

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1955

U. S. Presidents Can 'Make' War

CONGRESSIONAL action giving President Eisenhower the authority to wage war if necessary to save Formosa set a curious precedent. Acts of Congress in such matters are the exception rather than the rule. In fact, there are at least 140 instances when presidents have used U. S. armed forces without even the formality of a declaration of war. The latest, of course, was Korea.

Some strategists argue today that declarations of war are outmoded anyway. But the United States has never bothered about these technicalities much in the past. War was never declared on Tripoli in 1802, the Confederate States in 1861 nor against the various Indian tribes with whom there was war from time to time until as late as 1890.

Congress has passed only 11 acts which could be considered declarations of war

Reinforcements Needed To Curb Crime

THE swift, steady rise of Charlotte's population and an ominous spurt in the crime rate underline the urgency of Police Dept. requests for 18 additional officers.

The present force—approximately 9 per cent under the national average for cities of this size—is obviously spread too thin to protect the Queen City effectively.

To police a mushrooming urban area 24 hours a day, Charlotte has but 219 officers with power to arrest—including foot patrolmen, cruising patrolmen, traffic officers, detectives, Youth Bureau personnel and 10 officers said to be past the age of effective service.

Hardest to guard are the 1,830 store buildings in Charlotte's outlying areas.

Gateway To The Region Of Wonder

THE Charlotte Children's Nature Museum occupies a unique position in the life of the city's junior citizens. For thousands of youngsters, it is the gateway to the region of wonder. Beyond its doors is the realm of the various, the marvelous, the unexpected—the place where one can be astounded by the incalculable multiplicity of animal forms, the marvelous subtlety of plants, the amazing complexities of the earth's objects.

In the outside world, these things are only faintly or crudely grasped. Here they are organized for the eye and the brain.

The museum is serving an extremely worthwhile purpose—and yet it limped along on a budget of only about \$17,000 in 1954—the same year it had 43,239 visitors.

Meditation, After Chair Is Pushed Back

NO SINGLE after-dinner speech started this train of thought. It was an accumulation—the same idea was found, over a period of time, in speeches, in editorials, in conversation. Typically, here is how it develops.

The speaker (or writer) tells about ele Ephraim, back in the hills, who could neither read nor write. But he raised up a passel of preachers and college professors.

Or maybe it's Tony, who came over from the old country, broke, no speaks da English. In 20 years he's a millionaire and philanthropist.

Then, in either case, comes the punch line: And nowhere but in America could this happen!

We are, understand, always pleased to hear success stories. There are, probably, for several reasons, more personal success stories in this country than in any other.

But every time that punch line is uttered our mind drifts to other lands, in which men have likewise gone to the heights from a lowly station.

And it drifts back to a provincial cafe, where a provincial gentleman was overheard to say:

C'est possible seulement en la France.

TWO-YEAR-OLD

HE WHO has not been father to a two-year-old has been spared many of life's trials but he has also missed many joys.

The two-year-old is a number of things calculated alternately to infuriate and charm. He is a great spiller of milk, concenter of bath tub stoppers, climber of cabinets, marker of walls and puller down of books.

His sense of timing is diabolical. He waits until an important telephone conversation is begun to start his drum concert. Some fiend tells him when his parents plan an outing (as two-year-olds do) and triggers his tears.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships—A Free World Bond

By CECIL PRINCE
Charlotte News Editorial Writer

DO YOU know the No. 1 barrier to foreign friendship for Americans? That's the fact that we have held important U. S. diplomatic posts.

Without hesitation, he provided the answer. "It is that old hobnob called understanding. A lack of it, I mean, the people themselves—the businessmen, scientists, technicians, farmers—simply don't understand us or what we have to offer them. Their ideas of America come from gangster movies, cheap fiction and curiate diplomacy. We have so much for you in administrative, technical and creative skills—and yet we are simply not doing the job of creating mutual understanding and sharing this knowledge."

FRIGHTENING GUSTS
The war we were spoken several years ago—before the frightening gusts of the cold war swept Americans the price of survival. Since then we have made feverish efforts to strengthen the bonds of friendship with free nations, promote greater international understanding and share our specialized knowledge. But it remained for a private organization—Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Inc.—to demonstrate one of the most effective ways to break down the dark barriers and sell ourselves and, at the same time, give the people of the free world access to our practical knowledge and creative thinking.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships were established more than a year ago by a number of far-sighted American businessmen who believe that the interchange of ideas and know-how between the United States and other free nations—and will in the long run—bring about the best peace for the world.

GREAT NEED
We are quite thrilled with the possibilities of our program for a better understanding between the people of this country and the citizens of foreign countries.

President Eisenhower on behalf of the 11 top Communists convicted and imprisoned under the Smith Act. Of the 175 signers I counted 19 "professors" and one "doctor." And since there were numerous other "doctors" listed, it is reasonable to assume that there were more than just 20 educators stuck in on this intellectual duck.

