THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

1888—Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Year—1953

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1953

'PROFESSOR' JONAS' CLASS IN GOVERNMENT

IT'S SCHOOL TIME again, and there's a class open in this neighborhood that will interest everyone from junior high civics students to octogenarian voters. The lecturer is a versatile lawyer-soldier-legislator, "Professor" Charles Raper Jonas.

Listeners of diverse political persuasion will readily agree that the address which he gave to a packed house at the Sardis Community Fellowship Club Thursday night, and similar ones he has delivered to other groups, made complicated budget and tax problems understandable and interesting. With the aid of charts and a minimum of political partisanship, he explained the workings of government with a skill and candor uncommon among teachers and rare indeed among Congressmen.

Mr. Jonas will be up the district most of this month, and we hope as many citizens as possible take in one of these talks there, or when he becomes available in Mecklenburg later in the season. As a preview for prospective audiences, and as a poor substitute for those who don't hear him, we would like to note some of the major points he makes.

The conscientious Congressman must become a specialist, because diligent attention to the matters before his committee will not leave him time to study in detail subjects before other committees.

Executive departments often scale down estimated needs drastically when their budgets are sternly scrutinized by executive and legislative leaders. Thus the Air Force, which last year said it must have $22 billion, finally declared this year that it could produce a terrific Air Force with only $13.5 billion.

The economy record of the 83rd Congress cannot be determined until the end of the next session.

A comparison of appropriations and tax levies during any one year is misleading because of money authorizations in previous years that come due a year or two later. For example, the 83rd Congress had to put up the money for billions of dollars' worth of authorizations incurred by the preceding administration.

We would suppose that listeners go away from one of these talks by the Congressman a bit pessimistic about the outlook for substantial tax relief. But they will also have a better insight into the difficult but fascinating business of government.

WILL THE LEGIONPULL IN ITS HORNS?

SINCE its organization at the close of World War I, the American Legion has grown into the giant of veteran organizations. It claims to speak for millions of veterans. The strength of its voice will be attested by every legislator who has been inundated by Legion-inspired wires and letters.

Through the years, the organization has broadened its field of activity far beyond mere protection of the interests of veterans, their dependents and survivors, and in national security, which were chief among its original purposes. It sought to decree what books should be banned from public libraries. It sought the firing of actors whose politics the Legion leaders disapproved, and of loyal public officials whose policies likewise incurred Legion wrath. It sought to discredit magazines and organizations with which influential Legion leaders disagreed. In short, the Legion attempted to set itself up as an arbiter of culture, literature and government policy. As a result it aroused the indignation and disgust of many of the veterans for whom the Legion professed to speak.

It may be that these disgusted veterans are in for a pleasant surprise. Last month Arthur J. Connell of Middletown, Conn., was elected national commander. It was Mr. Connell, speaking in North Carolina before his election, who laid down a philosophy that may indicate the future trend of Legion policy. At a Greensboro Legion gathering he said the organization ought to get back to its original purpose, and to pay more attention to the work of the Veterans Administration than to any other part of government.

"We have," he said, "become too involved in too many programs that now run far afield of our original purpose."

We concur with Mr. Connell. The veteran, and that agency of government which deals with him, is the primary bailiwick of the Legion and other organizations of servicemen. Their voice will ring true if it is raised in the interest of the veteran and not, shrilly, every time some comedian or diplomat arouses the ire of a Legion official, hopefully look for adherence ot the philosophy Mr. Connell laid down in Greensboro.

TO THE NEWSPAPERBOYS, A BOW

THIS being National Newspaperboy Day, we pause to make our manners to the young men who deliver this newspaper and others to your doorstep each day.

They come in all sizes and shapes, these young fellows. Some of them are tall, some short, some middle-sized. Some are plump, some are skinny, some are somewhere in between. They have black hair and brown hair and red hair and blond hair. Some of them show all their teeth in a great big smile, others have lost a few molars via football or boxing or what have you.

Some of them are the most faithful little fellows you ever saw—and some, unfortunately, get sidetracked now and then and let other things interrupt the timely, efficient delivery of their newspapers.

But they are different because boys are different, and it would be too much to expect them all to run true to type.

But in their very dissimilarities, these young fellows excite the interest of those of us who work with them every day. And we suspect that they interest you, who are on the receiving end, just as much.

