

Men Unwanted, By Army Or Employers

THE question, "Will I have to go into the armed forces?" has become antiquated. A new one, often as perplexing and uncertain as the old one, is taking its place.

Graduates of colleges and high schools today are asking the question, "When will I have to go into service?"

The answer is not as simple as it may seem. The natural assumption is that prospective draftees will be inducted as soon as they finish school, be it high school or college. But such is not the case.

The armed forces of the U. S. are toying with the lives of the young citizenry like a small boy playing with tin soldiers.

Put yourself in the place of one of these prospective draftees for a moment; imagine yourself in the I-A draft classification, having just graduated from college.

You've got your sheepskin clutched under one arm and pictures of a successful future in your mind. Sure, you'll probably have to go into the Army sooner or later. But they tell you the draft quotas are being filled pretty well these days with volunteers. So you think you'll give the business world a whirl.

You scan the newspaper job advertisement page, pick out a few likely prospects, and rush off for interviews, expecting a prospective employer to eye your sheepskin with awe, get down on his knees, and beg you to work for his company.

Instead, here's the answer you get:

"Sorry, son, we'd like to have you work for us, but with the draft breathing down your neck, we can't afford to train you. Once we get you broken in with us, the Army would probably call you in."

Everywhere you go the answer is the same. "Sorry . . . but." And it's always that same condition. The draft.

Okay, you say, so I can't get a job because of the draft situation. I'll just ask the Army to draft me right away and get it over with.

So you put in a call to the local board, knowing they'll be bubbling over with enthusiasm to get another draftee. You've

decided you'd like to go in right away, you tell them.

"What's that?" you say. "I can't get in for another three or four months? You've got a waiting list of volunteers for the draft?"

So there it is. Employers don't want you; the draft doesn't want you. For of course you can always enlist . . . for three or four years, instead of the usual two. But an extra year is a long time in the service for one who is only in the Army in the first place because his government requires him to be.

So what are you supposed to do for the few months you must wait before you can get into the Army?

Maybe you can live off the money you saved while working your way through college.

Do what you like, it's immaterial to Uncle Sam. But if you get a job, he sure to file an income tax return!

The preceding problem is confronting hundreds of eligible draftees every day. Their jobs and careers are made uncertain while the draft hovers over them, waiting for one who is in their own convenience.

The draft boards can't be blamed. They are able to fill their quotas; no more. Once the quota is filled, names are put on the waiting list. As more men volunteer, the names are pushed farther back on the list, unless a person requests to be drafted. Then he must wait until his name gets to the top of the list.

The whole problem seems to lie in this "quota" system. The Army wants a steady, even flow of men from the draft boards, and the "quota" guarantees this.

But this stability in the military manpower program is being achieved at the expense of stability in the civilian manpower field. Thousands of bright young men are marking time, contributing neither to the military nor civilian field, nor to their own future. Surely the "quota" system can be modified to permit prospective draftees at least several months' notice of induction, so they and prospective employers can plan accordingly.

Chinese Reds Methodically Preparing For Attack

By JOSEPH ALSOP

TAIPEI, Formosa. The buildup and the current disposition along the China coast were obviously defensive.

Now, however, an additional five hundred aircraft, including five air divisions of MIG 15s, have been transferred southwards. Instead of being in the north, the main strength of the Communist Air Force is thus concentrated in Chekiang, Kiangsu and the lower Yangtze Valley, where the air-base building program has been intensive. And there is a secondary concentration of five additional divisions of MIG 15s in the southern region around Canton.

In the air picture, however, there is one important difference from the ground picture. There is a striking gap in Fukien province, in the immediate neighborhood of Querry and the Matsus. No air units are as yet stationed here. Only one Fukien airfield, at Foochow, is fully ready to support tactical operations. In view of the distances involved and the short range of the MIG 15, the Communists would therefore find it difficult, at this time, to use their

most important plane in large numbers in support of assaults on Querry or the Matsus.

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Federal - State Tax Conformity Needed

THE REPAIRS in North Carolina's tax machinery proposed last night by Rep. E. M. O'Herron are reasonable and necessary.

They would simply bring sections of the state revenue laws into conformity with the federal system on matters concerning depreciation.

Before the 83rd Congress took hammer and tongs to U. S. tax laws in 1954, state regulations were more or less similar in their application. Now, there is fairly wide variance on certain items. Some companies even find themselves faced with the necessity of keeping two sets of books to compute depreciation—one for Washington and one for Raleigh. This can be both bothersome and expensive.

In some cases, concessions granted by Uncle Sam are not allowed by the state. For instance, the Federal Government issues "certificates of necessity" to firms involved in defense work allowing depreciation on certain assets in a five-year period. Under present laws, North Carolina cannot follow suit. This conceivably could discourage a defense plant

from coming to the state. So Mr. O'Herron proposes that North Carolina offer the same advantage as Uncle Sam.

