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RICH MEN'S TAX BILL

JUST a week ago this morning the Senate Finance Committee released its proposed new tax bill, which runs several hundred pages of fine print. Not even the Senators now debating this measure can be expected to fully understand it, and it is extremely difficult for the reading public to comprehend even the principal features of the bill.

However, one point seems clear: If the Finance Committee has its way the big fellows—the five percenters and the get-rich-quick crowd—will gain considerable tax benefits, and the low-income and middle-income groups will lose.

To begin with, the Senate Committee knocked \$15 billion off the House tax bill, although the revenue proposed by the House would not have been sufficient to balance the budget. Here's the way the Committee made the major cuts:

It proposed to make the increase in corporation taxes effective April 1, 1951, instead of Jan. 1, 1951, as provided in the House bill. This change knocked out \$500 million.

It cut down the House-proposed excess-profits tax by an amount of \$750 million, although many of the affected firms are making the largest profit in their history.

It reduced the over-all twelve and one-half per cent increase in individual income taxes to eleven per cent under a clause which would limit the increase to eight per cent.

HOW ABOUT THE FOOTBALL PARLAY?

NOW that Police Chief Frank Littlejohn has done his duty in the slot machine field, he might profitably instruct his men to open their eyes to the football parlay tickets that are being sold all over town.

The football parlay is plain undulterated gambling. You pay your money, and you take your choice, as the old saw goes. Opposing teams are balanced with points, and the fan who wants to wager on the "chick" can pick any number of combinations. An arithmetical increase in the number of games selected brings a geometrical increase in the winnings.

THAT RUSSIAN H-BOMB

KENNETH DE COURCY, the British editor of Intelligence Digest, soared to atomic heights in the prognosticative field when he announced the explosion of the Russian A-bomb in August, 1949, three weeks before President Truman made a similar pronouncement. As a result of his sudden popularity De Courcy made a lecture tour of the U. S., the circulation of Intelligence Digest grew, and his every prediction was given credence by some persons.

Now he announces that Russia plans to explode a hydrogen bomb next July. A prediction such as this, we imagine, will receive considerable publicity, further jangle the nerves of some of our country's choicest gossip, to say nothing of super-secret Soviet bomb production. But we aren't going to get a bit excited by Mr. De Courcy's latest, and somewhat ominous, prediction.

Some of Mr. De Courcy's predictions, those of our "inside" men and the "forecasts" published by various U. S. establishments, stand up very well when you read the back pages and see where they missed. We trust that if Mr. De Courcy really has any solid information he will pass it on to the proper authorities. But we have a sneaking suspicion that he is viewing the prospect of atomic war through a distorted lens.

FROM THE WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

A NEW PIEDMONT CROP-FISH

FROM Raleigh comes word that a good little fish pond is becoming as much a part of the Tar Heel farm scene as a tractor. And with good reason. Those who are supposed to know say that you can grow more pounds of fish per acre than any other type of meat without supporting crops. And fish make good eating.

of all income remaining after taxes paid under the present law. This, in effect, would reduce by several hundred million dollars the taxes received from those persons in the \$27,000-a-year and up category.

Under the Finance Committee's bill the capital gains tax would be decreased. Thus an individual who sells stocks or property at a profit would pay, in many cases, less than half as much tax as he would if the normal income tax rate applied.

But the biggest gimmick in the Committee's bill is the proposed extension of family reversion provisions, which would be made retroactive to 1939, thus negating hundreds of millions of dollars of claims now being pressed by the Department of Internal Revenue.

It is difficult at this stage to tell what the final tax bill will look like. The Senate will probably continue its debate on the measure until the end of the week, then the measure will go to a committee of both Houses where the differences will be ironed out.

The way it looks now, the Senate group headed by Senators Humphrey, Lehman and Douglas is able to plug up the loopholes, or unless the House confers success in retaining some of the provisions ruled out by the Senate Finance Committee, the bill will favor the rich, rather than the low-income and middle-income taxpayers.

and the occasional test runs our military has conducted. These scientists say that it takes a few practice shots—such as we've been taking—to get the bugs out of the bomb, and they wonder why the Russians aren't proceeding.

