

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1952

## GOOD NEWS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE RULES went out the window in New Hampshire's primary yesterday. Senator Kefauver, backed by the Democratic Party machine, helped by amateurs, backed by little-known delegates, probably feels today like President Truman did after his surprising victory in 1948. Certainly the Tennessee clean sweep of two delegations, when he was generally considered an outside chance for one, and his victory over the President in the popularity contest, set most of the doers on their ears.

Because of the hullo-ballo complete victory over Senator Taft also showed popular support for the General which Taft forces, and many observers on the scene, thought had been denied by the Ohioan's whirlwind campaign.

There's probably even more voter support in New Hampshire for Kefauver and Eisenhower than their comfortable majorities down North.

Only registered Republicans and Democrats were allowed to vote in the primary. Independents were excluded, and all major polls have showed strong support for these two candidates among Independents.

Because of the hullo-ballo attending it, undue significance has been attached to the

New Hampshire primary. But it shows conclusively that the remains the choice of rank and file Republicans in New Hampshire, despite the fact that he took no part in the campaign and Taft went all-out. Although Kefauver's statement today that his victory does not reflect opposition to the President's foreign and domestic policy was obviously designed to lessen the breach between him and the Democratic organization, there was probably much truth in it. Kefauver's support of the President's policies, but he took a firm stand against corruption and mediocrity in government. And the rank-and-file New Hampshire Democrats have had enough of the mediocrity which the Truman Administration typifies.

As Taft News has said before, a Presidential race between Kefauver and Eisenhower would be pleasant to contemplate. Both men are capable. But Kefauver's victory may give the President's supporters a new impetus to campaign for re-election, and Taft forces will redouble their efforts to sew up GOP delegates. We like the trend evident in the New Hampshire balloting, but we haven't forgotten that national conventions are still controlled by politicians, not by the voters.

## TROUBLE ON THE RAILROADS

ONCE again a portion of the American economy and a segment of the American people have been hit by a "flash" railway strike. As in other rail strikes of recent years, the issues are so obscure or so involved that the average person is unable to say them and fix a blame.

News reports say that the companies and the unions are virtually in agreement on wages, but that working rules still present a barrier to a negotiated settlement.

For twenty months now, the railroads have been operated by the Government. The properties were "seized" in August, 1946, because of a labor dispute. Even so, workers have negotiated with the companies, not with the Government. And such real or imaginary grievances as they might have are against the companies, not the Government. Nonetheless, it was still a strike against the

Government. As the New York Times puts it:

"The Federal Government may be invisible on the railroads. It does not sit in the chief executive's chair. It does not speak. Nevertheless, it is there. The public interest may also be invisible. Nevertheless it is there. A railway strike, under existing circumstances, is not a strike against the employers; it is a strike against the Government and against the public interest."

Yesterday a Federal judge in Cleveland ordered the strike ended, and the heads of the three Brotherhoods promptly notified their members to return to work. With a few scattered exceptions, the union members complied. The Government had no alternative. Flooding of Federal authority and contempt for the public interest is objectionable in normal times. It is utterly indefensible in a national emergency.

## GANGLAND GETS ITS REVENGE

IN GANGLAND terminology, Solomon Arnold Schuster "put the finger on" hank brother Willie Sutton. That was an unenviable offense. So Arnold Schuster was murdered—about four times on a quiet New York residential street and left there as an object lesson to others.

And now the people of New York are having to face up to an unpleasant question: "Who really runs New York—the gangsters, or the duly authorized public authorities?"

Arnold Schuster did what any good citizen would have done. He recognized Willie Sutton from the innumerable posters on display in public places. He followed him to his residence, less than a block from a Brooklyn precinct. He approached a couple of rookies cops, pointed Sutton out to them, and went

on his way. It was not until a couple of days later, after the young policemen had claimed all the credit, that Schuster's role in the affair was made public.

Now he is dead. Gangland has had its revenge. And if news stories from New York give a true picture, Gothamites are united to the man in their angry insistence that Schuster's murder be found. The gangster, manhunt in history is on, and every member of the New York police force has been assigned to the investigation.

We shall hope for quick results. But our confidence in the ability of New York's cops to find the unknown killer wanes when we recall that Willie Sutton, whose face was a landmark, lived undetected almost next door to the police station until Arnold Schuster pointed him out.

