THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1952

WILEY—JUNIOR EDITION OF VANDENBERG?

IT MAY BE that after all the shouting and voting is over this November and the 83rd Congress gets to work, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin will emerge as a smaller, but nonetheless comparable, version of the late Senator Vandenberg, under whose leadership Congressional Republicans maintained their half of a bipartisan foreign policy.

True, Senator Wiley, now ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, already has a voting record generally supporting the Administration on foreign policy. He supported the British loan, Truman Doctrine, ECA, Point IV, arms to Europe, opposed restrictive amendments to some of these programs which were supported by many of his GOP colleagues. He did not go along with the Administration on some of its trade and tariff proposals, perhaps understandable considering the apprehension with which much of the Wisconsin dairy and cheese industry viewed such proposals. But from time to time he has joined his party colleagues in intemperate outbursts which have led some observers to classify him alongside Senator Connally of Texas as a man who, despite a rather "solid" voting record, is sometimes extremely regional or partisan in outlook, a characteristic undesirable in key Foreign Relations Committee posts.

In his recent utterances Senator Wiley has shunned tirades and vigorously espoused the old Vandenberg Doctrine of placing national interest above party interest. Last week he called on his Party to support the mutual security program. In a recent speech he warned against excessive dwelling on "past mistakes", commended Secretary of State Acheson's "many achievements", urged a "constructive attitude" toward foreign policy on the part of the GOP, condemned criticism for criticism's sake.

Right now Senator Wiley is undergoing the acid test, fulminations against him from within his own party. Senator Cain of Washington panned him, in a rather backhanded fashion in the Senate. And of course in the eyes of Colonel McCormick's *Washington Times-Herald* he is already just another one of those darn internationalist foreign-siders, a "Truman Republican" in league with Alger Hiss, "another expert in betrayal".

One interesting upshot of all this so far is the defense of Senator Wiley by conservative Senators Mundt of South Dakota and Hickenlooper of Iowa. It may be that these two Senators, and others like them, have reason to believe that Senator Wiley is not the junior edition of Senator Vandenberg he increasingly appears to be. Or it may be that Senator Wiley is exerting his influence on the conservative Senators to enlist their support on matters deserving of bipartisan sponsorship.

The Wisconsin Senator faces the challenging prospect of leading his party colleagues back to the bipartisan road. It will be interesting to watch his future actions.

Raleigh's Jonathan Daniels, writing in *The Reporter*, says that President Truman's "greatest accomplishment" is that "in a world lost in complexities and conflicts, he has faced the primitive neo-Tartar with an antique American antithesis." Sounds like Jonathan is lost in his own world of polysyllabic prolixity.

AS OTHERS SEE US—II

THE other day we had occasion to comment on an editorial in *The Ottawa Journal* which reminded its readers that the soundness of the Canadian dollar was not due to anything wonderful the Canadians had done but rather to several wonderful things the Americans had done.

An editorial in the current issue of *World Review*, a British publication, furnishes us with Chapter 2 of our "As Others See Us" series. Scolding those thoughtless Britons who snap up and repeat such anti-American slogans as "dollar imperialism" without examining their meaning or considering their origin, Editor Desmond Fitzgerald writes:

"Two plain undeniable facts about Western Europe today are, firstly, that the main reasons why the Russians have not taken over (either directly or through agents) the whole area is the Americans' possession of the atom bomb and the Americans' determination to fight for Europe, and, secondly, that the main factor in European recovery has been the willingness of American taxpayers to give away large sums of money.

"It is quite easy to see why the Communists and their half-baked supporters should call this determination and generosity "dollar imperialism". It is not quite so easy to see why so many people who owe their safety and comfort (however precarious) to the Americans should be so offensive."

Fitzgerald is aware that there are some rather superficial factors which make the Americans unpopular with some Europeans. "It is not really so uncommon to bite the hand that feeds you; there is something very galling about accepting charity." he writes. Also there is envy, "the impotent anger of the poor at the rich who can still travel first class". Furthermore, many educated Europeans dislike "the American way of life as American commercialism chooses to present it in magazines and films". And finally, "there must be a feeling of wounded pride amongst people with a great tradition like the French and ourselves, a resentment against dependence on a country which has gained great advantages from the two wars which ruined us".