Some have even hopefully suggested that the one explosion was a faux pas deluxe, and as a result Soviet scientists were blown from the inside of some of our country's choicest gossip, to say nothing of super-secret Soviet bomb production. But we aren't going to get a bit excited by Mr. De Courcy's latest, and somewhat ominous, prediction.

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If that is the case he chose his timing for the H-bomb explosion—July, 1952—very well, as the probably suspicious all Americans will then be engrossed in the political bombshell, bombast and backbiting which will be in progress at the political conventions in Chicago, and will thus forget about his forecast.

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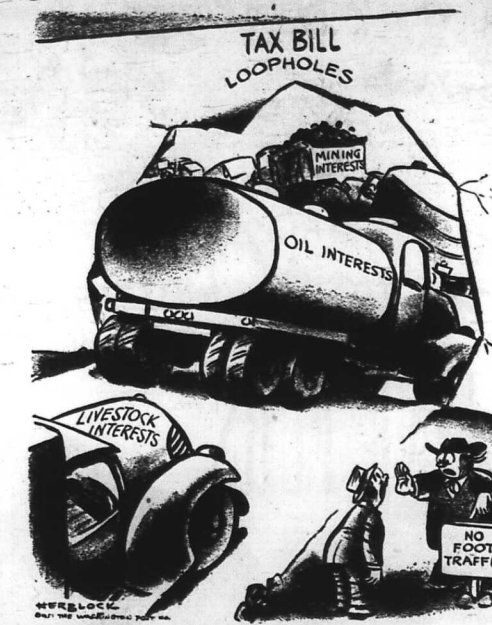
FROM Raleigh comes word that a good little fish pond is becoming as much a part of the Tar Heel farm scene as a tractor. And with good reason. Those who are supposed to know say that you can grow more pounds of fish per acre than any other type of meat without supporting crops. And fish make good eating.

There has been almost a revolution in the fish-pond building field in North Carolina during the past decade. You see these little ponds everywhere nowadays, and they are supposed to do appear to be properly supplied and drained. They look like mere mudholes. But many have been properly developed, have clear, clean water and are well stocked with a variety of fish.

The average Tar Heel pond is said to be 15 acres in size and is built on submarginal land. It costs an average of \$600 an acre to build. Some contractors in the State now specialize in the construction of ponds. Other than fertilization, the only thing used attached to the ponds, according to Dr. Fredrick A. Barklow, head of the department of zoology at N. C. State College, the fertilization usually runs from \$15 to \$30 a year.

The Piedmont section around Winston-Salem has its share of these farm fish ponds. The "fish pond revolution" marks another advance in the efforts of North Carolina farmers to get away from routine and stereotyped farming activities and start away from

'Just Big Enough To Drive A Truck Through'



Congress At Work

From The Congressional Record

The President: Mr. President, it is an amendment to the amendment as moved in order. The President: Mr. President, it is an amendment to the amendment as moved in order. The President: Mr. President, it is an amendment to the amendment as moved in order.

Congressional Quiz

Q—How soon does a vetoed bill become law after the veto is overridden? A—Immediately. A two-thirds majority of the total membership of each chamber is required to reverse a vetoed bill. Q—Did the Senate ever make up its mind about investigating the China lobby? A—No. But Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore.) Sept. 10 renewed his demand for an immediate investigation of foreign lobbies. Newspaper stories, he said, contained "serious" charges of "corruption and fraud in connection with the commercial affairs of the Chinese Nationalist Government." Q—How easy would it be for the President to call up reservists under the Brooks bill to revamp the military reserve setup? A—Reservists would be divided into "ready," "standby," and "retired" classifications. The President could call in the "ready" group with only the approval of the War Department. But he would need a green light from Congress to order "standby" and "retired" reservists to active duty. Q—Why did President Truman veto the bill to raise pensions for veterans who are disabled from causes not connected with military service? A—He said the measure, raising pensions, which now range from \$62 to \$70 a month to a flat \$120 a month, would cost taxpayers \$400 million a year by the end of the century. However, as the Senate overrode his veto Sept. 18, Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) called the President's estimate "wholly unrealistic." The House overrode 69 to 23, making the bill a law. The House overrode the veto Aug. 17 on a 318 to 45 vote.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Ike, At 19 Stumped For Democrats

I HAVE seen General Eisenhower on both my trips to Europe this year, but in neither case have I talked to him about politics. Furthermore, I doubt whether 99 per cent of the political pundits who have come back from Paris as alleged interpreters of Ike's desire to run or not to run have really broached the subject to him either. Only on one occasion—and that was several years ago—have I ever mentioned personal politics to General Eisenhower. It remained him of an incident in Kansas when he was a Democrat.