The newspaperboy is a little merchant. He buys his papers. He delivers them. He collects for them. And he pays off the home office, keeping his generous cut of the profits for himself—whether it is used for buying new model planes, buying more track for his electric train, or storing up cash for that college education far ahead.

But whatever his appearance and no matter his personality, he's a great little fellow who works day after day, in sunshine and rain, to bring to you, while it is still fresh, the fascinating product that is your daily newspaper.

To all of them, we make a bow today. For among them are many kids who will grow up to be useful, constructive leaders of their community, largely because of the excellent experience in managing their own affairs they get from serving you.

CORRECTION

A COUPLE of days ago, in our news and editorial columns, we quoted a story out of Greensboro which said that a cafe in Taylorsville, along with 19 other places, had purchased a $250 slot machine license tax.

Mayor Ray Jennings of Taylorsville calls to say that the cafe in question is not inside the city limits, but outside, in Alexander County, beyond his official jurisdiction.

"We don't allow the things in Taylorsville," said Mr. Jennings.

EVERYTHING BUT FOUL HOME RUNS

EVERYONE has his own reason for being happy or unhappy that the baseball season is coming to a close.

We are happy, and it is because we are tired of hearing announcers repeat that so-and-so has just established, or equalled, or come close to, the record for games won by four-eyed pitchers, or most runners left on base in a 13-inning game, or highest percentage of games won in one month, or most stolen bases in one inning by a pinch-runner, or fewest wild pitches in an extra inning game, or most sacrifices as a rookie, or all that other inconsequential claptrap with which they spoil the story of a baseball game.

As Mel Allen observed yesterday, the World Series record book contains about every statistic except foul home runs, and when you add the data in other record books, and in the elephantine memories of announcers, you get a conglomeration of inconsequential and ever-changing statistics that would paralyze an electric brain.

As we said, we're happy that the season is about over. But we're unhappy too. One of these Saturday afternoons someone will probably shout out excitedly that some fullback has now recovered more fumbles than any other sophomore who parts his hair in the middle.

From The Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont

THREE CLASSES OF MEN

THE WEATHER of late has divided all men, somewhat as was all Gaul in the time of Julius Caesar, into three divisions.

Those in the first group go each day without coats, possibly ties, all bridges burned behind them, come what may as far as dress customs are concerned. They are men of courage. Let us honor them.

In the second class as those who carry their coats on their arms or dragged over the shoulder to have just in case. These are compromisers. Fie on them.

The third group is made up of those who don dress shirt and tie with emphasis and complete the maneuver by donning their coats, chins up and eyes to the front. These are imperviously resolute. Let them perspire.

A huge panorama of American history is to be sculptured out of a mountain in Georgia for the edification of tourists, who will be asked to observe the small signs: "Do not carve the carvings."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

'. . . Or Do You Want Me To Do The Talking?'

Reprinted from September 25, 1949.

Post-Mortem On A War

Truce Saved Chinese Reds

By JOSEPH ALSOP

HONG KONG

SPECULATING on what might have been is usually fruitless. Yet it is at least worth noting that the end of the fighting in Korea almost certainly came just in time to spare the Chinese Communists from paying heavy penalties for entering the war.

From this useful vantage point of Hong Kong, one sees very clearly what was not visible in Washington — the severe strain that their effort in Korea imposed on the Chinese Communists. They were not just losing mass manpower in Korea. They were losing their best soldiers and officers. And they were not just using Russian equipment in Korea. They were paying for that equipment through the nose, with exports which the Chinese economy could ill afford.

Two statistics tell the story. In the last year, China's total exports of rice and other grains are known to have passed the two tons a year—and this is a country which in better times normally imported upwards of 1,000,000 tons a year of rice alone. Furthermore, the rice, the soya beans, the tung oil and other products constituting China's huge export to Russia were being paid for by the Russians at prices 50 per cent above the world market.

STALIN'S HARD BARGAIN

Truly, Josef Stalin drove one of his customary hard bargains with Mao Tse-Tung, when he agreed to re-equip and support the Chinese armed forces if China joined in the Korean fighting. To the Chinese Communist leader, the high price no doubt seemed well worth paying, for the immense gain of becoming the dominant military power in Asia. But it can hardly be doubted either that the price began to be unbearable as the Korean war dragged on and on.

The evidence is overwhelming, in fact, that the Peking government desperately wanted to bring the fighting to an end as long ago as last autumn.