## AN EYE FOR AN EYE

THE State Department acted wisely this week when it restricted Soviet officials to areas within 25 miles of Washington or New York City.

Western officials in Russia have long been limited by similar restrictions. But Atlantic countries hesitated to curb Soviet diplomats. We are democracies, they reasoned, thus we should not adopt totalitarian techniques.

But Communists understand this "eye-for-an-eye" method. They will be more likely to lift the travel ban in Russia if by so doing they can expect the new ban in this country to be lifted.

We hope the State Department follows up the new restriction by declaring, for the benefit of dictators and democracies

From The Raleigh News & Observer

## ONE MAN PARTY

NORTH CAROLINIANS now have a perfect illustration of what may be expected whenever they divide themselves into splinter parties.

In 1948 enough voters banded together to form a "States' Rights Party" to support the Presidential candidate of the "States' Right Party," usually known as the "Dixiecrat Party." The party never functioned in the manner of accepted political parties. It was formed by petitions, mailed in the form of answers to newspaper advertisements, and never held any precinct meetings, county conventions or state convention.

At the time the self-appointed state chairman was Phil Phillips of Hendersonville, a newcomer to the state. In the 1948 election the "States' Right Party" polled 68,632 votes in North Carolina, or 8.8 per cent of all the votes cast. Prior to 1948 a party had to have 10 per cent of the votes to become a legal party. The requirement was changed in 1948 to 10 per cent, leaving the "States' Right Party" above the requirement in force in 1948, but below the existing requirement.

The "States' Right Party" did not have candidates for any office and has to this good date never held a convention and authorized anybody to act for it.

However, David Clark of Charlotte, who has never been banished, has designated

himself, or been designated by a hand-picked group, as "chairman" and has undertaken to claim position for his party on 30 of the 100 county election boards. Chairmen of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties make such designations, on recommendation of their local organization.

Mr. Clark has no local organizations and no limitations of any kind. If his claim is allowed, North Carolina will have its first one-man political party. But, if this attempt is successful, it is not likely to be the last such party. Most splinter parties in this and other countries degenerate into one-man parties if they do not start that way.

A Mississippi legislative committee made a report showing how the state could obtain \$100 million a year in additional revenue. Without going into all the details of the plan, it may be said that the \$30 million would be obtained by requiring the people to pay \$30 million. —Arkansas Gazette.

Chicago is having a horrenous scandal. They've arrested a lot of proprietors of cafes for selling narcotics. Now in Chicago the vicekeepers are having fun. When a customer asks for a hamburger the waiters have been known to say: "How much you want to see, place or show?" —Am. Soc. (Tex.) Globe-Times.

## The French Dilemma In Indo-China

By THE ALPS

THERE are more ways than one for the Communists to gain control of Southeast Asia, which would confound the Western world with a worse disaster even than the loss of China. One way is by simple open aggression against Indo-China, which is the key to Southeast Asia. Another way is for the French, who have been in a despair and to decide to cut their losses there.

The first possibility chiefly worried the American policy makers up to a few weeks ago. It is the second possibility which has now become the subject of anguished concern, especially since the recent French crisis, the most dangerous since the war.

Already, in influential French government and military circles, there is much talk of reaching a "settlement" with Indo-China's Communist chief, Ho Chi Minh, and his Chinese Communist backers. No one in Paris is quite so wishful as to believe that Ho Chi Minh and the Chinese Communists can somehow be persuaded simply to call off the Indo-Chinese war. But it is significant that the kind of deal which the Communists might actually accept is being discussed in secret talks.

The terrible drain of the Indo-China war could be reduced, and most of the 10,000 or so French troops in Indo-China could be sent back to strengthen North Africa and France itself. This would, of course, constitute a final, another major, Communist victory, with worldwide repercussions. But the greatest danger is that Laos, now safely non-Communist, would be sacrificed, and much of the long border between Indo-China and feeble Siam exposed. In both cases, the deal with the Communists would in all likelihood be the beginning of the end for South-east Asia, and ultimately, no doubt, for all Asia.