America, he admits, has its faults, and there are discreditable stories about the Americans—"they tell them themselves in public inquiries". Further, the Americans' "peculiar political system makes their foreign policy very susceptible to the changes in an erratic public opinion. They like quick and if possible spectacular solutions to problems which we know will take years to solve, if they can be solved at all".

Fitzgerald's quarrel is not with the U. S. It is with the British Government. He does not like the way in which control of European affairs has been surrendered by default to the U. S., and thinks both Britain and France should have exercised a much more positive and vigorous role since the war—a fair and never weaker.

John Randolph, unexcelled for brilliance as a statesman, was not far removed from a half breed Indian ancestry.

Thomas Jefferson was accused of having mulatto children.

Dick Russell claims to be a Jeffersonian Democrat. So what?

—CHAS. W. HARPER.

Revaluation Unfair

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Editors, THE NEWS:

If the new tax values resulting from the recent reappraisal of Mecklenburg County real estate are examined closely it will be noted that the business and industrial property valuations have been kept very low and that residential and farm property have been increased greatly.

Who told Cole-Layer Trumble Co. to appraise in this manner? Why penalize the home owner?

—H. A. NORMAN.

Let's Elect Some Good Congressmen

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Editors, THE NEWS:

I SINCERELY hope that we will not become so carried away with the idea of selecting a man to replace President Truman, and completely overlook the importance of replacing some of our Senators and Congressmen as well . . . A change in these departments might do the country a world of good in these critical times.

The average man and woman knows that Mr. Truman is not to blame for everything that has gone wrong in Washington, and it is stupid for anyone to assume that the President can do his job in a pleasant and dignified manner without proper support and co-operation to which he is entitled.

So, while we are at it, let's do the job right. If the people want another man for President, let's get him, but let's get the right kind of men as Senators and Congressmen to help this new President represent America for Americans. . . .

After all, it matters very little about who's who, but the important thing is a friendly spirit, honesty and fair-dealing among all those who are in charge of our government . . . This is our challenge and the greatest issue that is facing us today, not who is who. . . .

—A. L. BAILEY.

Likes Alvarez Articles

GAFFNEY, S. C.

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I HAVE enjoyed very much the articles by Dr. Alvarez. The articles on heart disease I found to be very helpful. People in general are prone to worry about things that sometimes do not really amount to much. No doubt the articles which you are printing and have already printed will do much good.

—BOYCE H. DICKSON.

QUERY

SOME of our Congressmen are going to investigate immoral and obscene matter in radio, television, books, magazines, and comics.

They're doing it because they fear the morals of our people are being corrupted.

To investigate properly, they'll have to read a lot of obscene literature and look at a lot of immoral television shows.

Query:

Who's to see that the Congressmen themselves aren't corrupted?

A LESSON FOR THE PRESENT

IT HAS BEEN SAID, and quite aptly, that the main trouble with the American people is that they haven't read the minutes of the last meeting.

The phrase bobbed into mind the other day as we read in the May issue of *Harper's* a selection that seemed to describe rather accurately some of our current national problems. Here it is:

"I say we had best look our times and lands searchingly in the face, like a physician diagnosing some deep disease. Never was there, perhaps, more hollowness at heart than at present, and here in the United States. Genuine belief seems to have left us. The underlying principles of the States are not honestly believ'd in (for all this hectic glow, and these melodramatic screamings), nor is humanity itself believ'd in . . . The spectacle is appalling. We live in an atmosphere of hypocrisy throughout. . .

"An acute and candid person, in the revenue department in Washington, who is led by the course of his employment to regularly visit the cities, north, south, and west, to investigate frauds, has talked much with me about his discoveries. The depravity of the business classes of our country is not less than has been supposed, but infinitely greater. The official services of America, national, state, and municipal, in all their branches and departments, except the judiciary, are saturated in corruption, bribery, falsehood, maladministration; and the judiciary is tainted. The great cities reek with respectable as much as non-respectable robbery and scoundrelism.

