THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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

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NEW INSIGHT INTO RED BRUTALITY

THIS WEEK two documented reports and a statement by the Communists gave new insight into the Red atrocities and disregard for human life.

Monday Dr. Charles W. Mayo of the U. S. delegation to the General Assembly, presented evidence on how American "confessions" were sought. Fourteen men were murdered because they refused to "confess". One hundred and seven were tortured.

Tuesday the Army released the official report, complete with pictures, of the torture and murder of some 29,000 persons, including over 6,000 Americans. Some were speared to death. Some were burned alive. Some were dismembered. The more fortunate victims were shot.

Meanwhile at Panmunjom the Reds blandly made a revealing request. They demanded that anti-Red prisoners be forced, even though it might require that hundreds of them be shot as a terror tactic, to listen to Communist "explainers".

A few of the Korean War criminals have been apprehended. Most of them probably never will be. The evidence is gathered; the accused escaped.

But the grisly story must be told, particularly at the U. N., for all the world to see. The truth about the massacre and mutilation will further an understanding of the nature of the enemy.

ON THE CREDIT SIDE OF BENSON'S LEDGER

THE anti-Benson wagon is getting crowded. Most farm state Congressmen have jumped on it. Governor Umstead climbed aboard yesterday. It's the politic thing to do.

Mr. Benson is criticized, justly, for his failure to take prompt and decisive action on farm problems.

But reluctance to act does not always indicate weakness or lack of ability. And, for the record, it should be noted that his refusal to be stampeded by the cattlemen's caravan indicated a strength of character that is always desirable in administrators against whom pressures are constantly exerted.

The cattlemen had a pat "solution" for their problem. They wanted high price supports on beef, now. They were in no mood to listen to reason.

They didn't want to remember that price supports, particularly when applied to a perishable product like beef, would entail vast problems like production controls, grading standards, costly government purchase and storage systems.

They didn't want to remember that government acquiescence to their demands might bring a throng of sheep and hog producers to the government gates.

Secretary Benson reminded the cattlemen of some of these things. He stood up to a powerful lobby. He exhibited a quality that entitles him, despite his faults, to a nod of appreciation.

SEE WHAT WINNIE HAS UP HIS SLEEVE

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL enjoys the formulation of foreign policy too much to detail the job to subordinates. The British Premier is always eager to meet friend or foe around a conference table or, better still, at a dinner table near a well-stocked wine cellar.

He would like to meet the little-known Georgi Malenkov, to size him up and test the sincerity of some of his recent conciliatory speeches. In fact Churchill would prefer that the leaders of other allied powers join him in a visit with Georgi. The other heads of state have not cottoned to this idea. So lately Sir Winston has been suggesting that he and the President might profit from a little get-together.

"There are few things I would like better," he told Commons this week, "than to have quiet and informal talks with the President of the United States, with whom I have had, and still maintain, very close and friendly personal relations."

We would not at all mind Ike's taking a few days, sometime between Vice President Nixon's return from his world tour and the return of Congress, to tour his old stamping-ground in Europe and let wily old Winnie bend his ear.

Substantial good may come of the meeting. For one thing, the administration has focused its attention on Asia. A trip back to Europe may revitalize Mr. Eisenhower's interest in the Atlantic community.

Furthermore, the trip would certainly be in line with the President's oft-stated desire to seek out the "best brains" in various fields. Sir Winston is a master at statecraft. Don't know what he has up his sleeve this time, but it's probably worth listening to.

THE VICE VERSA

NEW YORK, OCT. 29—(AP) GENERAL MOTORS CORP., biggest manufacturing corporation in the world, sold more products in the first nine months of 1953 than in any full calendar year in its history.

"Sales for the nine months were just under eight billion dollars . . .

"Both sales and earnings for the first nine months were the highest reported by any U. S. corporation.

"Net income for the nine months came to 453 million dollars after provision of $1,006,000,000 for income and excess profits tax. . ."

You'll recall that Secretary of Defense Wilson, former GM president, said that "what was good for our country was good for General Motors, and vice versa."

Obviously whatever happened these last nine months was good for General Motors, and we're glad about that.

And a fellow has to admit that over a billion bucks in taxes is a nice bit of "vice versa".

THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE REAL POT LIKKER

SCIENCE is finally teaching northerners what southerners know by instinct—that there's nothing so good for what ails you as pot likker.