It gave me a quick look, asked "there'd you hear about that" and promptly dropped the subject. It was obvious that he did not want to discuss the days when he started life as a roarin' tootin' William Jennings Bryan Democrat and made his first speech at a Jackson Day dinner. Regardless of that early background, there is no question but that General Eisenhower wants to run as a Republican. That position is the opinion of this observer, makes sense. Whoever is elected in 1952 should be obligated to no one except his conscience and the American people.

GOP's Greatest Mistake

BIGGEST mistake the Republicans have made in recent years is to take seriously the overconfidence of their Illinois national committeeman, Warner Schroeder, who once said: "The Republican Party can even win with a Chinaman." The GOP must face the fact that the majority of people in the U.S.A. today are registered Democrats,

Democrats 2-3 Rule, Killed In '36 Stirs In Its Grave

By BERTRAM BENEDICT

(Editorial Research Report) WHEN the Democratic national convention of 1936, about the time of the anti-trust vote for Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, that two-thirds rule seemed a sure bet for redemption. Yet here it is stirring in its grave again.

It was in 1936 that the Democrats held a veto power because the South is up in arms against the support given by a Democratic majority to the Democratic platform to civil rights proposals, including a ban on discrimination in employment. That platform plank was advocated by a minority of the platform committee in 1946. It was substituted for a mild plank of the committee majority by roll-call vote of 631 to 182.

SOUTH HAD VETO As long as the two-thirds rule governed Democratic conventions, the South held a veto power. In effect, over the nominations. Al- though the South held a veto power, it might add up to less than 33 1/3 per cent of the total, 30 per cent even as per cent of the total. It was not enough for effective trading. And although platforms were adopted by majority vote, a cohesive minority could often veto a plank through its power of vetoing a nominee.

As for the 1952 convention, what platform plank is being considered are from the South depends on what you mean by the "South." If you mean the South as it was called Solid South all the way in the Confederacy, they will have 21 per cent of the total. If you mean the South as it was called Solid South all the way in the Confederacy, they will have 21 per cent of the total. If you mean the South as it was called Solid South all the way in the Confederacy, they will have 21 per cent of the total.

Pull Peddling (Trumanism) Will Be A Major '52 Issue

By MARQUIS CHILDS

THE CONTINUING revelations of how influence peddling in the Senate reached down into government departments and how it was used to get favor-able loans makes one thing dead certain. The whole shabby business of influence peddling and graft in Washington in the postwar years will be a major issue in the 1952 campaign.

In part, the interconnection between one-party rule over too long a period, but in no small part it is the result of the failure to recognize what is proper and what is improper in the conduct of public business. And that in turn may derive from the President's almost tribal sense of political loyalty to those around him.

His defenders are fond of saying that he has been so right about all the big things, he will be forgiven for the little things. But on the little things, however, and many will not consider them little things. For the voters often make up their minds.

ANOTHER ISM So Trumanism takes its place along with the other isms - McCarthyism, Communism, and so on. He will wear a great deal about next year. For the opposition a simple criticism of Trumanism is to point out the indifference of high authority favoritism and even venality in the conduct of public business, leading to a breakdown of public confidence in the management of government affairs.

It is, however, too early to say what the full force of Trumanism will be. Since the surface of revelation is still in its infancy, the investigation being conducted by Rep. Clarence King of California and the committee on the part of internal revenue has barely got started.

Advances reports indicate that if the investigation is really pressed, the disclosures will be more shocking than anything thus far brought out.

Boosts Democrats

FAIR play, the parental vote, and the like, a man's political party is really pressed, the disclosures will be more shocking than anything thus far brought out.

"This fact is proved conclusively by the controversy now being waged in the Square-Dealers, insurgents, and reformers. Although these men are loud in their denunciation of Cannon, Aldrich, and others who are hide-party and yet refuse to leave their party and at election vote the Republican ticket. . . .

"There is an inherent desire in all normal and healthy men to be a part of a party which is fighting for the Democrats at the next election because I think they need me and the Republicans do not."