

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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MUCH ADO ABOUT LITTLE

THE stoical farmers of South Dakota, going about their chores today, probably felt like the wags at Pearl Harbor who said during the sneak Jap attack "I bet the papers on the mainland will exaggerate this."

The South Dakota primary yesterday was blowing all out of proportion by national and reporters alike. The state has only four electoral votes, only 14 delegate votes at the Republican National Convention. Yet great "psychological" importance was assigned to yesterday's balloting in a total of 100,000 votes, and both Taft and Eisenhower factions fell in line and campaigned like blitzes.

Well, we don't know what the outcome shows. When the judges looked up the boxes at midnight yesterday, Taft was leading Eisenhower by only 800 votes in a total of nearly 120,000, despite the fact that he had stumped the state from one end to another

hammering away at issues of local interest such as UMT and taxation of farm co-operatives.

Call it a draw, then, for it doesn't really matter how South Dakota voted. Bigger events are shaping up, and on them will hang the decision at the Republican convention in July.

Tonight General Eisenhower, sans uniform and retirement pay, will step before the microphones in Abilene, Kansas, to talk to the American people. He may stick to principles and generalities. He may get down to Whines, just as he did in Washington yesterday when he finally tangled with Senator Taft on the touchy UMT proposal.

No matter what he says, the battle will be on in earnest, and its sounds in the next few weeks will drown out such diversionary skirmishes as the South Dakota primary yesterday.

ONE HEAD ROLL—WILL THERE BE OTHERS?

SINCE Paroles Commissioner T. C. Johnson publicly announced his resignation, William B. Umstead some weeks ago, he has known his days were numbered. The man who appointed him, Gov. W. Kerr Scott, made it plain he wanted his "team" to support Earl White. Johnson chose to call his own play.

This week, Scott swung the ex. He lopped Johnson off the State payroll, and named N. F. Ransdell, state probation director, to succeed him.

If you look at the known facts, it appears that the Johnson discharge was a direct result of his activity in behalf of Mr. Umstead. Perhaps it is that simple. Scott is a forthright man, and the quick decision is in line with past actions.

On the other hand, Dr. Johnson has been an undistinguished Paroles Commissioner.

True, he has from time to time advanced theories about the parole system that indicated some constructive thinking. But in the main, he has appeared to devote more time to politics than to parolees. And in the past few weeks, his position at loggerheads with Gov. Scott resulted in the virtual cessation of the normal functioning of the parole office.

We have never been overly impressed with Dr. Johnson. We didn't like the way he mixed politics and parole. And we have no regrets over his departure.

But there are other members of the "team" who did not follow Captain Scott. One, in particular, has established an enviable record. He is D. S. Coltrane, assistant director of the budget. If the Governor decides to swing his hat in Coltrane's direction, too, he will have some explaining to do.

IT TAKES TWO TO TRADE

IN 1950 the U. S. exported \$1.4 billion more in goods than it imported.

In 1951 the U. S. exported \$4.1 billion more in goods than it imported.

To get dollars by the dollar, the trade gap was \$324 million. In February it was \$436 million. This rate, if continued, will mean a trade gap of \$5.1 billion this year.

We require traders to pay us in dollars. To get dollars they must export dollars.

But they have trouble getting them. When they try to sell here, American producers follow. They ask for more protective tariffs.

So the U. S., under the escape clause of the Reciprocity Act, must raise tariffs.

Then the trader's country retaliates. It raises tariffs.

For example, the U. S. raised duties on fur for the manufacture of hats. This hurt

Belgium. So Belgium canceled tariff concessions to the U. S. on industrial wax.

Or else the traders, unable to get dollars, simply take their commerce elsewhere.

When the trader exports a new protective tariff on fresh tuna fish, Japan, which sells tuna, hastened a trade mission to Moscow, to discuss a Soviet-Japanese trade treaty.

Carolinians suffer from trade losses too. Tobacco exports have fallen off. Our old European customers are looking to markets in the sterling area.

Trade is a two-way street. If we want others to buy our goods we've got to let them sell to us.

Protective tariffs prevent our prospective buyers from earning dollars, thus decrease our exports. Protective tariffs are out-of-date. They should be decreased or abolished.

UP EVEREST'S ICY SLOPES

HIGH on the perilous ridges above Katmandu some 200 men slowly wend their way along precipitous cliffs banked by ice, rhododendrons in full flower, and silver streams. They are bound for the village of Namche Bazar, near the shadow of Mount Everest. Most of them are natives of Tibet or Nepal, hardy mountain men carrying scientific and climbing equipment. They stay at the foot of the mountain. But eight Swiss mountaineers will continue up Everest's icy slopes.

