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Due Process Is Worth Preserving

NATION grateful for small favors can find consolation in the fact that the administration is beating a strategic retreat on an important question involving traditional civil liberties. It has decided not to appeal to the Supreme Court a lower court decision condemning the use of "secret informers" - whisperers and talebearers - in security proceedings.

It is a sharp, and belated, reversal of government sentiment on the confrontation issue—specifically, whether an accused security risk has a constitutional right to know and face his accusers. In the past the Justice Department has contended that he does not because informants' names must be kept secret in the interest of national security. It has been our contention that condemnation of a citizen without the rudiments of a fair trial—without due process of law—violates basic constitutional guarantees.

It is extremely doubtful that this government could have won an appeal. The case involved private employment, not government jobs. The government was thus deprived of the use of a favorite weapon—the contention that working for it is a "privilege, not a right."

The seaman's liberty to follow their chosen employment is no doubt a right more clearly entitled to constitutional protection than the right of a government employe to obtain or retain his job.

We would have preferred to have the Supreme Court settle the matter once and for all—as it affects public as well as private employes—but the surrendering of an unfair weapon of any kind by the government is welcome. Attorneys defending all types of security cases in the future will most assuredly be citing the Parker opinion as it affects the whole institution of secret informers.

The lower court said in part: "The objective of perpetuating a doubt, false sense of security, or of making one bear upon the innocent as well as upon the guilty... cannot justify an abandonment here of the ancient standards of due process."

The decision recalls the extemporaneous eloquence of another great guardian of the law, Judge Learned Hand, speaking at the American Law Institute some six years ago:

"My friends, you will not agree that any society which begins to be doubtful of itself... is in which one man looks at another and says: 'He may be a traitor... in which that spirit has disappeared which I will not believe that I will demand proof. I will not say of my brother that he may be a traitor, but I will say: 'Produce what you have.' I will judge it fairly, and if he is, he shall pay the penalty, but I will not take it on myself; I will not take it on myself, I will remember that what has brought us up from savagery is a loyalty to truth, and truth cannot emerge unless it is subjected to the utmost scrutiny... will you not agree that a society which has lost sight of that cannot survive?"

Race And Economy: The South's Two-Play Challenge

By DR. GEORGE L. SIMPSON JR.

Editor's Note: Some hard choices the South must face in changing its future. In these excerpts from a speech by Dr. Simpson, associate professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and a member of the staff of the Institute for Research in Social Science at Chapel Hill.

NEW areas of the world have changed as much and as fast as the South during the past 20 years. Its people have moved upward at a 40 per cent rate. Industrial employment between 1929 and 1932 increased by almost a million persons, and manufacturing salaries and wages increased by over five and a half million dollars. Agriculture changed on all fronts for the better, and no areas of life—commonly church, school, or recreation—failed to be affected.

Perhaps the greatest economic change has been in personal terms. The Southern people no longer live under an intolerable burden of personal debt. Money is being made and spent and saved in the South; new homes are being built; appliances are being bought; and children in unheard-of numbers are going to college.

But these changes must be



POWER A Draughting Card Viewed in proper perspective The South has come only part way in its stated objective of achieving reasonable national equality in the economic sphere.

and of providing itself with adequate public and private social services. The amount and variety of changes, and the constant statements about the changing South, must not be confused with the finished product. CRITICAL TIME. Indeed, the South is now at an especially critical time. In 1900, for instance, the region was at a point where almost any change was for the better, and it was the object of great national concern. Now, to participate fully in the national economy, the South must distinguish between better and worse choices. It must face squarely the realistic advantages of having started late, industrially. Its resources, both economic and social, are limited, and so the South must handle itself manfully, and make some hard choices.

A CHOICE. For, when viewed in the picture of the total national economy, the South can quite conceivably fall backward or remain stationary. The industrial developments of the past 25 years have affected the South greatly; but Southern industrial development has not essentially altered the national industrial picture. Natural resources of the South are not compelling an as broad industrial basis. Hydroelectric power offers some further promise, but it is not the attracting force it once was. Wage differentials are becoming smaller. Many thousands of potential industrial workers are leaving annually. The South's great growth during the past 25 years has not increased its proportion of the national industrial machine appreciably, far other regions were growing also.

BELOW AVERAGE. Or, again, in personal terms of the daily living, in every measure the average Southerner receives less than the national average. In per capita income the share is about three-fourths, in income per farm less than two-thirds, in industrial wages about three-fourths.

Here, again, perspective is needed to measure the scope and stage of change in the South. Thoughtful observers, looking at the South a generation or two ago, were aware of the difficult-

ties ahead for a rural, agricultural region attempting to enter fully into the modern urban, industrial world. For this sort of change places great strain upon individuals reared on the farm who come to live in towns and work in factories and stores. Family life, developed in a farm setting, has had to be adapted to the new situations of work and residence. Recreation, education and religion. Most rural communities have been altered in quite fundamental ways. And new city communities have had to be created and expanded rapidly in the past.

It is perfectly clear that the South has been carrying, and still carries, the burden of two distinct fundamental social movements known to man. That, existing in the same region, the two movements are related, is an established fact. That the latter race may delay and hurt the former is clearly possible, if we look again at the world scene where Arab and Jew, French settler and North African native, Moslem and Hindu contend against one another to their mutual disadvantage.

So the race problem in the South presents a challenge within an established social setting. This problem, for at least this and the next generation, is required for either white or black to go forward. Such a dilemma, somewhere between the present extremes, will surely be worked out in time. The question is how soon and at what expense in the South's efforts to move ahead?

