

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1951

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S address opening the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference last night should convince anyone but avowed aggressors like the men in the Polillo or idealistic dwellers in other worlds like Prime Minister Nehru of India that the treaty has been designed to promote world peace.

The President repeatedly mentioned the objectives of peace and the mechanics for reaching those objectives in his brief talk. He stressed the historic significance of another meeting in San Francisco six years ago when the United Nations was set up.

"The treaty now before us offers more than talk of peace; it offers action for peace. This conference will show, therefore, who will make peace, and who seeks to prevent it; who wishes to put an end to war, and who wishes to continue it."

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Truman's stirring picture of a peaceful community of Pacific nations will have any softening influence on the delegates to San Francisco determined to wreck the careful

THE FUROR OVER JUSTICE DOUGLAS

WERE IT NOT so symptomatic of our times, the furor over Justice William Douglas's suggestion that recognition of China is "the only logical course for the United States would be almost amusing."

Mr. Douglas has just returned to this country from an expedition along the southern frontier of Russia in China. In an interview in San Francisco, he stressed the importance of the growing struggle between Chinese nationalism and Russia's drive for Far Eastern solidarity.

"Within minutes, Douglas' remarks were injected into a Senate debate. Senator Walker of Idaho, calling Douglas an Administration spokesman, denounced him for advocating recognition of China. Senator Connally of Texas, denouncing Douglas as an Administration spokesman, said 'I think he should stay in Iowa, instead of roaming around Asia and in other places making fool statements.'"

That, we believe, is what Justice Douglas has in the inept phraseology attributed to him in the interview. Recognition of Communist China, of course, is utterly out of the question at the moment, and it cannot be considered until Communist China abandons its open warfare against American troops in Korea.

WILLIAM T. BUICE

WILLIAM T. BUICE had many and diverse interests. The quiet and unassuming persistence with which he pursued them and the warm glow which he shed on all who worked with him will be their mark on the community long after his passing.

As a businessman, he was a great success. Vice-president and merchandise manager of B. Ivey & Co. of Charlotte, and of other stores in Raleigh, Greenville, S. C., Asheville, Orlando and Daytona Beach, Fla., Mr. Buice was a key factor in the fast growth and development of these modern department stores.

FASCINATING STORY DEPT.

THAT story out of the Court House yesterday about a \$3 million school bond issue ought to qualify for the most fascinating year of the week.

As we get it, the County Commissioners want to sell \$3 million in bonds and use the money to continue the City-County school building program. But first, they have to request approval from an agency with a frightening name—the Eastern Investment Bank and Security Credit Restriction Committee.

Now the EIBVCR is a Federal agency. It operates under the OPS (Office of Price Stabilization). The EIBVCR's job is to approve the incurring of local indebtedness as one way of halting inflation.

Well, we're all in favor of halting inflation. But we suspect that the EIBVCR is one agency that could go out of business as certainly as far as Mecklenburg County bond issues are concerned. Here's why:

1. The quietest of Scotchmen who control the County's purse strings—McAden, McSwain, McDonald, Sandy, Porter, and Ernest Byrd—scarcely belong in the category of spendthrifts. They show some concern over spending.

2. The County Government doesn't borrow money for operating expenses, like Uncle Sam does, and when it does borrow for capital investment, it provides for the definite repayment on a fixed schedule, which is also more than you can say for the Federal Government.

3. The need for the school buildings is distressingly urgent—a striking contrast with many Federal Government projects.

4. The people of Mecklenburg County authorized the borrowing of this money at a special election, and they did so with full knowledge they will have to pay it back from their pockets. The people never get a chance to vote on Uncle Sam's expenditures.

work of the treaty's architect, John Foster Dulles. But this seems certain: Mr. Truman's glowing account of Japan's progress toward democracy, and his promise of generous and friendly help to other nations in the Far East striving for democracy, should effectively counter the falsehoods of Communist propaganda.