News travels slowly from Nepal, but a British expedition is reported by a day behind the Swiss. Before the month is out—the elements allow man to visit the pinnacle of the world only during May and June—both groups hope to attain the unknown summit of Everest.

Many attempts have been made to scale the peak, towering over 29,000 feet. All have failed, the highest point reached being 27,300 feet, 30 years ago. Many men have died on its slopes, but Everest remains a great challenge.

Why is this? Perhaps because, unlike most of the strife on the swartling plain here before the battle of Everest remains a pure contest between man and nature. Ideas of nationality, wealth, position do not count on Everest. What counts there is a man's ability to raise himself, step by step, to go onward

and upward despite buffeting gales and treacherous crevices, depending on and being depended on by the other men on the climbing line, progressing only according to his own ability to persevere.

We will follow with vicarious fascination the ascent of the mountaineers. We will envy the man who reaches the top, there to achieve, in his own soul, a summit attainable by few men.

NO TAKERS

CHARLOTTE'S Malesy Dunaway has been offering himself for public office for many years. So far, there have been no takers.

This year he entered the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Out of a total State vote of more than 562,000, Mr. Dunaway got under 4,700—less than one per cent of the total.

In Mecklenburg County, his home county, Mr. Dunaway received only 400 votes out of a total of 26,676—a break of 13 per cent of the total.

It would be about for election officials, the taxpayers, the press associations, and the newspapers if Mr. Dunaway would stick to his real estate business in the future.

From The Asheville Citizen

TV BALL

THE horse, we hear, is not what he was since the invention of the automobile. What will happen to college football attendance, by which we mean the revenues that support this big academic business, under the impact of television?

According to one theory, it is already happening. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, which binds itself to a national opinion research outfit, has been told that football "attendance is particularly off in those heavily saturated TV areas where 40 per cent or more of the families are set-owners." It would seem from this that the audience is where the picture is. Sight for that matter is one of the senses more to be valued aesthetically than sound: a big college game has canceled its radio broadcast of college football games, including games scheduled by Duke and the University of North Carolina, in favor of televised professional games.

Yet one set of figures can make as strong a case as another. The Radio-Television

Manufacturers Association reports this line-up on money spent on football attendance in 1947-51:

1947	\$10,000,000
1948	106,000,000
1949	103,000,000
1950	168,000,000
1951	168,000,000

Red receipts boomed coincidentally with the television boom. True, they fell off last year. But that was the year when the colleges clamped down on television. Perhaps all of this proves nothing except that the college football industry can make its choice between crowds and pictures. There is no hint in either set of figures that the game is in danger of becoming amateurized.

We have delved into the matter pretty thoroughly but find that there was no connection whatsoever in the simultaneous meetings held here this week of the state dentists and the North Carolina Ready Mixed Concrete Association—Pinehurst (N. C.) Outlook.

Intervention By Government In Nation's Economic Life

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Third of a series of 12 articles of a condemnation of the book "How to Keep Our Liberty: A Program for Political Action."

IT is certain that socialism by that name and in all its implications will not in the foreseeable future be accepted by the American people. It has never been a popular philosophy in this country. Our danger is that we shall accept, not by one, a series of government interventions into the aggregate of these will be too great for us to resist. We should see that the essential philosophy of socialism under other names has sharp emphasis in the acts, plans, and policies of those who exercise predominant influence in our Federal Administration and the presently dominant national political party, in several of our state governments, and in influential parts of our press, in unofficial organizations, and in immense organizations of special interests.

The intervention of government in our economic and social life proceeds in what we may roughly call geometric progression. With each new encroachment upon the area of liberty, government grows more potent and liberty weaker. Ultimately, an unseen line is crossed, and resistance becomes impossible. As a nation we reach a point of no return.

Let us review a few of the current policies and proposals of the Federal government in this light.

WELFARE STATE ABSORBS THE WELFARE COMMUNITY

The immense growth of the government's concern for welfare is shown by the figures of the Department of Commerce. They show that the twenty years between 1930 and 1950 payments by Federal, state, and local governments for direct relief, pensions, insurance, unemployment pay, and a number of other items for which no work was performed, increased tenfold. The assumption by government of forms of welfare hitherto the province of private enterprise has many dangers. A few deserve mention.

1. The vesting of responsibility for the welfare of the community brings politics into the picture. It means the multiplication of the political devices of unbridled special-interest, self-interest, and irrational appeal.

2. Political "welfare" means the extension of benefits to greater and greater numbers and in greater amounts. These go beyond the meaning of genuine need and ultimately reach everyone as a matter of "right." A "means test," which is the basis of private charity, administered welfare, is abandoned as "degrading" and "ant-social."

