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

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1953

NOW THEY'RE LOOKING FOR AN ANGEL

PITY the poor North Carolina Republicans. Not only are they "penalized for being a Republican in a state in which we are supposedly free". Not only do they get a "raw deal" from the Tar Heel newspapers. They don't even have a paper to write in.

These laments were voiced Friday night at a Republican meeting in Greensboro called to drum up interest in the $50-a-plate GOP banquet here this coming Friday. One Republican said he wished "some rich Republican would start a paper". Another backed him up by saying a GOP newspaper could "get across what we need".

Presumably the Republicans are not seeking an official party organ, which should not be too hard for them to establish, but rather a sort of Republican Jonathan Daniels.

Before they go too far with this idea, they should recall all the bad things Mr. Daniels' fellow Democrats said about his *Raleigh News & Observer* during the General Assembly. Judging from that episode, establishment of a newspaper that reflected GOP policy might produce more party discord than unity, unless the paper were edited by spineless men who would not take issue with party members. And if the newspaper chose to present only GOP views—or the views of whichever GOP faction gained control of it—it would not long interest many readers.

Frankly it is difficult to understand what the Republicans are complaining about. During the campaign a number of North Carolina papers, this one included, knocked themselves out trying to help establish a real two-party system in the South, to encourage capable Republican nominees and GOP organization at the precinct level. Several of the state's largest newspapers, this one included, endorsed President Eisenhower's candidacy. Since the election paeans of praise have been sung in editorial columns regarding the performance of North Carolina's one Republican Congressman, this 10th District's capable Charles R. Jonas. The new Administration has been looked upon favorably by the press as a whole, and certainly the news columns have given the new administration comprehensive coverage.

Why then the Greensboro disgruntlement? One story has it that the North Carolina Republicans' figure there should be more news about their activities in the papers. Well, the answer to that one is that when they make news they can count on coverage. The party split on patronage was news, and it was well-publicized—possibly too well covered to suit the Republicans. But when—or if—the Republicans get busy and organize at the precinct level and inject some real vitality in the state organization that will certainly be news, good news, the kind that will please Republicans and evoke favorable editorial comment to boot.

The fault lies with the state Republican organization, not the press, and it was summed up inadvertently by one of the Greensboro speakers, who said:

"When we get the patronage system working our way, we can have a $50 dinner every month."

Until the North Carolina Republicans shunt aside their obsession with patronage, and get busy at the buck-a-plate precinct level, they won't amount to much. Looking for an angel won't make their dreams come true.

THE MEANING OF KOREAN CASUALTY LISTS

There is food for thought in the latest casualty list released by the U. N. Not all the figures are up to date, but they show that at least 406,542 casualties have been suffered by the U. N. Communist casualties are estimated at 1,897,000.

South Korean casualties add up to more than the total of all the other U. N. forces. U. S. casualties add up to more than all the total of all other non-Korean allies. The price in blood paid by this country's non-Korean allies appears small statistically. However, when compared on a basis of each of the allies' population, the seeming differences are diminished. The population of each country, per casualty, figures out this way:

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS PER CASUALTY IN KOREA
South Korea	74
U. S.	1,103
Australia	6,334
Turkey	7,407
Canada	10,769
Britain	13,156
Greece	14,000
New Zealand	19,000
Thailand	21,500
Ethiopia	23,000
Belgium-Luxemburg	25,000
Philippines	41,500
France	42,000

(Available Colombian casualty lists are more than a year old; casualties of South Africa and India negligible.)

These figures do not exactly represent the sacrifice of each nation because of differences in deciding what a "casualty" is. French Legionnaires, for example, and possibly some of the other soldiers, have to get fairly well shot up before they are listed as casualties.

Another pertinent point is that the British and French, while they have not suffered serious casualties in Korea, have incurred grievous casualties in Malaya and Indo-China, which are, after all, other fronts of the same war against communism.

Compared on the above basis, the sacrifice of each nation appears in better perspective than it does when the straight Korean casualty list is read. And either way you figure it, the reasoning of these Congressmen who demand that the nation which is suffering the casualties should make the decision in Korea logically leads to the conclusion that the South Korean government, not the U. S. nor the U. N., should decide what should be done in the war. Nevertheless, these Congressmen somehow arrive at the conclusion that the U. S. should have full authority in Korea.

Either South Korea or the U. S. would be hard put to go it alone in this frustrating war. The U. N. concept of joint action against aggression has resulted in more cooperation than is generally realized and this nation should hold to that concept.