A scientist out at Stanford is all hepped up over his new "concentrate of cabbage juice". He's been feeding it to some people with that characteristic Yankee ailment, peptic ulcers. Naturally, they improve.

He says his potion contains Vitamin U. We don't care if it does. But he should be told that his concoction is a poor substitute for the real thing. We're always glad to give science a hand, so will be glad to tell him how to make real, honest-to-goodness pot likker.

You need about half a pound of salt pork or fresh jowl, a pound of mustard greens, a pound of young turnip tops and a bunch of spring onions. Wash and drain the mustard greens and put them in a pot with the meat and put just enough water on them to cover. Nothing worth while is made in a hurry, so at this point turn the flame down and rest for a few hours, because you want the meat to cook slowly until tender.

When the aroma gets out on the porch come back to the kitchen and wash and drain the turnip tops. Boil them until tender in a separate pot. Then add them to the meat and simmer the whole works a few minutes. Tell everybody to sit down, drain off the pot likker into the cups, arrange the meat and sliced onions over the greens, be sure the corn pone (which of course is dunked in the pot likker) is on the table, and go to it. And let's not hear any more talk about concentrated cabbage juice.

From The Winston-Salem Journal

MAYBE HE MEANT 'COLOSSAL'

SAMUEL GOLDWYN of Hollywood, whose past statements have been widely quoted, made a statement recently that seems particularly dense. He remarked, "Don't underestimate the power of the hydrogen bomb. It's dynamite."

Perhaps Mr. Goldwyn doesn't understand that the hydrogen bomb is not dynamite and is in fact much more powerful than dynamite. The explosion of dynamite is actually rapid combustion under some restraint. That it, the material is enclosed in a container and then is "fired", a process which is likely to produce some destruction over a comparatively limited area.

But the hydrogen bomb process is quite different. To understand this, we must first consider the atomic bomb. These days it's fashionable to be fissionable, and the atom is quite in fashion. You take this atom of, say, uranium. Then you shoot at it with a neutron. A neutron is a pellet much too small to be seen and too mysterious to go into here. Anyway, this neutron hits the nucleus of the uranium atom, and this nucleus breaks up and sends other neutrons flying about, and they hit other uranium nuclei, which—. Anyway, all hell breaks loose.

But the hydrogen bomb is different. You take these two nuclei of hydrogen and you fuse them under terrific heat. This forms a new element, helium. The nucleus weighs less than the theoretical weight of two nuclei of hydrogen. So somewhere in the rush you lose some mass, and this is the energy that is created, because mass and energy are interconvertible, as Einstein told us a long time ago. The atomic bomb comes in here because some people say that you've got to have one to set off a hydrogen bomb. What the fission of the atom doesn't do, the fusion of the nuclei does do. That is, if you escape one, the other is bound to get you.

Day In Court

Damyankee Wrote It

'Dixie' — Song Of The South

(Reprinted From "We The People," official publication of the N. C. Citizens Association.)

FOLLOWING Japan's formal surrender Sept. 2, 1945, on the decks of the U.S.S. Missouri, more than 100 Americans filled Tokyo's bomb-damaged Dai-Ichi hotel for supper. They were amazed when an Oriental orchestra suddenly struck up "Dixie." With this triumphant burst of music, nearly everyone in the dining room rose to join in singing the chorus.

As bands tread through history, "Dixie" is heard everywhere, but perhaps only a handful of people know its history. Composed by a venerable "Yankee" minstrel man, it long has been the piece associated with the South, because it tells of a Negro longing for the southern plantation where he would be happy.

WHISTLED 'ROUND WORLD

Immortal today, the song was composed hurriedly on a Sabbath some 90 years ago. It was a time when the decisive issue was slavery. The times have changed, but in the South "Dixie" still is one of the most stirring and beloved songs in history, coming pretty close to being a national anthem. It is played and whistled around the world and on the seven seas.

Homage to the song's composer comes this year not in the South, but in the little city of Mount Vernon, Ohio, population 10,122. The Ohio sesquicentennial markers and signs committee, along with the Buckeye State Highway Department, is working on markers at the main highway entrance to Mount Vernon. The text on each marker: "Mount Vernon corporation limit — Daniel Decatur Emmett, author of "Dixie," born and buried here."