The outward sign of this Chinese communist hankering for peace was the Indian formula for settling the prisoners of war problem. This formula was put forward by the Indian government last December, when every other obstacle to a truce agreement had already been cleared away. The formula originated in prolonged discussions between the number two Chinese Communist, Chou En-Lai, and the Indian ambassador at Peking, N. Raghaven.

Peking had approved the Indian prisoners of war formula, but Moscow had not approved. The Indians had hardly offered their proposal when it was roundly denounced at the United Nations by Andrei Vyshinsky. Stalin, surely enraged by Peking's gesture of independence,had spoken through Vyshinsky's mouth. After an unhappy pause of several days, the Peking Government lamely echoed the attack on the Indian formula that Chou En-Lai himself had helped to work out.

INDIRECT WARNING

There matters stood until Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visited New Delhi last winter. With the intention of having the warning passed on, Dulles told Pandit Nehru that the United States would have to take the offensive in Korea, even at the cost of spreading the war, if no truce could be arranged. Maybe this helped to shake Russian policy. Certainly Russian policy was finally altered by the death of the aged, rigid Stalin.

Chou En-Lai hastened to Moscow for Stalin's funeral and remained there about a fortnight. He had hardly got off the plane at Peking when he again put forward the Indian formula for the prisoners, this time as his own. Thereafter, the Chinese let no obstacle stand in the way of final agreement on a Korean truce.

This history is plain proof of the Chinese eagerness for the truce that we were so eager to grant them. The reason for this eagerness is suggested in turn by another set of facts concerning the Peking-Moscow relationship.

In August, 1952, the Chinese Communists sent to Moscow the most high powered mission they could collect, to ask for more military assistance. Again, Stalin's rigidity seems to have been the chief stumbling block in the negotiations.

At any rate, nothing solid was accomplished until just after the old dictator's death. Malenkov then announced a preliminary agreement to increase Russian aid for China as a sort of send-off for Chou En-Lai's return journey to Peking. This has now been followed by the announcement of a more detailed and complete aid agreement, that provided Mao Tse-Tung's slavish telegram of thanks to Malenkov.

The Chinese need for aid is urgent, Mao's thanks were slavish, because the Chinese Communist government is now confronting difficulties that might cause a less ruthless regime to lose heart altogether.

FOOD GRAINS GONE

China's vital stocks of food grains have been utterly exhausted by the export program. Even by the end of last summer, farmers were leaving their fields untilled in many parts of China, in protest against cruel taxation. This year's harvest of both wheat and rice have been far below normal. There are reports of famine already from Szechuan, China's richest agricultural province. This winter will quite probably produce a nationwide Chinese famine in the classic style, with the people eating roots, bark and even earth. And death stalking the land.

For China, of course, industrialization is bound to be an agony, if it must be paid for out of the land. The communist regime must accept that. Probably the communists are even more disturbed by the breakdown of the national development program, which has caused the five year plan to be repeatedly revised since its announcement in January. If the Korean war had continued there could have been no national development. If the Korean war had been intensified there might have been other and far more serious breakdowns.

Instead the truce in Korea has now eased the strain at a critical moment, while kindly allowing Peking to retain all the enormous gains of the war, both of increased prestige in Asia and of immensely strengthened military power.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Earl Warren Proves Modesty Can Pay Off

WASHINGTON

MOST politicians figure that the political fates take care of those who help themselves. The new Chief Justice of the United States is a notable exception. Never has he reached out in the political sense to help himself; yet the highest award in the American judiciary has just been handed him.

In 1940, friends urged Gov. Earl Warren to get out and stump the country, let the people get better acquainted with him. "I'm not very good at that," he replied. "If I'm qualified for the Presidency, I guess people eventually will find out."

They didn't find it out in 1948. Tom Dewey, who did get out and beat the bushings, was nominated but defeated. And four years later, in 1952, Herbert Hoover, who disagrees with Warren on many policies, told General MacArthur that he considered Warren the best-qualified candidate in the Republican Party. But again Warren refused to beat the bushings.

And in Chicago last year I sat with him in his room at the Blackstone Hotel as the votes piled up for the opposition GOP candidates and as it became obvious he would be snowed under. Warren was a bit sad but philosophic.

"It takes so much money to line up delegates," he mused. "And when you raise all that money you put your political soul in hock for the rest of your life. I don't think it pays."

So Earl Warren went home from Chicago, back to the job of being a good governor of California.