BLOOD NEEDED BADLY

TOKYO, Monday, June 1—(AP)—Medics in Korea have almost run out of whole blood to give wounded United Nations soldiers, and may not have enough supplies if heavy fighting continues, Army authorities said Sunday.

The situation was declared so critical that U. S. Army chaplains in Japan were routed from bed just after midnight Saturday and asked to appeal to their congregations for blood donations after Sunday morning services. . .

Charlotte's Red Cross Blood Center, at 510 E. Morehead, is open to donors tomorrow from 10:30 to 6:30, Wednesday and Friday from 9:30 to 4:30, Thursday from 9:30 to 12:30, and Saturday from 10:30 to 12:30.

THE BUGABOO OF RED CHINA'S RECOGNITION

THE NATION, and especially the President, may soon be faced with a vexing diplomatic problem to which undue significance has been attached by a coterie of willful Senators. It is the matter of recognition of Red China.

Red China is not pressing for U. S. recognition. However, when asked for his views on recognition of Communist China after an armistice in Korea, the President gave it as his horseback opinion that the U. S. had more or less gone on the theory that recognition of a foreign government also meant tacit approval of it. This remark occasioned some Senators to repeat their eternal opposition to recognition of Red China, and quite possibly was reflected in the Senate Appropriations Committee's decision to tack onto an appropriations bill a rider that would cut off U. S. financial support to the U. N. if that body admits Red China.

As Neal Stanford of the *Christian Science Monitor* points out in a column elsewhere on this page, the President's statement of U. S. recognition policy needs "refinement" to fit the historical facts. In the past, the United States recognized governments of which it did not approve, and continues to do so. Tyrannies of left and right, empires, monarchies, despotisms as well as democracies are accorded recognition.

Actually, one can turn to American history to bolster diverse positions on this issue. The broadest view of recognition was enunciated by President Roosevelt, when he recognized Russia. He did not imply approval of its regime, said the two countries were merely trying to arrange "a practical method of communicating with each other," a position which makes much sense. After all, U. S. recognition of a government does not change it one way or the other, and diplomatic intercourse helps the U. S. keep tab on other nation's doings.

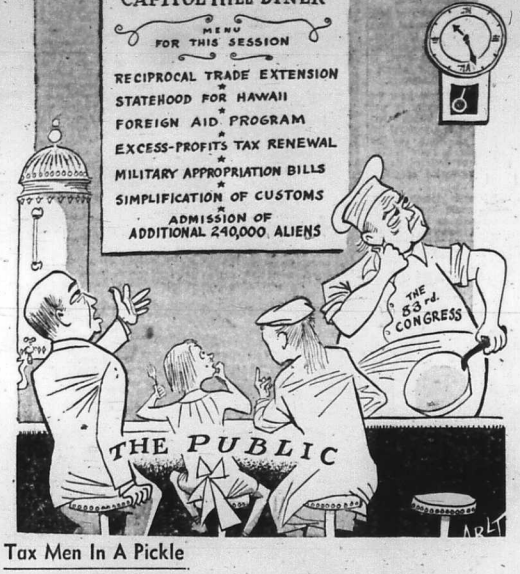
Two other views are much more restrictive. One school maintains that recognition should be denied any government that attains power by revolution. By those standards of course the U. S. itself would not qualify. As Thomas Jefferson put it, "The United States cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded."

President Truman, in 1945, went along with the general view of President Wilson and Secretary of State (under Hoover) Stimson. "We shall refuse," said Mr. Truman, "to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the method of any foreign power." This was a more restrictive view than that held by Secretary of State Hull. He believed that a government that obtained power illegally could qualify for recognition after it appeared to be "in possession of the machinery of state, administering government with the assent of the people thereof . . . and in position to fulfill all its international obligations and responsibilities. . ."

President Eisenhower, then, is bound by no fixed historical precedents in this matter. There is actually no need for a hasty decision—certainly so long as Red China continues its aggressive ways, the question is academic. Regardless of historical precedents, the United States will not recognize Red China, or vote for China's admission to the U. N., until China has stopped its wars of aggression in Korea and Indo-China.

President Eisenhower's new "tough" security policy seems to come right out of the old Army manuals. It gives department heads the right to "fire at will."—*Memphis Press-Scimitar.*

What Can We Have Before Closing Time



President Must Choose Between Two Doctrines Of Recognition

By NEAL STANFORD
In The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

AT some point in the future President Eisenhower will probably revise his quick comments on United States recognition policy. First, because they do not give a wholly accurate impression historically; second, because they can create some diplomatic embarrassment.

