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WHAT KIND OF A 'CRUSADE' IS THIS?

WE DO NOT share the Senatorial doubt as to whether or not Charles E. Wilson should divest himself of his vast financial interests in General Motors before becoming Secretary of Defense. He should, if he does not, he should not be confirmed.

A sound law requires him to do so. The law prohibits government officials from transacting business with any business entity they are connected with. This law does not make it unduly hard to get good men into government, as we read it.

Mr. Wilson wants to keep his \$2.5 million worth of stock in General Motors. He does not want to relinquish a bonus of more than \$500,000 and 1,800 shares of stock coming to him for past services. He says he would not agree to step aside when General Motors contracts come before his Department of Defense decisions.

As of last July 1 General Motors had \$2.9 billion in defense contracts.

As of Dec. 1 it had close to \$5 billion, 60 per cent of the government's defense contracts a dollar here and a dollar there.

Defense Secretary Lovett announced last week that General Motors had asked for an increase in its profits on government contracts, and that he was leaving the decision to his successor.

Wilson's Deputy, Roger Kyes, also a General

Motors man, says, like Wilson, that he can't "afford" to sell his stock. Well, the country can't afford the services of men who do not see fit to bring into government a sense of ethics, based upon law, that has been lacking. If Wilson can get by with it, and Kyes can get by with it, then why can't all the assistant secretaries, and undersecretaries, and department heads and on down the list? Before long the Eisenhower Administration, which holds much promise of raising standards of government, would be bogged down in a morass of influence-peddling versus two masters.

THE BARNES DANCE

OUT DENVER way an engineer, name of Barnes, has dreamed up a real George traffic system. There's one phase in the light system he has dreamed up, and that is to give 10 or more cars are able to make right turns on a green light, while only one is used to get through.

Then the roles switch and all cars stop. Pedestrians can cross any way they want to, including diagonally across the intersection. The pedestrians are so happy with this system that they've named it after the originator, call it the "Barnes dance."

All this attempts to do is to get about the gleaming demons behind the wheels in Charlotte, who turn into lanes of unsuspecting pedestrians. Wonder if Mr. Barnes' ingenious local counterpart could restrain them with some kind of a "Hoosier-ep?"

WHY SHOULD PAROLEE BE SECRET?

SINCE all authorities on the subject appear to agree that the work of the N. C. Parole Commissioner has grown too heavy for one man, Governor Umstead's request for a three-man Commission should have smoooth sailing.

The bill introduced last week by Representative Rodman of Beaufort County would carry out the chief executive's suggestions. It would create a three-member Board of Paroles, appointed by the Governor, with one member designated as chairman. This would be the pleasure of the Governor, and would be subject to dismissal for engaging in political activities. The bill also authorizes the employment of a full time executive secretary and other clerical and secretarial help.

So far so good. But Representative Rodman's bill carries another provision that ought to get the closest possible scrutiny from members of Judiciary Committee No. 1. It reads as follows:

"The record of the Board of Paroles shall not be open to the public but only to the parties satisfying the Board of their interest in such records and their right to inspect them. All proceedings of the Board of Paroles shall be conducted in private and shall not be disclosed to any person other than the Board or to others entitled under the laws of North Carolina to receive such information."

Clearly this section, if interpreted rigidly, would ring down an iron curtain between the people and their paroles system. It would prevent disclosure of any unscrupulous attorney who might set himself up in business and traffic on the misery of a jailed man and his family. It would lend itself to abuse sooner or later by those with-

YARDSTICK

COMPTROLLER General Lindsay Warren was justified in boasting a bit in his customary letter to each new Congress.

In 1946, Warren's General Accounting Office had 14,904 employees. By Jan. 1, 1953, the number had been pared to 6,204—a reduction of 57.60 or nearly 60 per cent.

"There is not a department or agency in the Government that cannot reduce the number of its employees, providing there is a will to do so," wrote the Warren. "It is not an easy job, even when you have the will, but I think the results we have achieved in the GAO without any mandate from the Congress furnish ample proof that it can be done."