Emmett's ancestors were Virginians and Marylanders. They migrated first beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains and again over the Allegheries, finally settling in the heart of Ohio. The oldest of four children, Emmett was born Oct. 29, 1815. The young man had little education but an ear for music. He learned to read and write while working in his father's blacksmith shop. His real education began as a printer's apprentice, and he worked on newspapers at Norwalk and Mount Vernon, Ohio.

STARTED IN EARLY

He served a stint in the Army as a fifer, but his father got him discharged on the ground that his son, of roving disposition, was underage. Before he was 15, he is credited with having written a series of so-called Negro melodies. Then he joined a circus for about 18 years.

After he became a member of the Bryant Bros. Minstrels of New York, Emmett was asked to write a "hurrah walk around" for Jerry Bryant. The order was issued on Saturday. Bryant wanted it ready for Monday's rehearsal. In those days a "walk around" was a dance or part of a dance, presented on the stage by the entire cast. Customarily presented early in the performance, it usually was repeated as the show's finale.

Oh that cold, dreary weekend in New York, Emmett picked up his violin and began work on the tune. "As he looked out into a comfortless street", says the Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly, "he involuntarily repeated the expression familiar to showmen in the winter time: "I wish I was in Dixie Land.' Emmett had previously traveled in the southland. After hours of work he is supposed to have turned to his wife and asked her to name the song. The story says his wife maintained the song could have but one name: "Dixie Land." And "Dixie Land" it was called.

Presented the first time on April 4, 1859, it was an immediate stage success. Records show stanzas were added from time to time until the melody had a score or more. This accounts for several different forms in which the song appeared. Some stanzas never were published.

LINCOLN LIKED IT

In the presidential campaign the following year, Abraham Lincoln heard the music of "Dixie" with Republican words put to it. Lincoln was greatly pleased.

But it was in New Orleans early in 1861, with war clouds hanging heavily over the country, that "Dixie" skyrocketed to fame. The scene was the old Varieties Theater. One account in the Library of Congress, which varies slightly from another, said "Pocohontas" was the attraction, and in the last scene a Zouave march was introduced. Carlo Patti was the orchestra leader.

Numerous songs were proposed, but none has proved entirely satisfactory for the grand chorus "that should arise and stir the southern blood." Then "Dixie" was tried and given the honor place. The Zouaves that night marched onto the stage with a Miss Susan Denin singing, "I Wish I Was in Dixie". Thunderous applause and cheers broke over the theater. One account says seven encores were demanded in the midst of wild demonstrations of approval.

It was sung and whistled in barbershops and along the riverfront, and downtown and uptown.

"Dixie" was regarded as public property for several years. Two or more versions were published. On April 6, 1872, Emmett wrote the editor of the New York Clipper: "I did not publish it until it became common property and then not until it was issued by Mr. P. P. Werling (Werlein), of New Orleans. He published it in Mr. Peter's name; at the same time he wrote me a letter offering me $5 for the copyright."

A misunderstanding with the Werlein music house was cleared up to Emmett's satisfaction, and in 1861 Emmett dedicated to P. P. Werlein his song "I'm Going Home to Dixie." Emmett's song went on to become as much a part of the country as the hotdog and a bottle of pop.

The Confederate Veteran, published in Nashville, Tenn., years ago and devoted to the Gray cause, was the recipient of the original copy of this celebrated song, according to the author. Emmett, in the sunset of his life, sent the copy to Editor S. A. Cunningham. Some later challenged the validity of the manuscript. The editor had visited Emmett in his humble white cottage at Mount Vernon. Finding him in pinched circumstances, the Confederate veterans appealed funds. Small sums were contributed from several states.

His glorious composition was played at the inauguration of Confederate President Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala., and through the war years until the gallant Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the forces of the South to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox in April 1865.

PLAYED AT CONVENTIONS

But "Dixie" no longer is solely the South's. Perhaps if a record had been kept it would show that the organ and band at the 1952 Republican Convention at Chicago, when the GOP was wooing the South, played "Dixie" more than the Democratic convention.

The words chiseled on the massive block of red granite that marks Emmett's grave best tell the whole story of "Dixie":

"Emmett, Daniel Decatur, 1815-1904, whose song, "Dixie Land", inspired the courage and devotion of the southern people and now thrills the hearts of a reunited Nation."

Greece's Queen Frederika, Now In U.S., Is A Charmer

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THIS capital of a great republic almost never fails to go daft over royalty. The advent of Queen Frederika of Greece and her husband, King Paul, has given Washington a much-needed opportunity to put aside the problems of the drouth, farm prices and the defense budget.

