an eye chart. "What chart?" asked the recruit. "Right you are. There isn't any chart," said the doctor. "It's I-A for you, my boy."—Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.

"Half of the area of the United States is being invaded," it is said. Any wind that will guide you into the middle of it—Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.

Radioactive mosquitoes are being raised at Sandel, instead of it is said. Any wind that will guide you into the middle of it—Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.

Princess Margaret may marry an American. Does that call for another loan?—Dallas Morning News.

## Not Much Help From The Game Warden



## News From The Capital

### Smith, McCarran Great Pals

By TOM SCHLESINGER  
Charlotte News Special Writer

WASHINGTON  
WHEN Willis Smith first appeared on Capitol Hill at the junction between North Carolina, he was sought out by Sen. Pat McCarran for some pretty intimate conversation.

McCarran, the Nevada Democrat considered by many as among the three most powerful men in the Senate, finally got down to the point and asked Smith whether he wanted to join his Judiciary Committee. Smith gulped, and said, "yes."

When the assignments were announced at the beginning of the session, the Tar Heel was the only freshman to get his first choice, something doubly unique. Veterans seldom make major committee on the first round.

What McCarran's motives were aren't clear. No doubt, he was motivated by friendship. He had a prior nodding acquaintance with Smith. Perhaps, he felt he was carrying on a tradition of Carolina's past by both J. Melville Broughton and Frank P. Graham.

Some gossamer thought, however, he was rewarding Smith for his role in the defense bill, an unwelcome way, had torpedoed more than one of the white chairman's stratagems. McCarran, an irascible, persistent debater, was still smarting from Graham's maneuvers which took the displaced persons legislation, which he opposed, from his grasp and onto the floor and on to passage.

Whatever the reason, the pair got off to a great start. The friendship has apparently flowered. Smith has the reputation of being a quiet, unassuming man, who is highly controversial. "I admire him especially for his meticulousness, his honesty and for the fact he can't be pushed around," he declared.

BECAUSE of this friendship, Smith today can just about qualify as an expert on the subject of subversive forces which have infiltrated, or have sought to influence this country's Far Eastern Policy.

McCarran picked him for the internal security subcommittee which, after several months of preparatory work, is now at the public and open phase in the Missouri Valley. The subcommittee, Smith conducted a number of hush-hush hearings both in and outside of the Capitol.

Smith has apparently come a long way from his campaigning days in last year's election; at least, as far as his open-mindedness on the Red issue.

"We've got to be awfully careful," he explained. "We must remember—for instance—that the time may come when we will have to investigate Russia was our ally. Why, I have no doubt that I might have said something good about her once."

DESPITE this, the subcommittee has drawn fire because of the incidental mention of individuals, and the reiteration by some of the witnesses.

BY accident a spokesman for the Army Engineers let slip the basic reason for the tragic failure to control floods in the Missouri Valley. The Army Engineers are opposed to the Missouri Valley Act.

The admission has given Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army Engineers, catfish. For, as a loyal Army officer, he is not supposed to differ with his commander-in-chief in the White House. The difference is that General Pick and the Army Engineers take the side of the big private utilities and want flood-control dams for flood control and navigation only. However, thousands of farmers object to giving up their land and reservoirs unless the dams also pay for themselves by generating electric power.

This is the Missouri Valley Authority plan—similar to TVA—but exactly what the private utilities and the Army Engineers do not want.

### Quote, Unquote

Being a small town newspaper publisher, we sometimes are handicapped by having to choose between printing some "red hot" news which folks will eventually learn in a distorted form anyway, or not printing it in order to protect those involved from what they choose to call unnecessary publicity. Right now is one of those times. The issue would make good reading, but we've been requested to keep quiet. We'll let the good news spread it, as they can add a few touches that would not be permissible to circulate through the mail.

—OMEGA (Ga.) NEWS.

Everything that shines isn't aluminum either, but nothing this side of a Seoul loan can outshine an aluminum roof on a mobile house. —PELHAM (Ga.) JOURNAL.

### SENATOR KARL E. MUNDT'S formation of a

"Committee to Explore Political Realignment" including a formal coalition between Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats, is getting the "gold-shoulder" treatment from the N. C. delegation. They felt the same way about the South Dakota Republican's proposal that a Republican run for President with a Southern Democrat as Vice President. Senator Karl E. Mundt, R-Mont., is going on record with \$4 other lawmakers as opposing recognition of Communist China by either the United States or Japan, or the idea of a Japanese treaty with the Reds. They signed a letter circulated by Senator Knowland (R-Calif.) which was addressed to President Truman.