3. The immense cost of distributing benefits according to wants instead of needs breaks down the economy. Our economic system is called upon to supply what people demand. It can never afford all that people want.

4. The mountain burden of the welfare state is accelerated by a loss in total productivity. There are sharp inducements to idleness and to a less productive work for which they are well suited and perfectly capable.

5. The growth in size of the bureaucracy to administer aid—people who are thus withdrawn from productive work—

6. The moral danger of dependence has been apparent to welfare workers for decades. The welfare state leader I've never known sincerely warned his staff that "charity is not a habit, it is a habit of emergency, deadly as a habit."

The delicate application of aid, if it is to be effective, cannot be expected of a great bureaucracy, which is in the hands of the few. The welfare state is a danger to the individual.

Despite these dangers, there is constant pressure to thrust the Federal government further into the welfare activities. The Federal system is neither fair nor financial. The program of the national program of "health insurance" which is in reality a "socialized" medicine. Ultimately, under the proposed system, to keep costs within the scope of the Federal treasury, some rationing would be imposed. The modicum of liberty for practitioners and patients would be eliminated and regulation by government would prevail.

In short, this plan involves an im-

mense and vital extension of government intervention and a consequent invasion of liberty.

The relation between the Federal government and the states suggests the aphorism of robbing Peter to pay Paul. In this case, however, Peter and Paul happen to be identical.

To attain domination over the states, the Federal levianthus must first seize the sources of state and local revenue—revenue that is the life blood of government. The extent of this seizure has already been most alarming.

The Hoover Commission's task force on Federal-State relations points out that in 1950 the Federal government spent 52.3 per cent of all governmental outlays in the nation. In 1940, it spent 52.3 per cent.

This money is not made in Washington. It comes from the states. The sources of state and local revenue have been taken by the Federal seizure of almost every productive source of taxation, except the property tax, has been lost to most of the states.

Federal power has grown immensely through grants-in-aid to the states. Through such grants, the Federal government now influences or controls 75 per cent of state activities. Under the pretext of successive crises—the depression, the war, and the cold war—the size and variety of these grants has grown to a tremendous rate.

Fifty years ago, only \$3,000,000 was paid out of Federal funds to the states. Today, it is \$1,000,000,000. Administration, these grants have risen until in 1950 the sum was nearly \$2,250,000,000.

Where money goes, the bureaucracy follows. Money means power. And power begets control. This trend if continued, will ultimately erase local self-government and reduce the states to the status of provinces or colonies of the Federal government.

The balanced system created by the Constitution will be gone, and national socialism will have eliminated its most formidable barrier.

GOVERNMENT AND THE FREE MARKET

If the proposal of the Truman Administration known as the Brannan Plan has served no other useful purpose, it has been to lead people to a realization that, unless some method is found to reduce the cost of living, the people will be forced to turn to self-sufficiency for the American farmer. The Brannan Plan, with all its socialistic overtones, is a step toward the threat of the future.

The second of the means specified in the Communist Manifesto to bring about a socialist society was the use of taxation on incomes and inheritance.

Nothing in our Constitution prevents such expropriation under the name of taxation and inheritance. Thus, the jealous regard for the rights of property in some of the great statesmen of the United States is nullified by the simple terms of the Sixteenth Amendment.

Of course it was assumed that this great power could safely be used to tax the rich and the powerful. But the assumption of the framers of the Constitution was that the power would be used to tax the rich and the powerful.

Now it is the assumption of John Brown that the power will be used to tax the poor and the powerless. The power to tax is the power to destroy.

Means of expropriation in the ways available to government to stimulate industry.

The objective of this drive has been inherent in political strategy. It is to provide greater and greater scope for the expansion of spending and bureaucracy, and to provide a means of financing the same at the expense of others—always because there are more voters among the "some" than among the "others."

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Changing The Guard



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.

Stupid Holidays

CHARLOTTE

I HAVE always thought that the post offices and the banks' business was to serve the public. They can not serve the public by closing every little holiday every time some person of any prominence has a birthday.

We sent our boys overseas to be murdered and then we make a national holiday, so we will be sure not to forget how many murders we have committed.

Holidays are generally not observed in the propriety. It's just another day when some people are under now. If such be the theme let us weigh and consider whether it is better to be a free nation, or whether it is better to be ruled by whim.

—PARKS A. YANDLE

There's Mischief Afoot

CHARLOTTE

DO politicians rely on the forgetfulness of the electorate or do they just have contempt for the average intelligence?

During the past few weeks, we have seen our junior Senator, Hiram Rouse, and our junior Congressman, Sen. Richard Russell for the office of President of the United States, Senator Smith, and our junior Congressman, Sen. Russell, proclaimed that he is for a "voluntary" FEPC, and further, that even if the Democratic Party platform contained a "compulsory" FEPC, the candidate would not hold the party.