He told a press conference recently it was his understanding that ever since President Wilson's day the United States has more or less gone on the theory that recognition of a foreign government meant tacit approval of the regime.

If that statement told the whole story it would mean the U. S. at present approves of the Communist regime in Moscow, the Communist regime Tito runs in Yugoslavia, the Peron form of dictatorship in Argentine, the puppet systems in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and Hungary.

Obviously the United States does not approve of Communist systems, whether of the Stalinist or the Titoist variety, nor of Fascist regimes or military dictatorships. Yet in its history it has recognized scores of governments of the left and the right, whose political philosophies it disliked.

THE STIMSON DOCTRINE

A refinement of the President's remark on recognition would perhaps more closely fit the historical facts. For the United States has in the past operated at times on the thesis that recognition should be denied regimes forcibly imposed on a country by a foreign power. It was Henry L. Stimson, President Hoover's great Secretary of State, who most recently enunciated this doctrine, that has since been tagged with his name: no recognition of a government forcibly imposed on another country by a foreign power. But the Stimson doctrine would seem to be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The United States has not recognized the Communist puppet regimes that Moscow set up in Latavia, Lithuania, and Estonia; nor has it recognized their incorporation into the U.S.S.R. It still recognizes pre-Communist missions from these three Baltic states despite the disappearance of their homelands into the Soviet system. But the United States has recognized Moscow's puppet regimes in Eastern Europe that were set up with backing of the Red Army and which are kept in power to a large degree by the presence of the Red Army.

The heyday of the recognition-approval doctrine ran through the Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover eras, and was followed, more particularly, in deciding relations with Washington's Latin-American neighbors. Since the rise of communism and fascism in Europe and Asia, the doctrine has fallen into disuse.

It was Secretary Hull, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's right arm in diplomatic affairs, who enunciated the United States recognition policy that more accurately describes existing attitudes. He called for three qualifications for recognition—not implying that recognition would automatically follow the meeting of these standards by a new government, but emphasizing that they were minimum requirements.

These were: evident control of the machinery of state and the territory of the country; evidence of general popular approval of the new regime; willingness and ability of the new regime to meet the country's international responsibilities.

An important but not always deciding factor in this question of recognition is whether an objectionable regime has come to power through internal upheavals or through outside intervention, through genuine domestic revolution or through outside manipulation. The fact that the United States attached its independence through revolution makes it difficult to object per se to regimes that arise from revolutions.

Tax Men In A Pickle

U. S. Sales Tax Considered.

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

BEFORE the autumn, the Eisenhower Administration has got to make one of the most uncomfortable political choices in recent history. Boiled down to its essentials, the choice is between a sound national policy plus some form of national sales tax, or a wholly unsound policy and no sales tax.

It is an open secret that various forms of sales tax are therefore being considered, as is inevitable and entirely proper in the circumstances. And in view of the known character and courage of Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, it is a fair bet that the Treasury, at least, will end by advising the President to take the political risk of crossing this particular Rubicon.

There are three reasons why such a grave political risk must now be weighed and perhaps accepted.

First, the budget is not now in balance. And on present prospects, it will be even further from being balanced next year. If all the President's tax recommendations are followed by the Congress, the deficit in the cash budget for the 1954 fiscal year will be $2.8 billion. In the next fiscal year, the full effects will be felt of the expiration of the excess profits tax income. With national expenditures remaining at the same level, the deficit for the 1955 fiscal year will then be above $6 billion.

Second, the leaders of the Administration are increasingly recognizing that in the really critical budgetary area—the defense program—there are great gaps that cannot be covered without additional expenditures. The problem of America's lack of air defense cannot be plucked forever. Neither can the problem of our declining air-atomic striking power. The cost of solving these problems will more than counterbalance any savings that may be made elsewhere.

Third, every other source of revenue except the various forms of national sales tax has already been tapped up to and beyond the safe limits. Raising personal or corporate income taxes, in particular, will inevitably end by inhibiting enterprise, lowering productivity, and thus killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

There is no known way to get around, or under, or over, this combination of facts. The defense program may be sacrificed, of course. But in that case it will not be very many years before this country enters a new situation. On the one hand, the United States will be nakedly exposed to air-atomic destruction by the Soviets; while on the other hand, America's power of air-atomic retaliation will be largely impaired. Allowing this new situation to arise is quite plainly the shortest way to total catastrophe, as the National Security Council is increasingly tending to recognize.

Equally of course, the Administration's aim of a balanced budget can also be sacrificed. But the President, Secretary Humphrey and Budget director Joseph Dodge are all adamant against further improvidence.