Keep An Analytical Eye On The Eggheads
Charlotte Editors, The News: Y'OR uninformant and somewhat indisposed yet interesting editorial of Jan. 20, captioned "Horse Sense And The Intellectuals," inspired this letter. I may make it clear that this is not intended as a blanket castigation of all professor intellectuals and others dedicating their lives to the very worthwhile liberal arts and sciences. You say the professor and the values he represents has become the subject of suspicion and the target of ridicule. I concur to a certain extent and find it fitting that we analyze why this is so.

Before me is a copy of an article appearing in the Communist Daily Worker of Oct. 20, 1954. It deals with a petition signed by 173 notables and submitted to

country and visits by representatives to every major area in the world. These nations are selected on the basis of greatest need, the capability of the United States to meet that need and the mutual desire to develop closer understanding. The selection committee then awards Eisenhower Fellowships to the best qualified individual from each of the selected countries.

BROAD PROGRAM
Then the program committee goes to work. Using methods familiar to business firms which have executive department programs, business agriculture, engineering and communications.

WIDE AGE RANGE
The age limits for applicants have been set at 25 to 40. Other qualifications will be fairly flexible. For instance, academic degrees are not required—but most applicants have them.

The fellowships are available to a few citizens of the United States as well as leaders of other nations. American fellows thus have comparable opportunities to work in nations with very different cultural patterns.

Here's how the program works: Each year a selection committee chooses the countries that will participate—after careful study, consultations with people intimately acquainted with each foreign

derivate current Eisenhower Fellowships and to assure the continuation of the program.

NON-POLITICAL
The fellowships, although established in honor of Mr. Eisenhower, are completely non-political. They are also independent of regular educational institutions.

The president has called the program something that can well become the most meaningful thing that has happened in our

The hope and promise of the fellowship plan has also been expressed by Thomas B. McCabe, president of Scott Paper Co. and chairman of the program's board of trustees. Said he:

"The free nations of the world, more than ever before, need leaders with vision, with imagination and with high standards of responsibility. The trustees believe the whole American business community tends to benefit through the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program because of the assistance in raising standards of living in various parts of the world and stimulating markets for goods. But its foremost ingredient, we believe, is its potential for spreading understanding, through knowledge. And understanding is an essential to peace."

VAST STOREHOUSE
It is a striking fact that American business and professional leaders have undertaken the initial sponsorship of the exchange fellowship program and assumed the responsibility for its continuing support.

The U. S. can call upon a vast storehouse of ideas and administrative skills in providing assistance to promising individuals from abroad. At the same time, fellowships have made it possible to learn from the basic research and the wealth of experience and the cultural heritage of other lands.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships will undoubtedly foster understanding, mutual respect and the peace among the many nations of the world.

The program may well become an important force for peace in the world today.

People's Platform

Editor's Note: Henry Rush, writer of a letter appearing in People's Platform this week, is not B. H. Rush of Leigh Ave.)

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Now when we commit the responsibility of educating American youth to those who eagerly go to bat for traitors and revolutionists, is it not proper and timely, Mr. Editor, that we keep an analytical eye trained on such "intellectuals," as ponder well just what is meant by the terms, "fuzzyheaded, naive, moral soft, and visionless nonsense?"

Washington Gave Us A Real Ball Club
Charlotte Editors, The News: I HAVE BEEN a baseball fan since Bud Moore and Felix Hayman had baseball in Charlotte many years ago. Then Hayman

passed on and Bud went over to the courthouse. We had this bunch and that bunch trying to have baseball with little success. Then Washington and Mr. Griffith took over and gave us baseball. "God bless 'em." You in Cal and Phil gave us one of the best clubs you ever went to look at. We laymen fellows tried to help and build a park and it fell through and again Mr. Griffith came through and built us one of the best ball yards you want.

Now you want to run them out because they ask for better support. Mr. Quincy, you should write an open letter to the fans. What do they expect? Have you forgotten the work little Phil did to get us in higher ball so won? And I say I've back the firm's assets and show not only Washington but all what we were thankful for in our club. Look at the Tri-State without our Hornets.

See, Mr. Quincy, if you think we can carry the club then you don't know Charlotte. If Washington goes, so do baseball. Remember the Clippers. Don't let us fall them, if you want help we will help them.

U. N. May Try To Arrange Cease Fire
By DORIS FLEESON
THE UNITED Nations, N. Y. Security Council of the United Nations will meet very soon to discuss the entire Chinese situation and the question of a cease fire in the fighting north of Formosa.

It has been definitely agreed between the United States and her allies that a request for the Council meeting will be made, possibly by the U. N. Secretary General.

The proposed discussions could be the beginning of the end of the log jam on China policy which has bewildered the Presidents, politicians and people of the United States since 1945. It is the present intention of the Eisenhower administration to take a hard look at conditions as they really are.