Warren did it by constantly surveying the work of his office and eliminating procedures that had outlived their useful purpose. More important, he did it without losing control of his authority over expenditure of public funds.

If General Eisenhower's new executives need a yardstick to measure their forthcoming economy accomplishments, they have one right at hand, fashioned by a Tar Heel Democrat who is as firmly and as honestly as any man in the country for the promotion of economy and efficiency in the Government.

An Editorial In The Mecklenburg Times

RURAL MECKLENBURG'S GREATEST ASSET

Ask most any resident of rural Mecklenburg county, "What department of the county government renders to them the most service?" The answer will be, "The county police department."

And the people of Mecklenburg, city and rural, are up in arms to see that the few but notlessly ambitious newly-elected officials do not destroy this highly efficient department for their own personal benefit. They could be their only reason for making such a move, for it is a known fact that there is no demand for the move by the masses of good people in Mecklenburg county.

Folksing traffic is a small part of their duties. A fact during some unusual occasion, like the recent fire on Wilkinson Boulevard, or fair week on North Tryon, the Highway Patrol always handles the traffic and the Rural Police handles the crowd and sees that they are orderly and well behaved. They protect the school children whether on the buses or walking on the highways. They sometimes check the heavy trucks that try to get a short cut over a newly road not built for such traffic.

They are free from political control and treat every person alike, being responsible to the Civil Service Board, and not to the vote of the people or the appointment of an elected official.

News stories have quoted Sen. Fred McKee as saying that it would result in saving some \$100,000 a year. This is about the listed cost of operating the department for a year, and it is certain that it would require from 30 to 50 men to take over the work if it was placed under the sheriff. Then it would be in a department where the job of the man would depend on the job of the people. This fact would be considered before an arrest was made.

It has been reported that some arrests by members of the Rural Police which could not be "fixed" gave birth to the idea for placing the police work under the direction of the sheriff.

The whole idea of such a change is preposterous, and we have never seen the people of rural Mecklenburg stirred up so much over a proposal of a local lawbreaker. They are writing letters and sending messages to Raleigh telling the Mecklenburg General Assemblymen what they think of the idea.

If these lawmakers want to come home happy they had better do what the people of this county want done, and not do something that would be pleasing to a small clique seeking political advancement and personal satisfaction.



Crouch, Budenz And Matusow

The Professional Informers

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSPH WASHINGTON

IF Attorney General Herbert Brownell cares anything at all for the American liberties, one of the first items on his agenda will be an investigation of the professional informers who now flourish in this country.

One can be well off to look into it that of Paul Crouch, an ex-Communist who was the chief advisor of President Truman's economist, Dr. Leon Keyserling, and of Keyserling's wife, Mary. Crouch's sly hints that Mary Keyserling was a Communist Party member have been found handily by the Loyalty Board, and she therefore been reinstated (after a year and a half of petty hearings and life under a shadow) in her post as a Commerce Department economic expert.

Maybe the Loyalty Board was influenced by the outrageously frivolous charges of some of the other witnesses against Mary Keyserling. One of the hostile witnesses, for example, was a notoriously unscrupulous Communist and testifier, the Soviet spy, Mrs. Keyserling at dinner in the house of friends, where, some time later, he met three other people who, he had just condemned the Soviet invasion of Finland two years later still. This hint of guilt by association at three removes was solemnly offered, as serious evidence.

Loyalty Board Unconvinced

IN any case, the Loyalty Board by implication had held Crouch to be utterly untrustworthy, since the Board threw out all the charges against her. Still more interesting to Attorney General Brownell should be Crouch's charges against Leon Keyserling, which have been parroted on the liberal Senate floor in Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Wisconsin. In June 1951, Crouch informed the small town of Hartford, S. C. in 1937 or 1938.

At that time, Crouch stated, Keyserling had condoned one or two items on the official program of the Communist Party, such as the establishment of a Negro republic in the South. But he added that Keyserling had described the Soviet Union as "getting an example for the rest of the world," had praised "the unselfish devotion of the Communist Party," and had been "a good friend of the party" who would probably be "ready for membership" before very long.