The queen is a casting office's dream of what modern royalty should be. Looking much younger than her 36 years, she has an easy informality that charms almost everyone. This charm has been turned on flocks of American visitors to Athens—senators, high officials, junketing congressmen.

The present visit is for Frederika and Paul the realization of an old dream. Practically every visiting American falling under the queen's spell has urged her to come to Washington. When she met Gen. George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, in Paris, he promised that if she would come he would personally escort her through one of our super markets. From her reading of American newspapers, the queen had long been fascinated by the idea of pushing your own cart and picking up your own groceries from a wealth of goods displayed in a giant-sized store.

VISIT WELL-TIMED

As it turns out, the timing of the visit could hardly be more fortunate. With American military assistance under the Truman Doctrine enunciated for Greece and Turkey the Greeks put down the Communist guerrillas after long and savage fighting. In the precarious months immediately following World War II Greece very nearly went behind the Iron Curtain.

Then with economic help from America the Greeks proceeded to rebuild their shattered economy. Under the stern and efficient government of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, which followed a series of weak efforts at coalition among Greece's innumerable political parties, economic recovery has gone a long way.

With arable land only 21 per cent of the total in a country where deforestation, overgrazing and erosion have done their worst through the centuries, Greece now raises nearly enough food to be self-supporting. Virtually all of the million and a half tons of wheat necessary to feed a population of 8,500,000 is being produced at home. The production of rice has gone from 40,000 tons, considered the essential minimum, to 60,000 tons.

One reason the Communist warfare in Greece lasted as long as it did was because the guerrillas were supplied and reinforced through neighboring Yugoslavia. When Tito broke with Moscow this stopped. The border was sealed off and the rebellion put down.

But a heritage of deep suspicion and resentment of Yugoslavia remained. In Athens in 1950 the queen spoke to this reporter with intense feeling on the subject of the Greek children who had been taken across the Yugoslav border by the Communists. She was working to get them back.

SOME CHILDREN RETURNED

The Yugoslav government has returned some of the children. Others are reported to have been sent into Cominform countries still satellites of Russia. They are, therefore, beyond the reach of Athens and Belgrade.

The important fact, however, is that the Greek government has not let old hostility stand in the way of achieving a working agreement with the Tito government. A Greek-Yugoslav-Turkish defense pact is in operation. Territorial claims have been put aside. In marked contrast to the fierce dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste, the two countries—Greece and Yugoslavia — are steadily improving their relations. As an American diplomat put it:

"If anyone had predicted four years ago that this would be happening he would have been clapped into an asylum."

The Greeks had the realism to bury the past in the face of the need to meet a present and continuing danger. Two skillful American ambassadors, Henry F. Grady and John E. Peurifoy, contributed to the political and economic recovery of Greece. When Peurifoy left Athens in August, several thousand Greeks came down to the airport to say farewell in a remarkable demonstration.

Recognition of Greece's stability comes from two directions. In the past year Communist countries have made at least 15 moves to try to better relations with Athens. Moscow and Athens have exchanged ambassadors and Bulgaria has sent a trade mission. Both France and Britain are pressing loans on the Greek government.

There was a time when ambitious, energetic Queen Frederika, great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria and a granddaughter of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm, sought to play politics. She was accused of going beyond the limits of a constitutional monarch and intriguing to prevent the election of Marshal Papagos. But that chapter is over and she comes to America as a Queen who has won her way with a proud and independent people.

Ike May Decide To Take Quite Active Part In '54 Campaign

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON

AFTER two news conferences in which reporters tried to pin him down, President Eisenhower's role in the 1954 congressional elections is still vague. He has made it vague.

He has indicated he doesn't want to be very active in the campaign. But he has left the door open in case he decides he must take a bigger part in the elections than he now seems to think necessary.

Before election day in November 1954—because of necessity and Republican pressure—he may have to jump in, hip-deep. There's a lot at stake for him, his administration and the Republican party.

Control of Congress depends on the outcome. If the Democrats win, Eisenhower will have to deal with them, and depend on them for support of his program in the two remaining years of his term.

He has a record of showing distaste for the rough and tumble of politics—until he's pushed. Then he can dig in with energy. He demonstrated that in the presidential race.

His early speeches in the 1952 campaign were less than bloodtingling. This so alarmed his supporters that some told him bluntly he was running like a dry creek.