Senator Clyde B. Hoey joined Senator Smith in going on record with \$4 other lawmakers as opposing recognition of Communist China by either the United States or Japan, or the idea of a Japanese treaty with the Reds. They signed a letter circulated by Senator Knowland (R-Calif.) which was addressed to President Truman.

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## Caution Needed, As 'Wonder Weapon' Stories Often Phony

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON  
THE soothing "wonder weapon" story is getting under way again. President Truman has given it a boost. Sen. Brian McMahon has given it a boost above. The Air Force has published a series of publicity photographs showing a sleek, futuristic, and glorious technician, of its new "Matador" guided missile. And now we have the Air Force's request for a supplemental appropriation of more than \$400,000,000 for the South Carolina hydrogen bomb plant.

Maybe there really are wonder weapons which will win wars miraculously. But it is also well to remember that the reports about these weapons are generally phony.

For instance, the "Matador" guided missile's top speed is known to be subsonic, and its guidance system is reported to be far from refined. For these reasons one of the great experts in the field has described the "Matador" as "representing a great increase in expense but no improvement in performance over the German V-1 weapon of the war." Behind the loud Air Force clamor about the "Matador," one detects the tensions of the inter-service rivalry over control of guided missiles.

Even the problem of the hydrogen bomb with its terrible potentialities, needs to be approached in the same spirit of skepticism. For it is very far from certain yet, that this weapon from which so much is hoped and feared is going to turn out to be a practical proposition.

### TWO TYPES OF H-BOMBS

The reasons for the uncertainty about the hydrogen bomb are the ghastly complexities of modern physics. In brief, there are two main kinds of theoretically possible hydrogen bombs. In the first kind, plutonium fission will touch off a nuclear explosion of the kind known to super-explosives, tritium. The possibility of this kind of bomb has been pretty well proved by the test of the Eniwetok, in which a hundred kiloton plutonium bomb, which means an atomic weight of 100,000 tons of TNT, was successfully exploded. This Eniwetok bomb will at least provide the needed "trigger" for a tritium bomb.

In the second main kind of hydrogen bomb, plutonium will trigger a chain reaction of deuterium and tritium. Deuterium may combine to build into hydrogen bomb. This second kind of hydrogen bomb, and the tritium bomb, are theoretically unlimited in destructive power. If it were not for the fact that this second kind of bomb can be built, the hydrogen bomb project would be fruitless.

The figures tell the tale. The South Carolina plant now in construction is designed to produce tritium. But the production of tritium takes infinitely longer and costs an immeasurably larger quantity of fissionable raw stuff than the production of plutonium. In terms of explosive power, you get a poor return on your investment from a tritium bomb. Speaking very crudely, an investment that will probably be needed to produce a single tritium bomb of devastating area of 120 square miles, can equally well produce about 80 Nagasaki type bombs of devastating area of 120 square miles.

### DEUTERIUM CHEAPER

In contrast to tritium, the more common form of heavy hydrogen, deuterium, can be manufactured relatively cheaply and in great quantities. But it is a reaction of a pure mass of deuterium, which would be the heart of the hydrogen bomb, is unlimited power, takes time to get going. The whole hideous contraption would in fact have to be held together, somehow or other, for about 30 times as long as the Hiroshima bomb had to be held together. And this is why the general would have to continue for a good many millions of a second before the atomic weapons designer—after the plutonium and tritium triggers had already gone off with fearful force.

### DRIFT EXEMPT, DEFERRED MEN

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK  
THE DEFENSE Department has taken over the Red Cross public relations job of collecting enough human blood to make a single reserve of blood in its tanks, against both military setbacks in Korea and disaster here at home in the event of a dangerously low—the prospects for increasing it have not heavily improved.

In the past week much arm, including ex-Defense Secretary George Marshall, has pleaded for the Red Cross to do the thing is almost past appeal, and should be regimented somewhat along with nearly everything else we deal in today.

I submit for criticism the idea that the Red Cross should shed his blood far afield, with sometimes fatal effect, there is no real reason he can't be forced to shed it at home for the general safety of his own land, at no ill to himself.

