

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1954

The United Nations Must Be Reserved

WHILE low-level talks on Indochina are but a sporadic long-distance rumble from Geneva, the big political guns are roaring again in the United States over a larger global issue. Basically, the dispute concerns whether or not the free and Communist worlds can peacefully coexist. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill have stated divergent attitudes calmly and without rancor. But an outbreak by Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland has turned a quiet disagreement into a noisy uproar.

The California senator triggered this uproar when he threatened to resign his majority leadership if Red China becomes a member of the United Nations and "devote my full efforts... to terminate United States membership in that organization."

It was the attitude of a spoiled child who would break up the marble game if he could not have his own way about the rules. But, more importantly, it was indicative of the type of suspicion and distrust many U. S. politicians are harboring in their minds today about the U. N.

However they feel about coexistence, few Americans would advocate the admission of Red China to the U. N. at this time. The U. N. Charter specifically limits membership to "peace-loving" states which are willing to accept the obligations of the charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able to carry out those obligations. Peiping has demonstrated no such willingness or ability. Its record as an advocate of peace is still stained with the blood of Korea and Indochina.

But this nation, not afforded to attach itself blindly to international agencies that could easily shatter the fragile peace of global peace in our time.

The U. N., as it stands, may be a frail reed on which to rest our hopes of peace. The organization has its shortcomings and yet it is a microscopic beside its virtues. Its record of achievement is long and significant. Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Indonesia, Greece and Palestine might have been international dates of disaster in the critical years that followed World War II but they weren't—largely because of U. N. resourcefulness. Enormous progress has been made in stimulating international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all mankind.

Much remains to be accomplished. Nothing significant can be done, however, unless we sweep away the fog of faint-heartedness and doubt, roll up our sleeves and get to work again. The big job in America is to help the great mass of the people to understand and appreciate the U. N., its principles and its goals. We must never allow short-sighted political expediency or quarrelsome disagreement to stand in the way of long-run aims.

If we are to pass succeeding generations from the scourge of war and promote social progress and better standards of life in a larger freedom, it will take the best we can give. We must not be swayed from the task by every hurricanish political verbiage that comes down the street.



"Hell, buster, the heat shouldn't bother you. From Charlotte, aren't you?"

People's Platform

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

Democrats Make Debt; Republicans Pay It

Charlotte
How nasty can some Democrats get? Judging from Mr. Lindsay's June 30 letter, I presume him to be a Democrat, and that I am reminded of a part of a conversation I had with a hardware dealer some years ago.

Architect and a Reasonable Amount in Yours

Architect and a reasonable amount in yours, with a tendency to do right with your neighbor, and work it can be done; yes how nasty can some "dimercrizes" be?
—M. C. ALEXANDER

Debt Limit Increase Isn't Necessary

PRIOR to World War I there was practically no national debt to limit and lament. It amounted, before that war, to about \$1 billion. During the war Congress imposed a statutory debt limit, and the debt itself rose to \$25 billion. It was reduced to \$10 billion by 1930. By the late 30's the statutory limit and the debt (which always was hard on the heels of the legal limit) rose to new heights—the limit stood at \$45 billion in 1938.

And productivity were less. That being said, we think that the proposed increase in the debt limit at this time is unwise and unnecessary, for these reasons:

(1) The Treasury now has about \$6 billion on hand, and can borrow another five billion under the present limit. With the Korean War over and the possibility of U. S. involvement in the Indochina War now remote, that \$11 billion ought certainly be enough margin for an economy-minded administration to operate under. Furthermore, the administration tax bill, which seems assured passage in substantially its present form, will provide more revenue than was anticipated.

(2) If the increase is denied, the nation isn't likely to get into the financial straits which advocates of the increase forecast. On this point Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia sharply observed this week that the Treasury said last year when it didn't get the increase that it would be in all kinds of financial difficulties. But they cut back expenditures by \$2 billion and the country hasn't gone to pot.

(3) The country is at peace and prospering. Military, foreign aid and domestic "welfare" expenditures have been reduced. If the budget balancers can't make ends meet under those favorable conditions, they had best recommend reversion to the "wartime" budget. It is not a national emergency that can handle a larger debt as easily as the nation handled a relatively smaller debt when its wealth

Every day I live adds to the pride and satisfaction I enjoy in knowing that Mr. Eisenhower is the first President elected that received my vote since 1922.

Some may not like Mr. Eisenhower, or Mr. McCarthy, I can not agree wholeheartedly with all each does, but Mr. Eisenhower has not been found playing golf or pinching, and he has a higher percentage, bootbacks, etc. while a secretary wearing a \$6,000 mink coat served them drinks from a gift free box.

Mr. Lindsay may want to recall the Tea Pot Dome affair of Mr. Harding's time, so the record says the five principals were tried, convicted and served the penalties. What's the record bringing out now? A. J. May and

Democrats Make Debt; Republicans Pay It

Garson Bros. were mere chicks compared with the crowd being picked from almost all departments —Hiss, Rosenbergs — and now it looks hard for the H.A. (Fabulous Handout Agents).

The Republicans did not appoint those men in positions of trust, neither did they load the Supreme Court with Republicans. Lochry, McGraw and Herron weren't seeking office as law enforcement personnel by votes of the Republicans.

Architect and a Reasonable Amount in Yours

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Most Everybody's A Commie Dept.

THERE have been a couple of wonderful developments recently in the "He must be a commie because looka here what he said" department.

The second incident involved columnist Westbrook Pegler, who was recently convicted of libeling attorney Quentin Reynolds. During the trial Pegler was asked to comment on the following quotation: "Communism is the reaction to poverty, oppression and the exploitation of the masses by the few, and represents the demands of the masses for a strong central authority to curb their enemy."

Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio pointed up the ludicrousness of this technique in the investigation of foundations by the Senate committee of which he is a member. Hays read excerpts from a couple of documents to a committee sleuth who claimed some foundations were infiltrated by Communists. After listening the sleuth identified the passages as "closely comparable to Communist literature. They paralleled very closely communist ideals."

"After nonsense—pro-Communist propaganda," said Pegler. "Very familiar in the Communist line. . . It is false."

The author of this statement made in 1937 was, Pegler learned with surprise—Pegler.

COWS CURE OWN ITCH

IT IS COMMON enough for members of Congress to come upon a publication by the Department of Agriculture that seems on its face to be utterly ludicrous. Some years ago a certain member of the house had a great deal of fun with a booklet relating to the sex life of the bullfrog. There have been many others since but most of the bulletins are not as far out of line as they may seem.

What Edlen referred to was the fact that Red China had enough votes to get the U. N. Assembly next September, and there was no way the United States could stop it. The United States could veto membership on the U. N. Security Council, though not on the General Assembly.

He was quite embarrassed to learn from Mr. Hays that the excerpts were from encyclicals written by Pope Leo XII and Pope Pius XI.

A similar argument was made by John Foster Dulles's law partner, Arthur Dean, in a background talk with newsmen last winter. Dean, then chief U. S. envoy for the Korean peace talks, told newsmen there were signs of friction between Russia and China, that American recognition of Red China would help to wear her away from Moscow.

Even That \$3 Was 'Good'

TALKING THE dumps makes new dumps. You have heard of the man whose business associates decided each of them in turn would tell him as they went by him first thing in the day that he looked bad. They would ask if he were sick.

Parents Responsible For Children's Associations

REGARDING segregation, God is responsible to their parents and holds them responsible for their cleanliness of mind, morals and character, and it is the parents' duty to choose their children's companions, until they reach manhood or womanhood and are specifically responsible to God for their actions.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
IT'S NOW possible for senators and diplomats to get a better appraisal of the Chinese situation. More details of the talks are also leaking out. Here are some of the highlights, plus the interpretations of the diplomats.

China Has The Votes To Enter U. N.

Earlier, Vice President Nixon, while in Formosa, made a speech assuring Chiang Kai-shek that Red China would not be recognized. Later he got a cable from the State Department advising him not to close this door, that Red China would be recognized in return for peace in Korea.

Quirks of Diplomacy

The British couldn't understand why Eisenhower insisted that they see the movie, "The Rosenberg Case," through the State Department, showing in the lower White House, but were bored stiff. Besides, the air conditioning was broken, the seats were so uncomfortable that they almost caught pneumonia. They still don't know why they had to sit through such an ordeal.

Guatemala and British

Secretary Dulles seemed preoccupied with Guatemala during part of the Churchill talks. He kept coming back to that subject. After various points on the agenda had been discussed, Dulles would come back to Communism in getting a foothold in the western hemisphere, Dulles argued. The question is: "What to us, and Great Britain will have to back us up."

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Increase In Debt Limit Next On Fiscal Program

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON
THE inevitable next step in the administration's monetary program will be along any minute now. It is a request from the Treasury for an increase in the national debt limit.

Congressmen expect that the increase sought will be 15 to 20 billion. A Congress which has now voted four tax cuts is not quite in a position to say no.

The Treasury tried and failed last year to get Congress to raise the debt limit from 275 billion to 290 billion. Then, however, the lawmakers had extended the expiration date—though reluctantly—and were able to take a high moral stand on budget balancing with Secretary Humphrey.

The Treasury grumbled but made out, largely because 90 per cent of its corporation taxes based on 1953 income were payable within the first six months of 1954. It also adopted various emergency expedients, including the monetization of part of the government's free gold.

BLAME FOR ALL
As in most complex situations, blame for the blame game enough for all in these developments. Americans display their emotional scars from the late great depression in a variety of ways. They drop or there is any substantial unemployment. They get jittery and nervous about the economy. Democrats might be expected, if nothing was done, to start running against Hoover again.

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Why U. S. Objects To A 'Locarno Pact' In Asia

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON
AS REGARDS formerly sovereign states now in bondage, it was not a party to any arrangement or treaty which would confirm or prolong their unwilling subordination. In the case of the United States, the Secretary Humphrey said he could not say until the whole story of appropriations and tax bills was told.

Those two sentences from Point 3 of the Declaration of Principles issued by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill at the end of their talks caused more discussion than anything that went into either the declaration or the joint statement issued earlier. In fact, controversy over the words "and the Americans on the one side and the Americans on the other held up the release of the declaration for some little time."

AMERICAN WARNING
For the President and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles those words became a symbol of the difference between the two sides of the alliance.

In the Swiss resort town of Locarno in 1925 the principal powers of Western Europe signed a series of treaties confirming the status of Germany as fixed in the Versailles Treaty and guaranteeing to fight any nation violating the treaties. The violator was to be determined by the League of Nations.

The Germans themselves signed the Locarno security pact which guaranteed Germany's borders. In the series of interlocking treaties, both France and Germany, separately, pledged the integrity of Poland and Czechoslovakia. The whole structure came tumbling down when Hitler, carrying to completion Germany's secret action with arms.

Called the case of Korea. Suppose that Syngman Rhee, the fanatical patriotic President of South Korea, should in spite of all the warning and pleading by United States officials go to war with North Korea. If he moved against North Korea, the United States as a signatory to a Locarno-type pact would have that pact required to oppose such action with arms.

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