After that, he made a slam-bang campaign. Judging from what he has said at his news conferences, he seems to think he can sit out most of next year's campaign quietly in the White House.

But if the Republican leaders push or persuade him into more activity, he may not find the going as mild as he did in 1952. Then he was a war hero, and the Democrats treated him gently.

They have mostly continued to treat him gently. If he gets too antagonistic toward them in 1954, he may find himself pelted like any other politician.

It would be nice—especially for Eisenhower — if he could go through four White House years without getting the slugging which is the lot of any President.

It's possible that Eisenhower, so far as an untarnished and heroic figure in American history, is conscious of what may be in store for him if he gets too aggressive politically from now on.

Former President Truman rolled up his sleeves and barged into congressional elections. That isn't what Eisenhower says he has in mind. On the contrary, he says he doesn't think a president should do it.

In his Oct. 21 news conference he said:

He has no intention of going out and getting into partisan struggles in any district or state because he thinks people might resent such intrusion.

This vision of the President sitting mum while they were out battling for control of Congress didn't sit well with some Republicans. And in Oct. 28 news conference Eisenhower indicated he might do a little more than sit quietly at home.

Now it seems, from what he said, he may make some nationwide broadcasts in behalf of Republicans in general.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Dulles Improving His Press Relations

WASHINGTON

JOHN Foster Dulles doesn't have the best press in the world, but he is sincerely dedicated to the idea that the American people are entitled to know just as much as possible about the conduct of their foreign affairs. At present he is engaged in opening up more avenues of information to the public; also has brought Henry Suydam, editor of the Newark (N.J.) News and former press aide to Charles Evans Hughes, to take over State Department public relations.

Compared with other Eisenhower officials, the State Department today shines as a beacon of light when it comes to giving information to the public.

Most people don't realize how much behind-the-scenes work goes into the holding of a State Department press conference. Actually, the Secretary of State begins preparing for the conference one hour in advance. At 10 a.m. his top officials come in to brief him on the latest news from Trieste, Israel, Korea, and other trouble spots. They also bring him a written summary of developments around the world—information he may need to answer scores of questions fired by 100 or so newsmen.

At 11 a.m. the conference opens, usually lasts 45 minutes, sometimes longer. Newsmen from all over the world can ask any question they want. Even the representative of Tass, the Soviet news agency, can put the Secretary of State on the griddle.

This is a system existing no place else in the world. Newsmen, including the Tass representative, are given press quarters inside the State Department including free typewriters, free stationery, free telephone service—to be used, frequently, in criticism of the State Department.

Mistakes Reverberate

THOUGH Mr. Dulles is a successful Wall Street attorney, he is a slow, hesitating speaker, sometimes painfully so. Sometimes, despite great care, he makes a mistake. Such a slip can be costly, for his words reverberate around the world.

After the press conference, a conference digest is prepared from the stenographic notes, and a copy sent to Dulles for correction. It then goes to every top officer in the State Department so they will know exactly what their chief has said and make no counterstatements.

After lunch, newsreels and radio networks pick out a couple of paragraphs from the stenographic record, and the Secretary of State comes back to the press-conference auditorium, reads these paragraphs in front of klieg lights, while the newsreels grind out the picture for TV and movie trade.

This takes up a good part of one day in the life of the Secretary of State. He does this once a week. John Foster Dulles takes the view that he is not doing it as a favor to the press and the newsreels, however, but as an obligation to the American people. A successful foreign policy, he feels, must be based on an informed public.

General Clay On Tap

WHITE House advisers say that when and if Charles E. Wilson steps out of the Defense Department his successor will be Gen. Lucius Clay, former U. S. Commander in Germany, now head of Continental Can and one of Ike's closest unofficial advisers.

"Clay can have any job he wants in the administration," one White House adviser confided. "He can write his own ticket. I think, also, he's ready any time Ike needs him."

Actually Wilson isn't expected to get out of the Defense Department any time soon. Occasionally the President has got upset over his defense secretary's sudden brusqueness and was extremely irked when Wilson shot off about the innocuousness of the Russian H-Bomb at a time when other administration leaders were warning of its danger.

However, it's recognized that Wilson is performing a useful and necessary function by knocking Pentagon heads together—one of the toughest and most thankless jobs in Washington.

Note—When and if General Clay becomes secretary of defense, he would have to get a special dispensation from Congress. For no military man can be appointed to that post unless he's been out of the armed services for 10 years.