". . . I say that our New World democracy, however great a success in uplifting the masses out of their sloughs, in materialistic development, products, and in a certain highly deceptive superficial popular intellectuality, is, so far, an almost complete failure in its social aspects, and in really grand religious, moral, literary, and aesthetic results. In vain do we march with unprecedented strides to empire so colossal, outvying the antique, beyond Alexander's, beyond the proudest sway of Rome. . . It is as if we were somehow being endow'd with a vast and more and more thoroughly appointed body, and then left with little or no soul."

The lines were written by Walt Whitman.

The time was September, 1870, about six years after the close of a war and exactly three years before one of the worst financial panics in American history.

Harper's notes that the Dictionary of American History says the panic and ensuing depression were caused by wars, speculation, over-expansion and extravagance, currency inflation and credit inflation and governmental waste.

Harold Stassen says that if he's elected President he'll re-appoint General MacArthur to his former Pacific command. Don't bother to start packing, Mac.

A doctor says tennis and other violent sports are dangerous to a man after he's 40. Strange he didn't mention bridge.—*Talladega (Fla.) Democrat.*

When a man brings his wife flowers for no reason, there's usually a reason.—*Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.*

People's Platform

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

Jeffersonian Democrats

SENECA, S. C.

Editors, THE NEWS:

REFERENCE is made to recent letters of Reverend Eads and H. E. Marks concerning race relations. The preacher apparently rightly claims some Biblical sanctions for advocating amalgamation of the races.

While the subject is up it may be well enough to bring to the attention of your readers other pertinent facts. Back about 1870 a student of humanity traveled the world over to make a close up study of the races. In his book he states that in an island in the Atlantic he found a people made up of one eighth Negro ancestry, and that the women of that island were the most beautiful in the world.

A French authority some 50 years ago said that most of the European people have a trace of Negro blood.

James Bryce, the English statesman-scholar and authority on matters of governments and history, in a pamphlet published about 1910 said that when two races mix the result is usually a stronger race and never weaker.

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Quote, Unquote

Time To Retire

(Franklinton Post)

We are scheduled to undergo a complete change of attitude on the subject of retirement in the next quarter of a century.

Chances are, there will be a 55-year retirement age for some groups of workers, and for other groups a 65-year retirement age, and for still other groups a 75-year retirement age.

For the assumption that people who have reached 65 are played out and useless is a leftover from the times when life expectancy was 20 or 30 years shorter than at present.

In 1900 our country counted about three million people over the age of 65. Today there are more than 11 million, and specialists in these matters estimate there will be over 20 million by 1980. The number of people over 65 in Sacramento County increased 200 per cent in the period from 1940 to 1950, while the population increased only 60 per cent.

If we insist on turning these older folks out to graze, we can expect a revolt, no matter how succulent the grass. They are no longer ready to be put on the shelf, even if it is upholstered. They will want not merely to live, but to play an active and useful role in life.

It is most surprising that such a large percentage of successful men claim to be self-made men, while a large percentage of unsuccessful men will tell you they were the victims of circumstances. When the truth so often is exactly the reverse. — **Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.**

Parents of small children can easily see the handwriting on the wall. — **Gastonia Gazette.**

A pedestrian is a man who can be reached easily by automobile. —**Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.**

Upcoming Delegate Races May Determine Republican Nominee

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE nearer the climax in the Presidential race, the greater is the tension in the Eisenhower and Taft camps on each side of the Republican divide. In the belief of seasoned observers within the Republican National Committee, delegates in a half-dozen states who line up behind one candidate or the other between now and July 1 will determine the outcome before the convention assembles in Chicago.

While the tension is growing here, a recent visitor who conferred at some length with General Eisenhower at SHAPE headquarters found him quite untouched by the clamor of politics 3,000 miles away. This visitor was startled and somewhat distayed at the general's detached attitude about the whole business.

As he has so often done before, Eisenhower repeated that he had not wanted the nomination. His desire had been to return to the peace and quiet of his farm near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The processions of politicians who have come to see him tell him it is his duty to be President, and he accepts that duty.

But, as he was to say in an interview in Norway a day or two later, he will not work for the nomination. That is in line with the original Eisenhower statement of last January in which he said he would do no campaigning in the pre-convention period. On this point the difference between Ike and his principal backers is sharp.

It points up the abrupt transition that is ahead of the General at the end of the month. The atmosphere at SHAPE is in the very nature of a military headquarters specialized and even rarefied. While the Supreme Commander is farthest from a martinet, nevertheless he gives orders which are carried out unquestioningly.