### ARMY OF DONORS

Now it seems to me that the lucky ones who are not called to war could be arrayed as a standby of blood donors, subject to draft in moment of urgent need. If a bomb hits us or a national catastrophe, or a sudden blood shortage, it would be more logical than to call on the Red Cross to provide emergency blood contributions.

Or, for that matter, to call on the huge reservoir of the deferred to register at stated intervals and to give up a pint of the old necessary, in order to build up the reservoirs of whole blood and plasma, a peak of safety: During the war they literally used blackmail blood from servicemen and civilian alike, to the point of accepting people who

were entering more and more or less shaking a syringe and needle. It needs little extra machinery to build a standing army of blood donors. An original physical, when it is examined to decide his candidacy for Army service, would also determine his fitness to lend blood. As a simple matter of fact, for bloodletting in moments of emergency. The draft board and military authorities would already have, and so are the Red Cross Centers for collection of the stuff.

### REGULAR BLOOD-LETTING

Qualifications for a contribution would be: As simple as possible. A man called for service, who is not 1-A, and who is shown by test to be a blood donor, would be automatically go on a master list. In time of stress he is merely ordered to the nearest blood bank, or blood-collection unit. Otherwise, he comes at stated intervals to give his pint, within the doctor's discretion. If he is a war veteran, he is called to the attention of the War Relocation Authority.

I cannot believe this to be a severe strain on civil liberty, if tired, old reserves have been summoned up, as so many of our boys are sent to a bayonet, or if the new, young men are being ordered to perform the same a distasteful task. Or, if new taxes bleed white, or if new and fresh restrictions continually are being placed on the citizen.

Maybe I oversimplify, but they say we need millions of pints of the good red stuff, and they are looking for it. The idea is to get it from the public veins. This way it comes in an orderly, predictable fashion, and nearly for free. Only arguments could see against it would be political, and, as everyone knows, next year is election year.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Arm Engineer Testifies Against MVA

WASHINGTON  
You follow the leader.

Magee: "What do you think about the Tennessee Valley Authority (on which the MVA is patterned)? Don't you think that, been successful in stopping floods and providing power for the people of Southern States?"

Snow: "I have read articles in the newspapers indicating that the TVA is successful, and I have no knowledge to the contrary."

Magee: "Yes, but you don't want the Missouri Valley Authority, do you?"

Magee: "Because General Pick is against it?"

Snow: "Well, I have my own mind, too. My mind agrees with General Pick's thoughts."

The conferees were finally excused from the witness stand after this parting shot by Magee: "The private power companies not only of Missouri, but throughout the United States, are opposed to the MVA. I think it is definitely stated that the Army Engineers are under the influence of the private power companies."

## Capehart Choked

INDIANA'S Non-tempered Sen. Homer Capehart, the music-box, was cross-examining witnesses who opposed his cost-plus amendment for boosting price ceilings.

All the top authorities from President Truman and Defense Secretary Wilson down have described the Capehart Amendment as unworkable, but the gentleman from Indiana was mercilessly bullying everyone who dared appear before the Senate Banking Committee in opposition to the John J. Gurnea bill.

Americans for Democratic Action. Capehart tore into him

with a barrage of personal questions.

"Are you a regular lobbyist?" he asked a witness who registered lobbyist?

"Is this statement a statement of yours, or did you clear it with your directors? What experience do you have in the advertising business?" he asked another.

"Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a third.

He asked a fourth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a fifth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a sixth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a seventh, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked an eighth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a ninth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a tenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked an eleventh, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a twelfth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a thirteenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a fourteenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a fifteenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a sixteenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a seventeenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked an eighteenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a nineteenth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a twentieth, 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hundred-twentieth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-first, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-second, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-third, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-fourth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-fifth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-sixth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-seventh, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-eighth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-twenty-ninth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirtieth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-first, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-second, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-third, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-fourth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-fifth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-sixth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-seventh, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-eighth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-thirty-ninth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fortieth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-first, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-second, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-third, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-fourth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-fifth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-sixth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-seventh, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-eighth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-forty-ninth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fiftieth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fifty-first, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fifty-second, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fifty-third, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fifty-fourth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper?" he asked a hundred-fifty-fifth, "Have you ever worked as a bookkeeper