RISKY ROAD. The greatest threat of continued and increased racial controversy in the South is that individual leadership which the region needs so desperately. To take its proprietorial place in the national economy, the South may not depend upon the discovery and exploitation of any compelling natural resource. Nor may it wait for plants to spread out from the industrial centers of the nation. The farmer may, of course, but that is a risky road; the latter is helpful, but it is not sufficient.

What is required is great enterprise by individuals, bold men in the financial institutions and enterprisers in industry and trade. Such men are willing to gamble on national and world markets. The South has never lacked for able leadership. But a great part of this leadership has been diverted into political and racial controversies. Birthrights have been denied; political leaders by a poverty that in large measure has disappeared. The present tense situation must not be allowed to do this again. For the generation now coming to maturity—a generation born after the First World War—has had great advantages over its predecessors, and the effect of the current changes in town and city may well have given this generation a sense of the future as well as of the past.

their economic life. In this particular region the South has not only moved far, but extremely well. Within the larger economic and social movements there has been going on another movement—that of the Negro attempting to change his place and participation in the life of the nation. This sort of movement, also, is before us clearly on the world scene. On this same matter of racial, cultural and religious groups—in Africa, the Middle East, Asia—are also seeking to change their place and participation in the life of their societies, or having done so, are still reacting to the past.

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COMMERCE Boldness Needed

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Those in the South who object to change, either fast or slow, are not to be thought of as merely obstinate. Birthrights have indeed been sold for a bowl of porridge. And, as Harry Golden has pointed out, the white Southern Protestant, for all his faults, bears within him the seeds of freedom, the most precious thing in the modern world. Yet, change is inevitable in any culture, and especially so in the modern world. The South will have to change, and the change, as Great Britain, may change radically in certain respects and yet maintain not only an immutability of identity, but also these basic values of democracy and freedom which today are characteristic of the South.

A New Finger Will Point To The Sky

BUILDINGS. Jan Struther said testily, "Do not make a town. A city is greater than its bricks and mortar." True enough. But Charlotte's skyline face is its fortune. And that fortune will be enriched significantly by the glistening concrete, stone and glass office building Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. will erect here.

As a dramatic departure from the neo-Georgian style of so many other Wachovia structures it will stand as an imaginative expression of the best in modern architecture. Undoubtedly, it will become an important symbol of the huge banking institution's expanding role in the New South.

To our layman's eye, the building seems to meet with appropriate grace all of the basic requirements of an indigenous architecture for the region. As designed by A. G. Odell Jr. & Associates, architects of Charlotte and Abramovitz of New York, it harmonizes with the style and character of other notably modern public buildings of post-war vintage and the Odell trademark. And its functional fitness might delight Le Corbusier himself.

As for the man in the street, come 1938 he will raise his eyes with added pleasure.

Hitting The Trail With H. Krajewski

HENRY KRAJEWSKI has gladdened many hearts. He's running for president in a red, white and blue campaign car, and he's full of conviction that Britain should pay off her war debt by giving Canada to the U. S. Some people may say Henry's a crackpot. It's a fair first impression, but who can say really until Henry comes around? He may have an even better idea than annexing Canada—like annexing Texas.

very well for Warren Harding to campaign from his front porch in Marion, Ohio. The voter thought he was just a homebody and elected him. Now, with the historians' help, we know better. "Keep Warren at home," a GOP strategist said. "Don't let him make any speeches. If he goes out on his four somebody's sure to ask him questions, and Warren's just the sort of damn fool that'll try to answer them."

She Found Some Symbols In Frost

THE lady had a message. "The frost is just full of symbols and ideas," she whispered. "Yes ma'am," we replied. "You tell us." "Well," she said, "you just think what happens if those pretty peach blooms don't turn into fruit."

"Nothing," we said. "Leastwise no more than you're going to do about frost on the peaches." "But April's going to save the peaches," she said. "Yes," we said, "and peaches, too, if April ever comes."

'I Just Can't See It'

THE greater threat of continued and increased racial controversy in the South is that individual leadership which the region needs so desperately. To take its proprietorial place in the national economy, the South may not depend upon the discovery and exploitation of any compelling natural resource. Nor may it wait for plants to spread out from the industrial centers of the nation. The farmer may, of course, but that is a risky road; the latter is helpful, but it is not sufficient.



HERBLOCK BY THE WASHINGTON POST Co.

Electoral College 'Reforms' Are Buck-Passing Pretenses

By WALTER LIPPMAN

THREE leading candidates in preparation to the popular vote. Sen. Mundt, in Section 2, offers each state legislature the right—

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Of these three subjects, it may fairly be said that only on the last one is it both desirable and urgent to act now. The Briker Amendment is not only not needed but might prove extremely embarrassing to the President. As for the reform of the electoral college system, the fact is that though a theoretical possibility, it is not a reform that there is no agreement among the reformers on what the reform should be.

So far as I can make out, as to how the popular vote shall be counted, the one and only thing the amendment changes is to prohibit a state from electing its representatives by districts and its electors on a general ticket. If the state wanted to have the general ticket system for electors, it would—like New Mexico and North Dakota today—have to elect its congressmen on a general ticket. The proposition to do just that would be stronger, especially in the smaller states because with all the electoral votes counted as a unit, the state has a greater impact on the choice of president.

What ever may be said in favor of the Daniel reform, the Mundt reform or any of the other proposed reforms, nothing can be said in favor of a constitutional amendment to invite each state legislature to consider before each presidential election how best to have the popular vote in its state counted. That, however, is what the Daniel-Mundt Amendment really does. It decides nothing.

Congress is quite evidently not ready to propose a reform of the electoral system. For what is now before it is the Daniel-Mundt Amendment is in fact an elaborate pretense. It covers what is simply a passing of the buck to the 48 state legislatures.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

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Roosevelt Nixed Probe Of Political Fund

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