An official statement on Leon Keyserling was also made by Crouch to the same official investigators, but two years earlier, in 1949. In describing the same meeting with Parks and Keyserling at Beaufort, Crouch stated in 1949 that he "would like to emphasize" that Keyserling was a "left liberal" who would not properly be called a Party sympathizer. He remarked that Keyserling was a "left liberal" New Dealer, but he went on, with further emphasis, that he in no way intended to reflect upon the personal loyalty of Mr. Leon Keyserling.

Parks has testified that he had dramatized the whole story of the call on Keyserling at his

Mau Mau Terrorists Vow To Murder As Ordered

By ROBERT C. RUARK

ISILOLO, Kenya Colony. NOBODY has correctly defined the Mau Mau movement, which threatens a state of martial law in Kenya, beyond the fact that it combines a mixture of witchcraft, religion and politics, leaving out most of the good.

It was more than a year ago that Mau-Mau, any more than there is a definition of Ku Klux Klan. But it was cleverly started, in the best Communist manner, in a fashion to intrigue the million-dollar Kikuyu who had been deprived of their tribal lands by the modern British administration, and it gave them a secret society substitute for any which they were entitled to get out of steam subtly done. It even showed a profit financially for the organizers.

Three oaths were administered. The first imposed secrecy. The second oath cost about 20 shillings and allowed the received a crack at a few mild patronage jobs. The third oath cost about 50 shillings and allowed the recipient take a sheep and everybody fed.

It is a ritualistic piece of voodoo that had the symbolism of the bent branches, made into a sort of staff covered with the skin of sheep's eyes stuck onto them. When they ran out of sheep's eyes they would use the skin of a strong-minded member of any cell could split off and form his own cell and recruit with a minimum initiation fee from subsequent members.

Quote, Unquote

A forum here on children's needs adduced the information that their problems are the same as everybody else's—all they need is more money.—Myra News Service.

Father: "The man who gets my daughter will get a rare prize." Suiitor: "May I see it, please?" —Carlsbad (N.M.) Current Argus.

The words "In God We Trust" were placed on pennant that carried those who use them for fools.—Greenville (Tenn.) Sun.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON. April afternoon that a frightened little man in Speaker Rayburn's office got a phone call that something had happened to the President, come to the White House at once.

It was a bomb, someone had killed Harry Truman down Pennsylvania Avenue that day on his way to become President. And it would be a somewhat happy Harry Truman who rides up Pennsylvania Avenue tomorrow on a motorcade.

A lot has happened in the seven years and nine months between those two rides. Harry Truman is not so much a man as he is a symbol, and he has a sublime self-assurance that history in the end will place him in his proper niche.

Reporting on that memorable night of Roosevelt's death, predicted seven years and nine months ago that President Truman would go out of office as severely criticized as Andrew Johnson in the post-civil war days when he was ousted for his impeachment.

The new President held his broadcast that night and sent it to the next day that he did it like it. While I am not a historian, only a newspaper reporter, I see no reason materially to modify that 1945 prediction. In fact, the more I know of Harry Truman the more I believe they resemble Andrew Johnson's.

Some Things Truman

Harry Truman had the courage and foresight to rush all Greece and Turkey in 1946 on a balance of political and public unprepared, but when without all this vital aid would have fallen to Russia. He also had the courage to stand across from Moscow and the rest of Western Europe would have gone totally Communist.

And he had the vision to establish the North Atlantic Pact as a counterweight to the Soviet Union. Not only did he not hesitate regarding the atom bomb, but he set up a civilian commission which has pushed atomic energy toward an early peaceful use.

And while the attempt to stop the march of Communism in Korea is now the most important of Truman's policies, history may point it in a different color. In any event, Korea illustrates Truman's greatest failing—his inability to execute, his aptitude for the right thing, but then spoiling it by faulty execution.