A cease fire would certainly mean no war.

At the same time it would mean that the Chinese Nationalists, while insured protection on Formosa, would have to abandon for the present the hope of reconquering the mainland, conquering the Chinese mainland.

What a cease fire would mean is that the Nationalists would have to give up any present activities short of war. To the extent that they were able to accomplish to convince and conspire against the Communist government of the mainland.

A parallel is being suggested here between the nationalist situation and West Germany's problem with East Germany. The West Germans have no allied support for making war. East Germany has no one interfering however with anything they are able to do for themselves in East Germany.

An attack on the cease fire is already beginning in quarters friendly to the Chinese Nationalists. Possibly it will encourage the government of Chiang Kai-shek to take action against President Eisenhower's public appeal for "appropriate action" by the United Nations.

As members of the Security Council, the Chinese Nationalists can veto the proposal. It is anticipated that the Soviet Union would veto it, too. The prospect of such dubious bedfellows would not, of course, be an appealing one for the Nationalists.

Victory For Persuasive Radford

WASHINGTON
THE extraordinary gravity of the decision which President Eisenhower has now taken is not yet fully appreciated in Congress or the country. The decision is essentially to bomb the Chinese mainland, if this is deemed necessary for the defense of the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Bombing the Chinese mainland means, of course, war with China. It could mean war with China's ally, Russia.

The presidential decision to risk a major war in the defense of the two islands represents a great victory for Adm. Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Last October, Radford first proposed that the Seventh Fleet should bomb the Chinese mainland, if necessary to hold Quemoy. That time Radford suffered a defeat, when President Eisenhower ruled against it.

Thereafter, Radford went to the Far East. He returned a couple of weeks ago, surer than ever that he was right. He immediately went to work to convince secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who had taken a middle position in the October dispute.

Radford is a very persuasive man, and Dulles at length fell in with the substance of his views.

It was thus Dulles, rather than Radford, who went to the President to persuade him to reverse his October ruling. In the end the President decided on a curious compromise—the Tachens was not evacuated, which war would be risked if necessary to defend Quemoy, the most important Nationalist island, and probably Matsu. This time, the Joint Chiefs other than Radford were informed of this Presidential decision after it had already been taken.

The great central decision has been made. The decision to bomb the Chinese mainland if necessary may well be all that probably is—the right decision. But the dangers it involves, including the danger of war, should be faced up to boldly, rather than being buried in ambiguities. And if these dangers are faced up to boldly, surely it will appear that this is hardly the right time to begin reducing our investment in defense.

WASHINGTON
MOST people don't know it when they read the headlines of railroad wrecks, but politics sometimes lurks behind the news of these catastrophes.

For the first time in years, in fact, politics has been injected into the ICC bureau of locomotive inspection. Simultaneously, "casualties from locomotive failures, according to official ICC records, shot up from 88 in 1953 to a record total of 265 in 1954. This is the highest in recent history.

Meanwhile, two things have happened: 1. The Eisenhower administration has recommended that locomotive inspectors be removed from the ICC.

2. There has been a backstage hassle in the White House over the director of locomotive inspection, with Charlie Willis, the bright boy who handles Ike's patronage problems, intervening to remove the civil service, nonpolitical inspector, and appoint a political director instead.

Here is the inside story of how politics has been put ahead of railroad safety.

'We Want To Try Liberating The Girl'

WASHINGTON
THE Interstate Commerce Commission is charged by law with inspecting the locomotives of the nation, and rigid inspection in the past has been partly responsible for the excellent accident record of American railroads. Each ICC inspector has 720 locomotives to inspect each year, and a group of trusted civil service employees are given this highly skilled job.

But in the Senate, Chairman Bricker of the Interstate Commerce Committee confided: "The White House has sent us instructions to take no action."

Willis, it will be recalled, is the son-in-law of tire manufacturer Harvey Firestone who has told the FCC what TV licenses to issue, told the CAB what air lines to favor, and told government departments virtually to ignore civil service requirements in filling jobs.

Finally, the truth leaked out. Grossman, though a civil service man, was earlier in his career had been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, which favored

Adlai Stevenson. So just as the Senate was about to hold hearings and confirm him, the White House suddenly withdrew Grossman.

Replacing him, Charlie Willis sent to the Senate on Sept. 25 the name of John A. Hall of San Francisco to be director of locomotive inspection. Mr. Hall is not a civil service man and never had any experience as inspector. He works for the Southern Pacific, but his chief qualifications are his banking of New Brown, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Brown happened to be the leading railroad labor leader to support the firemen's union.

During this long period of indecision and backstage wire-pulling, with inspection morale at a low ebb, railroad accidents due to locomotive failures more than doubled.

On top of this, the Eisenhower budget cut funds for locomotive inspection from \$700,000 to \$640,000, and last week Eisenhower appointees on the ICC moved to abolish civil service requirements for inspectors altogether.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

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