They are not adamant from mere conservative superstition, either. Secretary Humphrey argues, and argues convincingly, that if the budget is not balanced shortly, the people of this country will begin to lose their faith in the value of their own currency. If and when that happens, the consequences that inevitably ensue can already be seen in a country like France.

Money cannot then be borrowed for sound long range projects, either by government or industry. People do not look for productive ways to invest money, but wish to hide it or to speculate with it. As in France, there is greater and greater reliance on indirect taxation to keep the crazy equipage on the road. Meanwhile the equipage itself grows crazier and crazier as lack of funds for investment causes needed maintenance and improvement to be scamped.

In the tax field, meanwhile, special excise taxes have already been carried to a foolish point. Even more significantly, the evidence is convincing the taxpaying-goose will actually lay more golden eggs in the long run if income taxes are somewhat reduced to encourage productive enterprise. Where else, then, can the Treasury task force on taxes now turn, except to some form of national sales levy? That is the question squarely confronting Under Secretary of the Treasury Marion Folsom and the other experts who are working with him.

According to report, a manufacturer's sales tax is being examined. Ways are also being studied, as they ought to be, to compensate the lower income groups for the effects of a sales tax.

The far more soundly organized tax systems of Britain and Canada both rely on the kind of mixture of direct and indirect taxation that may lie ahead for the United States. If a sound dollar and national survival both depend on it, the country is likely to accept the hard necessity of a sales tax, and even to admire the Administration's guts for doing what is needful but difficult.

Quote, Unquote

Golf is a game in which a ball one and one-half inches in diameter is placed on another ball eight thousand miles in diameter. The object is to hit the small ball, and not the large one. — **Greenville (Tenn.) Sun.**

Having inteleivened (a process of interview with electronics) an A-bomb, we are prepared to tell what it is like! Static! — **Nashville Banner.**

Alger Hiss, doing a stretch in a federal prison, is said to be writing a book. A current movie suggests an appropriate title: "I Confess." — **New Orleans States.**

Up nawth, a judge says that Northern women shouldn't marry Southern men because Southerners beat their wives as they would beat a horse. He doesn't know how Southerners love horses.—**Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.**

Pome In Which Is Restated The Long-Standing Feud Engaged In By Motorists And Pedestrians:

Here is how each faction feels!
Folks on wheels hate folks on foot and folks on foot hate folks on wheels. —**Atlanta Journal.**

There are two basic theories on the proper way to cope with middle age. One is that you should stop enjoying yourself, the other that you should start.—**Richmond (Ky.) Register.**

Radio engineers have found a way to broadcast two programs from the same station at the same time. Why, we don't know, because one often is more than too much. — **Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.**

Eisenhower Seen As Favoring 'Disengagement' In Far East

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

WHETHER Senator Robert A. Taft's strangely timed speech hurt the chances for a truce in Korea, no one can say. It could be used by Moscow and Peiping as proof that the United States intends to go it alone in the Far East and that therefore they would have little to gain by calling off the war. The Communists know full well the divisive effect of Taft's words in Western Europe and Asia.

But whatever the final result of the truce negotiations, very careful consideration has been given to the steps to be taken if the war goes on. This was the subject of one of the most important meetings of the National Security Council since President Eisenhower took over.

FRONTAL ATTACK COSTLY

At that meeting, all possible courses of action were canvassed including a frontal attack on the Communist line in Korea. From the Joint Chiefs of Staff came the estimate that such an assault on the deeply entrenched positions of the Chinese and North Koreans would cost 350,000 casualties. In many places along the line the Communists are dug into a depth of 15 to 20 feet.

There are many other courses of military action such as the kind of landing in force behind Inchon Red lines which General MacArthur executed so brilliantly at Inchon. That was shortly before the fateful drive to the Yalu River in the Fall of 1950.

One course was expounded in the first speech made by John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State. The word "disengagement" sums it up. Although his advice has been lost sight of in the welter of conflicting views, Dulles recommended that the war be made unprofitable to the Communists in Korea and in Indo-China. This would be done by disengaging—that is taking out of the battle line—American and French troops and substituting South Koreans and loyal Indo-Chinese.

Significantly, in the Security Council meeting the President himself took a most cautious line. He seemed to favor the "disengagement" view. His warning was that any course involving serious risk and heavy casualties should be most thoroughly reviewed. He will himself, of course, have to make the final decision whether the war is on or should it be resumed following a brief and futile armistice.