Other recommended changes involve methods of computing depreciation (greater variety is proposed), methods of reporting revenue on accrual basis and set up reserves for accrued expenses. None of these changes, if adopted, would affect the tax liability of firms which keep books on a 52-week basis and permission for deduction as expenses, money farmers spend for soil conservation, ponds for irrigation and similar utility purposes.

As a result of the proposed changes, the state might lose some revenue the first year or so. But it is believed that any loss would be recovered over the long run.

Meanwhile, the new laws would aid greatly in tax law compliance and administration, stabilize income receipts from corporations and probably even encourage some industries to modernize their equipment. In addition, there would be the important advantage of federal-state tax conformity.

Death Comes To An Old Warrior

EYATES WEBB never let up. As state senator, congressman and federal judge, he battled Demon Rum.

While in the House of Representatives, he was the author of the Webb-Kenyon Act, a forerunner of the 18th Amendment.

Even after he retired as U. S. judge of the Western District of North Carolina in 1947, he predicted that the nation would again demand prohibition within 20 years.

Judge Webb died yesterday in Wilmington at 82.

His cause lost a great champion. We often differed with him—preferring orderly control to a return to prohibition. But we admired him for his sincerity, his strength of conviction, his devotion to an ideal.

Judge Webb's career as a public servant was long and distinguished. He rendered his state and his nation many a good service. The void today on the North Carolina scene is great.

From the Dayton Daily News

TRASH THAT TELLS ALL

I GOT TO know my customers as well as the milk man. It's surprising how much you can find out about people by inspecting their garbage cans.—Valdeciotto of a Detroit trash collector.

How stimulating! What a feast indeed, for the collector with a keen eye and an imagination. For the collector, for instance, who is a dissector of the social order, or an analyst of the individual psyche, or a paragon of pure intellectual curiosity, or a transmission belt for the profoundest or the pettiest gossip, or a connoisseur of blackmail schemes, or an accredited informer on security risk status.

Is a family rich or poor, extravagant or frugal, wasteful or conservation-minded? Is it addicted to a balanced diet? Is it hibulous or temperate or uncompromisingly non-alcoholic? Is it neat or messy? Is it accumulative or eclectic? Does it burn letters or does it merely tear them in quarters? If the latter, are its members compromised by the content of the letters?

Does this family tear up its bills? Does it pitch its check stubs, leaving a trail that leads straight to a dark chapter in a life hitherto believed blameless?

Yes, quite a fascinating career, that of

People's Platform

News Thanked For Cooperation In Drive

Charlotte

Editors, The News: ON BEHALF of the Junior Women's Club, I wish to express our sincere appreciation for your wonderful cooperation on our recent Welfare Clothing Drive. Without it, the drive would have been quite so successful.

—MRS. R. V. BRUTON
 Corresponding Secretary

Jaycees Appreciate Newspaper Coverage

Charlotte

Editors, The News: PLEASE accept the thanks of all the Jaycees for The News' excellent coverage of Jaycee Week and presentation of the Distinguished Service Award. Thank you, too, for the generous help of Mr. Fesperman, Mr. Proffitt and Mr. Shuford.

To me it is another example of the fine civic spirit which marks the operations of The News.

—WALLACE S. OSBORNE
 President, Charlotte Jaycees

Fluency Of Speech

THE common fluency of speech in many men and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words for whoever is a master of language, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth; so people come faster out of their mouths when it almost seems as though a crowd is at the door.—Jonathan Swift in "Thoughts on Various Subjects," 1706.

News Editors And Columnists Wrong

Monroe

Editors, The News: WILLIE, the concluding sentence in your "Matusow case" editorial is definitely justified in the light of the Rep. Kit Clardy letter published in your paper on July 31, '54, nevertheless the editorial does serve a purpose in bringing to the public's attention the difficulty faced by congressional committee members in their attempts to ferret out truth in matters concerning the national security.

It also serves to recall the contradiction of congressional committee testimony by an individual much more famous than Harvey Matusow, The Atomic Energy Commission's report issued on

Injured Workman's Pay Is Inadequate

Charlotte

Editors, The News: I HAVE just read your editorial in The News and was glad to know that someone is trying to do something about the North Carolina workman's compensation laws.

On March 6, 1953, I was injured on the job, which was no fault of my own, and the commission allowed me total disability, \$5,900 at \$39 per week.

At the time I was injured I was earning \$110 per week. I stayed in the hospital two months. One lobe of my lung was removed

Byrd Voiced Doubts About U. S. Relations With Chiang

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE close relationship between U. S. Nationalist China and the United States, which has been one of the most troubling factors in formulating American foreign policy, is being formalized in a mutual defense treaty in Washington, Va. Virtually no interest has been shown in this treaty by either proponents or opponents.

Many senators believe that since Congress overwhelmingly approved the Formosa resolution in 1954, the debate on the debate on the Formosa resolution, there is an important discrepancy between the treaty and the resolution. The latter puts the umbrella of American protection over "other related territories," a phrase interpreted to mean the Republic of China, Querry and Matsu. The treaty is restricted solely to Formosa and the Pescadore Islands.

