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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1953

'Let's See, Now—Where Can We Raise More Taxes?'

Stassen's Remarks Bear Out The Marshall Plan's Success

By JAMES MARLOW

VINSON ADDED TO HIGH COURT'S PRESTIGE

NO MAN ever appointed to the United States Supreme Court brought to the bench a wider firsthand knowledge of the government of the United States than Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

He had served with distinction in all three branches of the Government—in the House of Representatives, where he served as chairman of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, as an associate justice of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from 1938 to 1943; and successively as Director of Economic Stabilization, Federal Labor Administrator and Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction, and finally Secretary of the Treasury.

When former President Harry Truman appointed him chief justice on June 24, 1946, he noted that Vinson would be the 12th chief justice in U. S. history, and said it would be "lucky for the United States and lucky for Mr. Vinson—at least I hope it is."

That proved to be a prophetic remark. Though Vinson may have lacked an intricate knowledge of case law, he wielded a strong influence over the court through his great wisdom and force of character.

He managed to remain a warm, friendly, gregarious fellow, adaptable enough to play poker with President Truman and become a regular bridge partner of President Eisenhower.

Shortly after his appointment to the Supreme Court was announced, Vinson gave

a definition of American freedom that will long be remembered.

"None of us," he said, "wants to lose any of those personal liberties we won in 1776. We never want to be afraid to speak or listen, to read or write what we please. We never want to be afraid to worship as we see fit. We do not want to be afraid to work for or not to work. We do not want to be told where or how to live. We want to govern ourselves. We do not want to impose that right for others. We want to choose our leaders."

Heving to this code of liberty, he will be able to lead the court cautiously into a vast expansion of the "separate but equal" doctrine in the Texas law school case and, at the same time, gradually restrict the freedom of Communists to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force and violence in the several proceedings against leaders of the Communist Party under the Smith Act.

Yet he could move decisively when he thought advisable. His decision to summon the Supreme Court into session last June to weigh the last-minute stay of execution against the death sentence by Justice William O. Douglas enabled the ends of justice to be achieved in that highly controversial case. Vinson was just 83 when he died of a heart attack yesterday. The expressions of grief that came from Democrats and Republicans alike were a measure of the esteem in which he was held.

HERE'S SOMETHING TO YELL ABOUT

THE Unstead Administration has made a good start toward exploding the myth that the North Carolina state tax structure is unfavorable to commerce and industry, but there is still much to be done.

In Banker Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, Governor Unstead found a vigorous and eloquent chairman for the key commerce and industry committee of the Board of Commerce & Development. One of Mr. Hanes' jobs will be the explaining of the N. C. tax structure in terms of services rendered, and he should be an effective spokesman.

The Hanes committee has also won the State to take the offensive in this area. At Zebulon the other night, Commissioner of Revenue Eugene G. Shaw gave a concise summary of the tax laws during which he said:

"In my opinion business taxes in North Carolina compare most favorably with those in other states and most important of all, North Carolina has had a sound, stable and constant tax policy for more than 20 years. Business management has with confidence been able to rely upon the solidity of our tax structure."

Even so, the Shaw paper was, in a sense, largely defensive. The time has come for the State to take the offensive in this area.

For example, it could profitably follow the lead of the Associated Industries of Georgia. In December, 1951, a detailed study by that organization measured the operation of a mythical "guinea pig" corporation in eight Southern states. Calculations showed an 81 percent sales in each state, it reported.

"The variation is inconsequential. It could be offset during a year's operation

in any of the states by a thousand factors like location, transportation, fuel, power, access to materials, efficient management, etc."

Furthermore there is the authoritative study by William H. Stauffer, director of research of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, in his "View of Tax of the generalizations claiming that a particular state provides advantages taxwise have been based upon definite studies, and none may be said to have spoken the final word on the subject."

And the National Planning Committee of the South, in its study, Why Industry Moves South, concluded that when all pertinent factors are listed in the order of their importance, taxes take secondary place, subordinate to the three basic factors of markets, raw materials, and labor supply.

This judgment was borne out in July when the management of the huge new American Thread Co. finishing plant in Sevier listed the eight factors that primarily determined its choice of a North Carolina site. Taxes were not even mentioned.

Available for the Board of Conservation & Development is a wealth of evidence proving that North Carolina's tax structure is not unfavorable, and that in terms of services rendered for each tax dollar, it promises industry a full return on any investment in North Carolina. Constant emphasis of this theme, documented by the dramatic stories of the big industries that have already moved to North Carolina, should improve the State's position in the continuing battle to raise per capita income by attracting new commerce and industry.

AFTER THE RAINS CAME THE DAWN

FOR THREE DAYS and nights, the rain closed in irregular bursts, slams against the window panes by a driving wind from the northeast. And when the rain stops, the clouds drop down, misty and damp and clammy cold, coating leaves and rocks with a film of water that has already begun to drip and drip slowly and monotonously.

Even the plump and cheery little juncos lose their bounce and gaiety and sit bedraggled and disconsolate in the bush on the rock ledge outside the window. And the red squirrel that comes late in the afternoon to snatch the seeds put out for the birds is less frisky than usual.

Up to the right and high above, the towering peaks of Grandfather Mountain occasionally pierce the fog and clouds, but only for a brief instant. And day after day you drive to the top, headlights dimly aglow in the eerie mist, wondering if you will catch a clear moment, hoping that rain will be always more rain, more mist, more fog.

But the moment quickly passes. The gap closes and you are back in the gloom.