For in the case of Japan, the United States, as occupying power, as speaking from the record. In Mr. Truman's words:

"The old militarism has been swept away... by the overwhelming will of the Japanese people... The secret police and the police-state used by the former government have been abolished... The Japanese constitution provides a bill of rights... Remarkable progress has been made in land reform... Today about 90 per cent of all cultivated land has been put to work on it, as compared with less than 50 per cent in 1945."

These are actions, not words, and they speak louder than all the shallow promises of Communism. And all we shall get across to the hungry and restive millions in the Far East is the story of America's enlightened conduct of a former enemy's lands, and its friendly welcome of that nation back into the community of the world's sovereign states, which will have gained an important victory in the great battle between democracy and Communism.

Now the strong probability is that, not long after the conference ends, the United States will begin negotiations with the Nationalists, who hold the island of Formosa under Communist rule. No one, of course, can predict the result of these negotiations. But it is the expectation of the United States that the negotiations to this final stage.

Chief among the architects of the treaty is John Foster Dulles, Dulles immediately after the treaty was ratified. He has now accepted an invitation to attend the annual Conference of Governors of the States to be held at the end of this month at Galveston, Texas.

It is in view of these circumstances, that the United States has the situation well in hand, with no reason for concern. American officials here are worried, and a good reason is sufficient reason. The doubt just hangs over the surface is over how the treaty will be accepted, and especially in Asia.

If it appears to be the result of American dictation with the Europeans performing going along, accompanied by two or three of our officials, the treaty will be signed on schedule. This is what may be indicative merely of the kind of tension that develops when it is a major struggle, whether it is a principled international conference.

In the waiting period the real uncertainty of the treaty is the mood of the men who are to throw into the conference machinery. By the very nature of their opposition the Russians can produce unity which now seems to be lacking.

He was active in civic affairs as a member of the Rotary, Goodfellows, and Executive clubs, and as two-term president of the Charlotte Merchants Association.

And he gave much of his time to the Myers Park Methodist Church, serving as chairman of the Board of Stewards and later as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and superintendent of the Sunday School.

Friendly, talented, responsive, Mr. Buice was a man of character and enterprise. He will be sorely missed by his many friends in this community and in the larger merchandising field.

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Conference Develops New Tension

By MARQUIS CHILDS

THE margin between success or failure of the Japanese peace conference promises to be narrow. And that margin is thin as much as the degree of damage the Russians are able to do as on how well the cards in the American hand are played.

Those cards are impressive. Yet the remarkable fact is that only six years ago the United States or Japan they should not be more impressive than they are. Because the United States cannot be chairman that everything will happen exactly as planned and on schedule, there is an edginess which is reflected in bittersweet statements.

Among some foreign delegations the suspicion is growing that bulldozing tactics will be used. America does use a bulldozer, the effect can be exactly the opposite of that desired. It can further weaken support for Japanese peace that has already brought new divisions.

THE ACE CARD

America has an ace in the hole that may not be disclosed until a some time after the conference ends. It is in the form of a letter from Premier Yoshida of Japan which in effect a promise that his nation will not recognize Communist China after the peace treaty is signed. American officials may even deny the existence of such a letter, since at this stage they are sensitive about any suggestion that Japanese policy is being dictated or directed from Washington.

Nevertheless the Yoshida letter, drafted by a distinct sense of relief, since the treaty leaves up to Japan the choice of recognizing either Communist or Nationalist China. If Federal subsidy on apples, which the United States has had in the past, is to be continued, the United States must have a field day.

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Okay—What Do We Build Next?



Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Senator Byrd And Apples

I HAVE observed your many editorials condemning those who deal in unjust or unwarranted criticism.

Recently, this August 6, you reprinted an editorial from The Philadelphia Bulletin concerning the sale of apples to the Government or received subsidies. It strongly implied that Senator Byrd, who had called for Government economy and on the other hand stood to benefit from such a Federal subsidy on apples, which he grows.

A short time ago, at an alumni meeting of The Citadel, I heard Senator Byrd speak, and at that time I met him. He was cordially received. However, more specifically, he told us that he had never sold an apple to the Government. After reading The Bulletin's editorial, I wrote him a letter and it is requesting to know the truth as he knew it. I am enclosing herewith a copy of his reply to me.