Yet it is not enough to give up Southeast Asia, did it to a spasm of fury against the French. It is much more sensible to free the area of Communist pressures for peace-at-any-price in Indo-China for which any French government is now inevitably exposed.

In the first place, the French are actually spending well over a billion dollars annually on the Indo-Chinese war. In the past they have spent more on this war than the total of American aid to France. And this huge drain has been a chief cause of France's endless series of financial crises.

In the second place, the French army is more dependent than any other on its small number of professional soldiers, the great bulk of whom are now conscripts. In the Indo-Chinese war, half a world away. Until quite recently, the French were a willing and no means eager, to shoulder this twin burden. But, in the French view, the NATO decision to rearm Germany has changed everything.

For if the Indo-Chinese war continues, the drain of French military strength, the French believe that the Germans are sure to dominate all Western Europe. This is a prospect which sends shivers up every French spine; as one Frenchman put it, "France is more important to us than Indo-China."

One partial solution has already been canvassed and in part put into effect. This is to take much of the strain off the French by training and equipping Nationalist Chinese troops rapidly as possible. Some 40 battalions have already been trained, but this is not enough to meet the French plan. Plans have been drawn up to put a full 80 battalions in the field by the end of 1953.

But the French do not have the resources for this, as for other things. The French for economy is already low, and we are in the midst of a depression. Realistic to secure Southeast Asia would require something comparable to the Greek-Soviet aid program, or even more expensive, and the mere notion of putting anything of the sort up to Congress is down-right absurd. The policy may be. So the chances are that any really decisive effort will be put off until after November, in the hope that the French will somehow hang in the meantime.

Newbold Morris, the chief-up of the high-type Republicans in New York. Descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Lewis Morris was one of the main authors of the Constitution. Governor Morris; while a great-grandfather, Ambrose Kincaid, was mayor of New York in 1851. Newbold also is one of the most noted Republican judges in the nation, Judge Learned Hand.

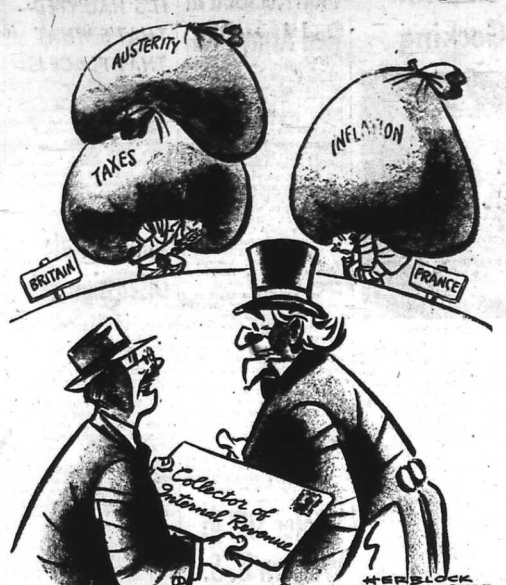
Even Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., one of the judges who edged over to the Democrats, was defeated for confirmation to the Supreme Court by a coalition of Democrats and anti-Hoover Republicans.

Today, in Washington, the Democratic rule, has proposed several reforms and some good appointments, among them putting tax collection under civil service and the appointment of Newbold Morris as corruption cleanup officer. However, Republican bitterness is so intense and so many Southern Democrats are playing into GOP hands that the closing days of the session are being duplicated.

Paradoxically, Truman's proposal of putting tax collectors under civil service was first proposed by Herbert Hoover, the Republican, in 1928. It was one of the most recent days as ex-President. Now its chief enemies are the Republicans.

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## 'Mayb' We're Not So Bad Off'



## People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writers name and address must be given, but will be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

### Pranksters, Not Culprits

Editor, The News:

REGARDING your editorial of March 6, "More Than A Boyish Rank" — first I wish to tell you I have never been a member of any Ku Klux Klan. It is un-American, and does not belong in this free nation, the land of liberty. But I truly believe Lem Long is big enough now to see just as Mr. Guy Carwell told the court, that the burning of a crude cross near his home was a boyish prank, with no intention to do harm to anyone.

I cannot agree with you for branding these youngsters as culprits, and if the one who wrote this editorial never pulled a boyish prank then I see him as a mama's boy, a sissy, when he grew up. Some of the biggest men in our nation pulled many a boyish prank when they grew up. It took that to make them "real" men, and good citizens. I helped to pull many a one in my early days in the mountains around Asheville, and I was not a culprit.