On the last night, you go to the drip-drip of more rain. Gone are the plans for hiking to the various peaks of old Grandfather. Vanished are the hopes of outdoor fire crackling in the crisp coolness of the early fall.

And then comes the dawn—clear, cold, fresh. The rains have washed the air of dust particles, and the early sun sparkles on the wet green leaves. Up you go again, noting that the one night cold has already begun to tint the edges of the asasafras leaves and bring the first trace of riotous color to the young maples and sourwoods.

And on top of rugged Grandfather, standing above the lower peaks that cluster around its base, you look down and hard into the forever. No dust, no haze, no shimmering heat waves to sultry your vision, just clear, cold air that etches the edges of the faraway hills in sharp contrast against the blue sky to let through a picture of unforgettable beauty.

And so you start, reluctantly, for home, the short vacation over, but with the memory of that magnificent moment helping to erase any regrets over other plans that went awry.

AND NOW—THE DICKEL

ILLINOIS TOWN introduces new coin—the dickel.

It's other a new coin or everybody in town has a fever.

The new dickel is worth seven-and-one-half cents, or about as much as the dime in new dollars.

The dickel isn't valuable because it's still worth more than a Communist promise.

The new coin will buy seven-and-one-half cents worth of anything, and you can get a special magnifying glass to see what you get. It's halfway between a dime and a nickel, and the next step will be a "boka," which is halfway between having a buck and being broke.

They now have a new expression in Lincoln: "Don't take any nicky dickels."



People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

'FEPC Sleeper' Furore Sickening

BLADENBORO

THE furor caused by a few South Carolina banks and men of importance over the so-called FEPC Sleeper was positively sickening.

How long will the American Negro continue to give his life on the battlefield of the world for economic and social freedoms that he himself is deprived of by the distasteful Un-Americanism of a few bigoted Southerners?

FEPC has worked successfully and without infringement on personal prerogative for some time in the United States.

—EUGENE THAMON SIMPSON

Hopes Some Governors Fade Away

CHERRAW, S. C.

SOME of our Southern governors call themselves Democrats. They are not Democrats. They are something else.

Let's remember it takes time to write an American. Hospital Association Mrs. Oreta Culp Hobby, challenges the American medical organizations to find the way to save any average American family from destruction by the catastrophe of illness.

—MRS. MAYME BARGER

The High Cost Of Illness

ROCK HILL, S. C.

ADDRESSING the San Francisco meeting of the American Hospital Association Mrs. Oreta Culp Hobby, challenges the American medical organizations to find the way to save any average American family from destruction by the catastrophe of illness.

Other problems discussed by Mrs. Hobby were the severe shortage of doctors and nurses and the concentration of doctors in the areas.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

HAROLD Stassen's big hullabaloo about the "let's see, now—where can we raise more taxes?"

Stassen fired the five men who scored the highest in a speech before the American Legion by John Foster Dulles.

Stassen Fired The Bright Boys In TCA

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conference since that demonstration. He had said publicly he regretted the firing but that after the Congress ordered that reductions be made.

His public relations man handed out a sheet of paper 12 by 18 inches—a tidy grouping of lines and boxes—which showed the new charts of the FOIA.

Each box contained the title of a new FOIA official, or the next to the last name of the FOIA official. Lines connected the boxes until all the lines led to Stassen and the President.

The new conference was a little anticlimactic since it had been learned days ago what the major change the FOIA would be. Stassen said they would be effective Oct. 1.

It was hardly more than a routine news conference until, near the end, Stassen was asked if he thought the country would have to continue giving economic aid to Western Europe after next July 1.

Stassen said he thought very little, if any, because Western Europe was doing very well.

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Ike's Decision To Talk About H-Bombs Follows Long Debate

WASHINGTON

AFTER interminable warring, the Eisenhower Administration had at last decided to tell the country some of the facts about the national situation. The decision was taken before the Krenshaw report was first published.

The President will do the talking. The time, the place, the medium are now under discussion. The method most favored at the moment is an informal television talk, or perhaps a combination of a television talk with a full dress speech.

Such is the final upshot of a debate that has been going on inside the American government since the final period of the Truman Administration. Certain officials of the State Department and the staff board were the first to insist that it was dangerous to keep the country in ignorance of the threat to national survival implicit in the steadily growing Soviet atomic capabilities.

They were also the first to insist that the President should be the one to make the truth known to the country.

OPERATION CANDOR Hence the problem was on the National Security Council table, so to speak, when President Eisenhower's office, after a tentative discussion of "Operation Candor" began as early as mid-Winter. In the Spring it read on the agenda of the National Security Council was devoted to the subject; and Mrs. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Yamevar Bush were invited on this occasion to make the case for candor.

None the less, the wavering continued into mid-Summer. And even though the case for candor was made by members of the Administration who hope that the Security Council Committee for such it is—may be reversed.

The argument most often used by the supporters of candor was that the highly specific one, "that the country knows everything but the working, has nothing to fear from me."

Mail Bag

A. K. K. NEW YORK—The statement by A. Treasury Assistant Randolph Burgess caused several Baruch loyalists to draw \$1,000,000 from the National City Bank was a speech by Burgess, about two years ago, appointing Baruch as director of the National City Bank and Baruch, who is a hard working man, who has recently withdrawn his deposits, told the bank he had no confidence in it if operated by the...

L. S. BARON—United Nations World Council is not doing what the multiple Petroleum interests, as reported by Walter Winchell, but is edited by Roger D. Phillips, who is a hard working man, who has recently withdrawn his deposits, told the bank he had no confidence in it if operated by the...