And he had no idea, when he announced a few weeks ago that he would not run again, that the highest judicial post in the U.S.A. would be offered him. Obviously he could not have known. For no one knew that Chief Justice Vinson was to pass away tragically in his sleep.

Warren merely felt, when he made his announcement, that he had been governor long enough, and that it was only fair that the people of California have time to pick a new man.

Father Murdered

THE new chief justice began life as a cattle boy in a locomotive roundhouse. His father was a master car-builder, and it was Earl's job to ride a bicycle to the homes of locomotive engineers and trainmen to notify them when they were called for the next trip. One night a housebreaker entered the Warren home, murdered his father, and young Earl was left to support his mother.

Possibly that explains his great sympathy for the workingman, his trend toward social-minded, New Deal projects. His family suffered considerable sickness in Warren's youth, and he knew what it was to struggle to pay the doctor's bill. That was one reason he fought for a health program that aroused the doctors of California to a white-hot pitch of opposition.

It may also be why Warren stood up for low-cost public housing, for rent control, and fought the big land-owners when it came to the 160-acre limitation on irrigated land under federal reclamation.

Yet, despite his liberal leanings, the governor of a state which has seen the rise and fall of funny money, ham-and-eggers, and all sorts of fringe movements, never jumped on a hallelujah bandwagon. Frequently it would have seemed good politics to do so. When he was a young politician in Oakland, the Ku Klux Klan swept the state like wildfire and many a politician put on the pillow case. But not Warren.

Ike Vs. Warren

AND when the rage for loyalty oaths came along, Warren failed to lead the professional patriots and put his right hand on the Bible. Instead, when asked for a purge of California employes, he replied: 'No, we never hired any Reds in the first place."

His stand was unpopular, especially with his Republican friends on the Board of Regents of the University of California. It even inspired some luncheon remarks by another prominent personage—no less than the man in the White House who has just appointed Warren to the Supreme Court.

General Eisenhower was being wined and dined in San Francisco in 1952, and delivered two off-the-cuff talks, before the San Francisco Press Club and the Bohemian Club, during which he took an indirect crack at Governor Warren by saying he didn't know of any loyalty oath that he wouldn't be willing to stand up and swear to.

Naturally, the remark got back to Warren.

"It's interesting," commented the governor to a friend, "that the President of Columbia made his remark of-the-record so it would not be quoted in the East. For he and President Conant of Harvard were the first to take a public stand against loyalty oaths. Furthermore," Warren continued, "it happens that the university Ike heads has more communists and Reds than any other in the country."

As Chief Justice of the United States, Warren will have the job of administering circuit court judges all over the country. And as Governor of California, there was frequent speculation among the judiciary as to whether Warren had appointed more Democratic judges than Republicans.

Warren On Segregation

The manner in which the new chief justice is likely to vote in crucial issues before the Supreme Court is probably indicated by his policies in California.

Regarding one of the most important issues coming before the court this fall, segregation in the schools, it's significant that Warren recommended that the California legislature pass an FEPC law. He also appointed Walter Gordon, Stanford chum with whom he played football at the University of California, as chairman of the California Parole Board.

Finally he moved to end segregation against Mexican school children in the San Bernardino area after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a sweeping decision against segregation. Writing to Judge Denman about segregation, Warren said: "I personally do not see how we can carry out the spirit of the United Nations if we deny fundamental rights to our Latin-American neighbors."

On housing, rent control, education, Warren has gone about as far as Roosevelt-Truman, but frequently tangled with reactionary Republicans in his legislature over these policies.

Major Issues Pending For Supreme Court's New Term

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

A GREAT deal is being written about the momentous issues the Supreme Court must pass on in the months to come. They go to the roots of the deep cleavages in American life over segregation of the races, civil liberties, big business versus small business.

But one of these issues in particular is entangled deeply in law and in politics. That is the right of four states to the great wealth of offshore oil lying off their borders. Those states are Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California.

Twice the Supreme Court held that this oil belongs to the Federal Government. Twice Congress passed measures turning it over to the four states. President Truman vetoed the first such bill. President Eisenhower signed an offshore oil bill passed in May.

The nomination of Gov. Earl Warren of California to be Chief Justice of the United States is bound to enhance the interest in both the politics and the law behind the oil dispute. By an interesting coincidence, on the day Brownell requisitioned a military plane to fly overnight to California for a conference with Warren, the State of Alabama filed a suit against the Federal Government and the governors of the four states. This took the legal form of a motion for permission to file a complaint in the high court.