I do not know one of these teen-agers. No doubt they are good boys full of life and not culprits as you branded them, from what I read about the case. Were they tried in my court I would give them a good talking and dismiss the case and I feel sure Lem Long would agree with me.

James Marlow

## Politics Sensitive To Criticism

WASHINGTON —After a few days here in Washington, this time Taft cut loose on him and President Truman in Texas, and what he said about Taft and what the Obolensky Republican Senate delegation said in Taft's defense provided a fiery few minutes in the Senate.

Because of the emotional nature of the controversy, historians may not consider it to be on quite the same intellectual level as some senatorial discussions of the past. For example, here is a little discussion between Connally, Sen. Butler, Maryland Republican, and Sen. Milliken, Colorado Republican, who got in on the act for Connally. Instead of in Washington, Butler—should like to ask the Senator from Texas' where the President was today. (The President was in Key West, Fla.)

Milliken—I will tell the Senator Connally—it is not my business where the President is. I would find out. The Senator from

Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.

—WM. C. MCINTYRE, Justice of the Peace.

### Reputation Risked—And Lost

Editor, The News:

I WILL risk my reputation as a critic to say that J. E. Dowd has been writing editorials again. The one entitled "Reform Cries Have A Hollow Ring" was especially good.

In fact, all the editorials of G. M. Ramsey (Editor's Note—Guss again).

### Pleasant Publicity Project

Editor, The News:

My newspaper publicity, and my job was made easy through the wonderful co-operation extended by The Charlotte News. I was expected to do so much wonderful copy when I accepted the assignment. Please extend my thanks to the members of your staff, and particularly to Ann Sawyer. It was a pleasure to work with her in the project.

—BOYD R. GALVIN

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## Now Is Time To Plug Tax Loopholes

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON FOR do-nothingsness this Congress may take a few individuals have distinguished themselves by their zeal for righteousness. One of them is Senator John J. Williams (R) of Delaware.

Williams has pursued with remarkable steadiness of purpose the evidences in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He is responsible for bringing to light some of the scandals that have been revealed. In contrast to the scatter-shot charges contained in so many Wherry speeches, this is an example of what concentration and specialization can do.

Exposure is, of course, only the first remedial step. Correction must follow and the obvious form it should take is to put the collectors of internal revenue under civil service and thereby out of the realm of temptation. President Truman has proposed.

The Republicans may argue that this should be postponed until they come into power, when it can be done thoroughly. Naturally they want to exploit the scandal in the fullest fancy possible. But to add as we come to that dread deadline of March 15, none of the necessary machinery has been set in motion. The public as does the cheating in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

REPUBLICANS HUNGRY But to turn down the reform for political reasons is to miss an opportunity that may never recur for a long time. Coming into power after 20 years of wandering in the desert, the Republicans would be desperate for the means of restoration. One could hardly expect them in view of this hunger to put such a stop to the means of restoration.

And that applies quite to another exposure which has made sensational headlines.

The deal in oil tankers engineered by former Rep. Joseph Casey settled the principal issues. The deal was not so important, they were able to keep a far larger share of those who had been lost. It was counted as income. It was counted as income. It was counted as income. It was counted as income.

From the tax standpoint, this appears to have been a good deal. In many respects it is unfair to the members of the Casey group to state and to make the transaction as though it were something most unusual.

The fact is that the deal was a kind of legal tax manipulation is part of the regular procedure of the Casey group. It can be made into a "capital gain" instead of income, then the rate paid may be 25 per cent. Now if you can get it, as the old saying goes.

CLEVER LAWYERS

The important point is that so long as there are such loopholes in the law, clever lawyers will find a way to get through them. Closing the loopholes would mean an additional \$4.5 billion in revenue for the Treasury. According to the House Committee on Finance, the House Budget Committee, the House Public Affairs Committee, he shows how this can be done.

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Humphrey has repeatedly made in the Senate in the form of tax legislation. He has repeatedly made in the Senate in the form of tax legislation. He has repeatedly made in the Senate in the form of tax legislation. He has repeatedly made in the Senate in the form of tax legislation.

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