The pressure on Ike to make two or perhaps even three preconvention speeches after his initial talk at Abilene, Kansas, may be greater than even his firm determination can resist. First is the argument that his appearance in Michigan key states—above all, Michigan and Pennsylvania — will do more than anything else to bring delegates into line.

Equally important, however, is the argument that he must put himself on record on the broad issues before the country. It will not be enough, so Ike's managers argue, to speak in noble generalities. They want him to talk on farm prices and subsidies, on labor-management relations with government and perhaps on Far Eastern policy.

TOUGH SUBJECTS

These are all complex and difficult subjects. To try to make his position clear on them—and a score of other topics—at a press conference will be bound to lead to confusion and uncertainty. The first press conference in Washington will be limited to NATO and Western security since Eisenhower will be on his way to make a final report to the President and the Secretary of Defense.

At Abilene for the first time several hundred reporters will open up on the general, among them some who will not be sorry to see him forced to evade or equivocate. If he could say that he intended to treat this or that subject in a full-length speech shortly and therefore would refrain from a snap judgment, it would be a distinct advantage.

Press Seizure Talk Brings To Mind Lincoln's Actions

By WILLIAM K. WYANT
In The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

DISCUSSION of circumstances under which the President of the United States might seize newspapers and radio stations brings to mind the fact that President Abraham Lincoln, on numerous occasions during the Civil War, took disciplinary action against newspapers and their editors.

Lincoln's suppressive moves were directed against the so-called "Copperhead" press — Democratic newspapers in the North which favored the South.

In instances where newspapers were considered insufferably seditious, the Government generally shut them down in one of two ways. Either the Postmaster General refused mailing privileges or the local military commander proceeded against them under military law.

Lincoln himself showed amazing patience under provocation. Despite personal abuse which was venomous in the extreme, he was reluctant to interfere with the Constitutional right of free press. He often intervened to soften measures taken by his commanders in the field.

AN EDITOR JAILED

The reader of Carl Sandburg's "War Years" and Robert S. Harper's well documented "Lincoln and the Press" is struck not so much by the fact that action was taken against some Copperhead newspapers as by the fact that a Government embroiled in civil war would allow hostile editors to challenge, month after month, the basic tenets of the North's position.

After Union forces under McDowell were defeated at Bull Run in 1861, Democratic editors in New York City called for an end to the war urging compromise with the South, and recognition of the Confederacy. A Federal grand jury named five offending newspapers and asked whether indictments could be brought.

The grand jury never got an answer to its indignant query, but a few days later the Postmaster General ordered that the five newspapers not be forwarded in the mails. Shortly thereafter the War Department published a General Order setting up court-martial procedure for newspapers "holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy."

James A. McMaster, editor of The Freeman's Journal, one of the five papers named by the grand jury, was arrested by order of Secretary of State Seward, charged with treason, and imprisoned for eleven weeks at Fort Lafayette without being brought to trial. He was finally released.

In the Summer of 1864, the editor of the Newark Evening Journal was indicted, convicted and fined for publishing an editorial damaging to the draft. The editorial said, in part:

"It will be seen Mr. Lincoln has called for another half million of men. Those who wish to be butchered will please step forward. All others will please stay at home and defy Old Abe and his minions to drag them from their families."

SUPPRESSION IN ST. LOUIS

Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont named commander of the Department of the West in July 1861, divided Missouri under martial law. He suppressed the War Bulletin and the Missourian, two St. Louis newspapers which he said were wholly devoted to the publication of transparently false statements respecting military movements in Missouri." He shut down the St. Louis Morning Herald.

When the St. Louis News dared to criticize Fremont's tactics in the Union defeat at Lexington, Mo., the general had the editor and his assistant arrested, took over the newspaper's office and all copies of the edition in question were destroyed. The editors promised to publish no more articles "injurious to the Government," it is recounted in Harper's book.

When McClellan succeeded Scott as commander in chief of the Army, Fremont was promptly removed.

The Chicago Times called Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation "the most wicked, atrocious, and revolting deed in the annals of civilization." It said that Union soldiers' lives were being sacrificed needlessly and demanded an end to the war. Troops seized the newspaper in June of 1863.