ALABAMA'S CLAIMS

In an 88-page printed brief, Alabama alleged not only that the money from the oil should go to all the states and not just the four but that other rights of Alabama would be jeopardized if the Court does not overrule the action of Congress. Specifically the brief argues that if the claims of three of the four states, of Florida, Louisiana and Texas, to "historic boundaries" nine nautical miles out into the sea are allowed to stand, Alabama's fishing industry will be penalized.

In fishing on the high seas, the brief states, Alabama fishermen are subject only to regulation and licensing imposed by authority of their own state or their own National Government. Moreover, it adds, even while fishing within three miles of the shore of other states, they may not be subjected to discriminatory regulation by reason of their Alabama residence and certainly may not be excluded altogether.

But if the offshore rights of the states are upheld, then Florida or Louisiana can demand a license from Alabama fishermen. That is the implication of the Alabama claim and is the view of many lawyers it goes to the heart of the Federal system.

If Warren had not been nominated to the Court, he would have been a defendant in this suit. As a man of unquestioned integrity, he will almost certainly feel that he must disqualify himself when the complaint of Alabama, which it is expected will be joined by West Virginia, is heard by the tribunal. Warren has been a vigorous advocate of ownership by the four states of the oil wealth off their coasts.

The summons in the case were put in the mail for the four governors four days before Warren's appointment. This means that he had the summons on his desk as he left Sacramanto to take the second most important office in the gift of the American people.

The Federal Government, and the four state governors if they wish to participate, have 60 days to file an answering brief. That time may be extended. So it is unlikely that the Court will determine whether to consider the merits of the Alabama case before January. While the Court could decide it in chambers without open hearings, the importance of the issue makes it probable that there will be oral arguments.

Cramer's Troops Work Harder As Result Of Manpower Cut

By ROBERT C. RUARK

(Fifth of a series of seven articles)

MUNICH

ONE OF the main beefs of Gen. Kenneth Cramer's occupation troops is the extra amount of work they must do and a diminution of German help to do the work. The facts are these:

Just recently Cramer's forces have been stringently reduced, and, to fulfill the old amount of necessary labor with a lessened complement, he says that his rather lint-picky reforms have been necessary. There also has been a drastically heavy reduction of German floating personnel, maids, janitors and the like, which has found no favor with the occupation troops, since more or less menial chores have been returned to Army hands.

In several interviews I attempted to press beyond these minor beefs, and was unable to dig up any complaints of a more serious nature. True, the sale of chlorophyll chewing gum and mints has gone up in the service stores, because Cramer has a fetish about drinking and the officers who steal a nip during working hours make sure that their breaths are undefiled by booze. But it does not seem to cut down the after-hours Martini consumption at the officers' clubs, the bars, the private homes, and the hotels.

FRAULEIN CHASING

Nor has his extreme moral unction deeply curtailed the off-hours sport of fraulein chasing among officers and men. I inspected a couple of venereal disease reports. The figures are Army business, but the average was healthily high, if not frightening. Syphilis was shown to be almost nonexistent, but the gonorrhea figures were quite respectable.

One must remember that Cramer's favorite pastime is studying for his doctorate in history at the University of Munich, the subject being the emigration of Palatinate Germans to America. Apart from that he hunts and fishes. He also insists that four hours a week must be devoted to drill and marksmanship and other soldierly pursuits allowed by peacetime-supply troops.

His attitude is that of a Sunday school teacher in charge of a large class. He does not encourage the practice of what he believes to be wrong, and what he believes to be wrong is generally regarded by men overseas as part of the soldier's pay.

This is not the first time Cramer has had a public tiff over a lack of morale in his troops. In June of 1951 he made headlines from Camp Pickett, Va., where his 43rd Division (National Guard) was in training. The case of Time magazine, especially in Time magazine, was that the men's morale was being ruined; that they were denied ordinary privileges; that no wives were allowed to visit the post, while the General's own wife lived and messed there; that food and equipment was in extremely short supply, and that the regiment's fighting spirit was going to hell on a caisson.

It had been a good regiment—four Presidential Unit Citations, 987 Silver Stars, 75 DSCs and two Congressional Medals of Honor in the Pacific fighting of World War II. It soon got to be known in the Pentagon as the "cry-baby" division.

Whether the cries from the babies were justified is up to whether you believe Cramer's first full explanation of what happened in Camp Pickett. He seems to have been believed by his superiors, despite the howls of his men.