Korea, of course, never should have been started unless victory was certain. The potential losses were also great: not merely in lives, but in loss of faith in the great ideal of ensuring peace by international policy. Yet Truman relied upon assurances from the military men. He took a course, then, against monopoly, including the monopoly of overseas air lines. Then he turned around and let a White House secretary, infatuated with

Senate Democrats From North And South Are Co-operating

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON. WHAT is happening to the Democratic Senator from Missouri, who has surprised practically everybody. Instead of breaking up into warring factions since the election of another, the Democrats show every sign of becoming a fairly coherent, loyal group.

There has been too much in large part to the shrewd and skillful leadership of Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas. Another factor in the Democrats Johnson's selection to be minority leader in the Senate was greeted with solemn foreboding. This, it was predicted, would mean consolidation of the southern bloc, with the Northerners left to shift for themselves as best they could.

Almost the exact opposite has happened. Johnson appears to be doing a successful job of balancing between North and South. That balance may not take in the Southern extremists but are a small minority. The majority of those who look to Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia for guidance. Most surprising of all has been the close co-operation between Johnson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. Humphrey had been urged by some of his friends in the labor wing of the party to try for the leadership against Johnson. He shared the forebodings of the conservative Southern bloc that would usurp all the important committee posts, leaving Humphrey Northern Democrats on the outside looking wistfully in.

In the end Humphrey decided against such a futile effort. He did not have restrained the hotbeds bent on a course that would merely have widened the Southern divide. He had moreover established in the two years since Johnson has been in the Senate a close friendship with the tall, soft-spoken Texan.

Overlooking the customary claims of seniority, Johnson has assigned to important committee posts the Senators whom he considered most qualified for these posts. Thus, Stuart Symington of Missouri, who will serve on Armed Services, will be the first Secretary for Air Defense. Johnson also has a broad knowledge of the Defense Establishment and American industry.

Two able new Democratic Senators from the West were given important assignments. Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, Secretary of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. There he expects to check on proposals that seem to be gathering support to turn all Federal power projects and the Federal grazing and other lands over either to the states or to private interests.

SENATOR DISREGARDED. Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, with his long background on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and his experience with the United Nations, serves on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The obvious small minority in the Senate is going to Humphrey. If they had seen fit to press for it, both Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia and Sen. Charles McNair of Oregon were out-trunked the Minnesota. Humphrey is also a member of the Steering Committee.

In order to take the Foreign Relations assignment, together with a place on Sen. Joseph W. Pater's Government Operations committee, Humphrey had to give up two committee posts—on Labor and on Agriculture. Humphrey is hearing about this from some of his labor backers at home who say it will be a serious blow to get the key no longer interested in farmers and workers. Realizing this, he made a bold decision to accept where he thought he could be most useful.

Quite apart from the personal animosity between the United States and Johnson's successful beginning at putting together an effective Senate Foreign Relations Committee for the future. There can be no free political choice without something to choose between.

Reca Tomorrow

an airlines official, maneuver him into asking the most important question: How can we get the country out of this mess? The country doesn't realize it, but Mr. Truman even moved in on Communists inside the government long before Senator McCarthy, and well before anyone else. His Loyalty Board was set up as chairman to eliminate Communists two years before McCarthy's charge.

Some of Mr. Truman's press-conference remarks about "red herring" so confused the issue and gave the opposition such excellent ammunition that the public now believes Truman was really protecting Communists.

Penny For Harry's Thoughts

THESE are some of the things Mr. Truman may be thinking about as he rides up Pennsylvania Avenue tomorrow.

He may be thinking about the time he bawled out Franklin D. Roosevelt for saying that the Russians had Molotov come over to pay his respects. He has deserved plenty of bawlings-out in his day, but at no time has he been so bawled out as when he was bawled out by the late Senator McNair.

He may be thinking about the time he bawled out the National Labor Relations Board for refusing to let him see the records of the union which he held so fondly on to himself. Gen. Harry Truman who caused him such grief and pain; or why he stuck to the job as Secretary of the Treasury got Truman into so much tax-assessment trouble.

Again, Mr. Truman may let his mind roam back to the time he was bawled out by the late Senator McNair. He may be thinking about the time he bawled out McNair for being a "demagogue" of the type which he said he was proud to be beside him as they ride together toward the Capitol.