This last—the fact that the weight of decision rests in the showdown with the President—tends to be lost sight of in a confusing interim period. It is important to remember in connection with the new men who will take over in a few weeks in the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The new chairman, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, selected by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson with the approval of Senator Taft, is known to have views at variance with those of the present chiefs. Radford would prefer to go ahead and win the war in Korea rather than accept a truce. He believes that a political settlement in Asia would merely give the Russian and Chinese Communists, inevitably working together, a chance to prepare for their goal which is the destruction of the United States.

IKE WILL DECIDE

But Eisenhower, with his broad background and experience in the military and the diplomatic field, will decide in the end what steps to take. That fact must also be kept in mind in connection with the cuts announced for the defense budget.

Yet the President may have had his own reasons for approving the cuts. And those reasons may be in part concealed by essential secrecy. Thus the development in the atomic weapons continues at a fantastic rate. Light fighter bombers now carry tactical atomic weapons. As the weapon grows smaller and smaller and more and more powerful, the size and the number of the planes required to carry it will decrease. The new atomic cannon is a huge and cumbersome device. The Defense Department, he said, was still studying it.

Secret Memo

Meanwhile, this column can reveal that Dr. John A. Hannah, who replaced Anna Rosenberg as the Defense Department's manpower boss, has drafted a confidential memo which he sent to the Army, Navy and Air Force, aimed at curtailing the draft. He says:

"Sizeable numbers of draft-eligible young men are now being deferred from the draft by virtue of enlisting in a National Guard unit before attaining the age of 18 years and six months," he explained. "This is authorized under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, following a proclamation by the governor of a state to the effect that his state units cannot be maintained by enlistments of personnel exempt from induction.

"If the Secretary of Defense announces a determination that trained personnel are available to enable the National Guard to maintain authorized strength, enlistment in a National Guard unit will no longer be ground for deferment." Dr. Hannah continued. "My office is of the opinion that the Secretary of Defense should now make the determination."

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Mayor's Son Gets Special Army Treatment

WASHINGTON

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro of Baltimore, who had an excellent record when in Congress, recently used his political position to get his draftage son placed where he was not likely to be sent to Korea.

Thanks to the intervention of Sen. John Butler of Maryland, young D'Alesandro was able to get transferred out of officers' training school, received an immediate commission and was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's office. This being the legal division of the army, its officers do not usually see combat. Young D'Alesandro is 23 years old.

Reached for comment at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., Lt. D'Alesandro admitted that he had been taken out of basic training at Indiantown Gap, Pa., and given a direct commission. He said he had just graduated from the University of Maryland Law School and was entitled to it. Other questions he referred to the Second Army.

What happened was that the mayor of Baltimore first approached Sen. Glenn Beall of Maryland, Republican, who declined to intervene for D'Alesandro Jr. However, Sen. Butler, also a Republican, was more obliging. He talked to Gen. Miles Reber, the Army's legislative representative on Capitol Hill, who got young D'Alesandro an immediate commission, had him taken out of basic training, and arranged for his assignment to the Judge Advocate General's office.

Sen. Butler, when asked why he, a Republican, had pulled wires for a Democrat, said that the mayor was a friend of his and they had served together in the city government of Baltimore.

Ike's Scrapbook

It won't show up on the White House payroll, but President Eisenhower has assigned three government artists to bring his scrapbooks up to date.

They are Charles Barnes, borrowed from the Atomic Energy Commission; Robert Schulman, on loan from the Army comptroller's office; and Nino Belfiore, borrowed from the Army Engineers.

The three artists went through seven scrapbooks, pasting in all Ike's documents since he was a second lieutenant and drawing artistic frames around them.

Of course, most taxpayers won't begrudge Ike the services of government artists to lay out his fancy scrapbooks, but in these days of economy, Congressional economizers don't like it. They point out that the President has the advantage of being able to borrow employees from any government agency without charging it against the White House budget.

Stifling National Guard

It didn't hit the headlines, but there was a lot of griping among the governors when they gathered in Washington the other day for a report on the nation's problems. They were concerned over a secret proposal to stifle the National Guard.

The matter came up when Undersecretary of Defense Roger Kyes appeared before the governors and was challenged by Gov. William Marland of West Virginia regarding a secret memo circulated inside the Defense Department which would prevent National Guard units from enlisting 18-year-old youngsters.

"This would kill the National Guard," Gov. Marland protested.

Gov. Lausche of Ohio, Gov. Kennon of Louisiana, and Gov. Clement of Tennessee were the most vigorous in backing him up.

Deputy Secretary Kyes tried to pacify the governors, said that the plan to stifle the National Guard was only a proposal.