Suppression of the Times brought violent reaction. Chicago mobs threatened to sack the pro-Administration Tribune of Joseph Medill as a regulatory gesture.

Lincoln closed and some of the press criticism he received, but conducted himself with a restraint which seemed admirable in the light of modern times.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Billy Graham And The Brahmin Bull

WASHINGTON

BIGGEST boon to Congressman Frank "All-is-made-for-love" Boykin in his recent primary victory in Alabama was Evangelist Billy Graham. Only a few weeks earlier in Washington, Graham said:

"I have avoided politics like the plague. I would never get involved in a political campaign."

However, Graham not only attended a dinner with Boykin but toured part of Mobile with Boykin. This had a real impact on revival-minded folks around Mobile.

The Congressman, who is under investigation in connection with RFC loans which benefited his family, announced publicly that he was giving the Rev. Dr. Graham a bloodied Brahmin bull. Other pastors in Mobile wondered what the difference was, in principle, between a bull and a mink coat.

Political Merry-Go-Round

IEN SCHMITT, Republican leader who ran against Governor Kohler of Wisconsin, is being urged by GOP politicos to take on Senator McCarthy in the Wisconsin primary in September. . . . Senator McCarran's advertising boycott of The Las Vegas Sun has begun to backfire. Mark Peterson, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church and on the board of directors of the Deseret News of Salt Lake City, official Mormon newspaper, has gone on record publicly against McCarran's boycott. Since the Mormon population of Nevada is considerable, this will not help the Senator from Nevada when it comes to votes. Hank Greenspun, publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, had opposed McCarran's former law partner, Alan Bible, in his primary race to become Democratic nominee for Senator . . . One reason for Congressional resentment against new Attorney General Jim McGranery is a ruling he handed down from the bench in 1949 that it was against the law for any Senator or Congressman to represent a client accused of a Federal crime. If this were ever upheld, half the members of Congress would be guilty. . . . Senator McKellar of Tennessee has managed to get up to the Capitol a couple of times recently to preside over his Appropriations Committee, where all but two vital appropriations bills are long jammed because McKellar has refused to let anyone else preside temporarily.

Dodd's Future Not Bright

THE future Army career of Brig. Gen. Dodd is not bright. He may be shipped to Okinawa.

What made the Pentagon furious was that carelessness by him resulted in his capture just at a time when Washington had carefully worked up an international plan to break the truce deadlock.

President Truman had announced to the Communists and the world that not a single further prisoner exchange would be given. By prearrangement, the top leaders of France and England made the same ultimatum. These statements had been carefully timed to hit the front pages of every paper in the world, including newspapers behind the Iron Curtain.

But just at the climax, General Dodd's capture swept the truce ultimatum off the front pages. It also made us the laughing stock of the Asiatic world, where "face" counts for everything.

What burns up Secretary of Defense Lovett is that General Dodd and every other American general in Korea knew that this was an extremely important moment in the truce talks and had been warned to be ultra careful.

Note—The Army is now investigating how come a secret telephone happened to be installed inside the prison camp; also, why General Dodd did not have armed guards at hand to keep him from being dragged inside the compound.

Buy American Act

A SIGNIFICANT test of the "Buy American Act" is now before the Army Engineers, and the entire diplomatic corps is watching it. The case involves the purchase of nine transformers by the Army Engineers for Garrison Dam in North Dakota.

Secretary of State Acheson has repeatedly emphasized that we cannot expect our European allies to become self-supporting if we are not willing to buy their goods. However, Congress, at cross-purposes with this policy, passed the "Buy American Act" requiring the U. S. Government to buy American products unless there is an "unreasonable" difference in cost. An "unreasonable cost" has been interpreted by the armed services as 25 per cent more for American goods than foreign goods.

As a test of this act, the Army Engineers have received a bid from Ferranti, Ltd., of London on nine transformers at $387,000. This is considerably less than the nearest American bid, that of Allis-Chalmers, for $1,065,000.

Considering the fact that the British price includes a payment of $85,000 extra, plus a differential of $170,000, this would be a considerable saving to the American taxpayer, and members of the diplomatic corps are watching to see whether the Army Engineers carry out Acheson's policy.