This is exactly—almost word for word—what Dr. Frank P. Graham wrote in the original report when he served on the Civil Rights Commission. Sentiments, now endorsed by Senator Smith, but which were used to trample upon the body of North Carolina's great education-statesman.

"Mischief thou art afoot."

—P. L. LINDSEY

Whim Or Freedom

CHARLOTTE

AMERICAN citizens can be sent to fight on foreign soil without a formal Congressional declaration of war. It is a wise international agreement that causes us to fight a war in order to keep us from fighting a war. Have we reached a place in our national life when international commitments overshadow the Constitution of the United States?

When today's Congress is called upon to take a police action, it must be fought with weapons of war and we certainly need a continuous flow of the weapons.

Today the adherents of planned economy have trained their propaganda guns on all who have ever been against the polio-brother inside. Charges of "isolationism" have been fired in the direction of one of today's statesmen who believes in the American Constitution.

Can any American be an isolationist today when

Stronghold Of Segregation

MATTHEWS

HUMAN brotherhood in the realm of race relations is the fundamental problem of this century. The church is the logical organization to promote equality. Organized religion, however, has become a stronghold of segregation. Smug white supremacy is the result of this white supremacy. This situation is a curse, burden and menace, debasing in effect, cruel in operation and fatal in its continuance.

Some preachers have the moral stature to cross a spiritual Rubicon to proclaim liberty for segregated victims of discrimination. Having such ability to speak with vigor on this vital subject, they maintain silent no act of shame can approach their guilt. There is no proper reason for wasting divinely-endowed human resources.

Events through the ages reveal clearly that freedom is never static. To live it must grow. Hence this generation should not be satisfied with privilege bequeathed by our forefathers.

Unless we enlarge the application of these rights the future will be handicapped in the pursuit of happiness. If we meet the challenge we shall be the best of the best in our heritage.

Now is the time to state honest views. Sincerity imparts a lasting response that assistance never can. The church is the logical organization to promote equality. Organized religion, however, has become a stronghold of segregation. Smug white supremacy is the result of this white supremacy. This situation is a curse, burden and menace, debasing in effect, cruel in operation and fatal in its continuance.

Where are the prophets, patriots, pioneers in modern religion? What has divine agency will lead us across new frontiers into the promised land of equality? Where segregation will be conspicuous by its absence? The general welfare requires all of us to be a hundred per cent color blind in our religious in the slightest amount is grossly inadequate. There must be no compromise with segregation, a horrible inequity that embodies mankind's iniquity.

REV. ORA WILBERT EADS

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Secret Cables Reveal Chiang's War Hopes

WASHINGTON

COPIES of more secret Chinese cables have just been obtained by this columnist, showing how the Chiang Kai-shek government conspired to pull the United States into a third world war in Asia. The cables were obtained by General MacArthur behind the State Department's back.

The cables were sent by the Chinese Embassy in Washington in China for Formosa and have been translated officially by the Library of Congress.

The most amazing cable is dated Dec. 5, 1949, and states: "The Republic of China in Formosa and our country is unshakable to the (American) people."

This policy of embroiling the United States in a third world war in order to rehabilitate Chiang apparently was the primary objective of the Republic of China on June 23, 1950. For, in a cable dated July 14, just three weeks after this invasion, the Chinese embassy warns that the Republic of China is not patient about the Korean War to the rest of the Asiatic mainland.

"Whether the Chinese Communist send troops to Korea is of secondary importance," the cable states. "The Republic of China, but the war in South Korea will be extended in any case. We should remain patient at the time. Whether or not the war will be extended in any case, we should remain patient at the time. Whether or not the war will be extended in any case, we should remain patient at the time."

Marshall Vs. MacArthur

A little later cable, dated July 7, 1950, demands: "It is impossible to expect a fundamental change in the (United States Administration's) policy toward China, but General MacArthur has a deeper understanding of us. We should pay attention to our liaison work in Tokyo, so as to influence the capital."

And on Sept. 12, 1950, the "Kung" inside the embassy demands: "There is a difference in policy between the United States and the Republic of China. The Republic of China is a more realistic policy. We should pay attention to our liaison work in Tokyo, so as to influence the capital."

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Can any American be an isolationist today when

Overruling The Ambassador

THE trouble over Ambassador Wellington Koo, who is supposed to be the boss of the Chinese embassy in Washington, is a cable dated Jan. 17, 1950. Koo's "subliminal" cable dated Jan. 17, 1950. Koo's "subliminal" cable dated Jan. 17, 1950. Koo's "subliminal" cable dated Jan. 17, 1950.

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