Now, perhaps you know by what channels "The spending program reaches right down into his own orchards." If so, for goodness sake don't keep it to yourself. This is not a letter of criticism, rather, a petition for enlightenment. A comparison of the editorial and the Senator's letter shows an apparent contradiction in the conclusions as you have your facts and as he has his facts.

—JOHN E. COSTELLO (Enclosure)

Mr. John E. Costello, 326 S. Green Street, Wadesboro, N. C.

I HAD your letter, and you are exactly right in the fact that I have never sold any apples to the Government. I have never accepted a single payment from the Government, except my salary as a member of the Senate. I have been entitled to approximately \$8,000 a year in soil conservation payments for a period about 1930 to 1940.

Constantly the implication is being made that I am receiving Government subsidies, but there is not one word of truth in this.

—HARRY F. BYRD

Model Planes In Aurora

I HAVE just seen the September issue of Merchandise News and the editorial about a flying field for model planes.

A combat infantryman doesn't have much time to think about the grand philosophy of war. But the American soldier is no machine. He walks hand-in-hand with death. No matter how brave or patriotic or idealistic he may be, he can't forget that each minute could well be his last.

I remember the first man I saw killed. He had been joking about how easy he had it. Then the artillery came in. He was dead. The same shell was close enough to get him. Incidents like these encourage the foolhardy faith you read about in civilian life.

When you're a part of a war the casualty list isn't a row of numbers. Every figure is a man who wanted to live.

—P. L. LINDSEY

McCarran May Miss Somebody

By JOSEPH ALSOFF

WASHINGTON SENATOR Pat McCarran is currently engaged in trying to prove that the Communist victory in China was the result of a policy hatched in the Institute of Pacific Relations. If the Senator really wants to know what happened in China, he might consider the following report as a memorandum to his investigator:

A name already mentioned in the Senatorial hearings, as a conspicuous member of a "Communist apparatus" is that of the present American representative in Tangier, John Carter Vincent. This reporter can testify personally that Vincent was present and indicated approval when Henry Agard Wallace's "Voice" reported, drafted his report from China to President Roosevelt in the Spring of 1944.

That ought to make Senator McCarran's ears prick. The view of Wallace's later open association with American Communists. But this Wallace report probably has a profoundly anti-Communist document, which probably explains why it has never yet been dragged out from the top-drawer files. It recommended the immediate disavowal of General Joseph W. Stilwell, whose policy in China was the strongest support of the Communist cause. It further recommended General Stilwell's replacement by none other than General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who can hardly be called a "Red."

IN EFFICIENT SERVICE? If these recommendations had been followed, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would probably have avoided the fearful defeats of that Summer, which prepared the Communist for the final victory in the later civil war. Vincent could have prevented the highly suggestive Wallace from making this use of a recommendation by the mere lifting of an eyebrow.

Again, Lauchlin Currie is now billed as an ambassador to China. It is the most important job in the State Department. Currie was the chief of the Nationalist government. As for the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is a party member. Yet Currie was one of the two or three men in Chiang Kai-shek's agent, Dr. T. V. Soong, habitually turned for help in the Nationalist government.

With the single brilliant exception of Arch Steele of the New York Times, the most important and important reporters in Chungking frankly defected to the Generalissimo's regime and allied themselves with the Chinese Communists. This includes the representatives of such solid journals as "The New York Times," and very conspicuously includes members of the editorial staff of the New York Times.

And what about Major General Hurley? He is a well-known reporter who personally testified that General Hurley used to say the "Chinese Communists are not all Communists at all," and even to boast that he had Stalin's and Mao's assurance that he was a crucial point in Hurley's testimony.

Now of this means, of course, that the Generalissimo and Henry Luce were guilty of anything more than mild infections in battle. It would appear that which in those days afflicted almost all Americans interested in the Far East, was the total absence of any real opinion on the part of the Generalissimo and Henry Luce, to be investigated now?

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