During the debate on the resolution this discrepancy was pointed out by Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.), one of the leading conser-

Do You Feel A Draft?



vatives in the Senate. An Eisenhower supporter who declared his intention of voting for the resolution, Byrd nevertheless sharply challenged the commitment to Chiang he said.

"Can we underwrite the conduct and operations of Nationalist Chinese garrisons in their day-to-day hour-to-hour contacts with a militarily aggressive enemy? Should we obligate ourselves for whatever force is necessary to maintain these garrisons in their extremely exposed positions? . . . Such circumstances are virtually certain to open wide the door for a shooting war on the mainland of China with all its disastrous consequences."

Byrd offered his statement in connection with his vote in favor of an amendment which would have struck down the Formosa resolution. He said, "Other related territories," and would thereby have eliminated responsibility for defense of the islands. But the senator from Virginia went on to raise these doubts about the mutual defense treaty.

"If the pending treaty is ratified, we would enter into close partnership, on equal terms, with Chiang Kai-shek, the undisputed leader of the Republic of China . . . For his purposes, Chiang Kai-shek would be able to do as he pleased as long as he can never set foot on China again without American planes, troops and ships. As a senator, it is my considered opinion that Chiang Kai-shek is motivated by self-interest; that when the critical time comes he may place his ambitions above the welfare of his American partner."

In the long hassle over American aid to the Nationalist government, the U. S. is experiencing a phase in which hopes and fears are based not so much on actual course of events in the Formosa area. And as so often in the past one man's hopes are another man's fears.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

KENTUCKY'S Alben Barkley, the venerable "Veep," has no trouble remembering he's only a freshman senator now. But his secretary, Flo Bratten, sometimes forgets and answers the phone: "The vice president's office."

When she made this mistake the other day, Barkley's office.

"The vice president's office," she repeated absently. Then, suddenly STEVENSON remembering, she corrected herself. "Excuse me, I mean Sen. Barkley's office."

"Thank goodness," replied a relieved voice. "This is Adlai Stevenson."

The last person Stevenson would want to talk on the phone is the present vice president, Dick Nixon, who bitterly attacked Stevenson in the last campaign.

Secretary Forgot Barkley Isn't

one worked for Sen. McCarthy and who says now that he helped to plant deliberate falsehoods against people accused of communism.

First revelation that Matusow had repeated and was anxious to tell the truth appeared in this column on Nov. 8, 1954. In this and other talks he made amazing statements which throw light on the activities of the junior senator from Wisconsin. One of them was McCarthy's visit to the press. Matusow told me that McCarthy had asked him to investigate the press.

"Why was that?" I asked.

"The press in New York — the New York Times, the Herald Tribune and Time, Inc. had been attacking Sen. McCarthy, and he was sore about it and wanted to take his revenge," Matusow replied.

"Did he want to make them appear to be Communist?"

"That's right. Attack his attackers by calling them Communists. . . . I was able to obtain records from the Communist Party and Communist faction of the American Newspaper Guild dating

Washington Whirl

back to the 1930's and early '40's. It was completely hearsay evidence that I was giving him, and he was completely willing to use it."

Now that private companies have been authorized to develop atomic power, they are offering such attractive salaries to atomic experts that they are luring some of the best brains out of government service. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee has ordered this week set back our atomic arms program . . . Atomic Energy Chairman Adm. Lewis Strauss has boasting that he got ex-Chairman Gordon Dean's plash job with Lehman Brothers. (Actually, the job was strictly Lehman Brothers' idea.)

Speaker Sam Rayburn takes a five-block constitutional around Capitol Plaza every day after the House adjourns, frequently accompanied by Congressman Wright Patman. Rayburn takes a five-block constitutional around Capitol Plaza every day after the House adjourns, frequently accompanied by Congressman Wright Patman.

"People who work indoors should get out as often as possible for some fresh air," says the speaker, perhaps thinking of the exhortation to get air he endures on the House floor.

Following his appearance on a recent television quiz show, Congressman James F. Richards of South Carolina, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, received this note from a down-home admirer: "You made a good showing for a country boy, but I've seen you do better with a class of fellows. I'm sure," Richards wrote back: "No spittoon in the studio."

Statueque ex-Sen. Gillette of Iowa has hinted that he would like to come back to the Senate as chief counsel for the committee investigating the loyalty-security program . . . Sen. Carl Albert of Kansas, who has been a member of the Senate, has been telling friends that Ike definitely will run for a second term. (Mamie doesn't agree.)

Indicative of the close partnership between Canada and the U.S.A., the U.S. Army Engineers are secretly mapping Canada's coasts and collecting detailed geographical information in case that should ever become necessary for the United States to help defend Canada. A survey of Canada by U.S. Army men would have been stirred up a hornet's nest a few years ago.

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