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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1946.

Greensboro Joins The Chorus

WHEN Charlotte's representatives appear in Washington before the Civil Aeronautics Board at the hearing on the "Boston-New York-Atlanta-New Orleans" case they will see a good many familiar faces around the hall. The Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority will have agents on deck. So, in all probability, will Raleigh.

All these North Carolinians will bring changes on the same theme. The service now being provided by Eastern Air Lines does not seem certain that they have rejected the disposition but the Klan have merely indulged in a little amiable barking. Representative Gerald W. Landis, for example, says, "The committee has not voted as yet to undertake any further investigation. But we've received some complaints about it (that is, about the KKK) so our investigators are going down there to see what's behind the veil." Goodness gracious, anything can happen in this topsy-turvy universe as sure as the sun.

No matter what temporary advantage one city may gain over another, it is obvious that none will get anything like the service it thinks it should have until adequate service is provided for all of Piedmont North Carolina.

We do not intend to be unduly critical of EAL. That pioneer line deserves great credit for past performances, and we have no doubt it will, as expansion is, physically possible, continue to improve its service in the region. But as in the case of auto monopoly, the question arises as to whether this improvement would be speeded by competition. In the opinion of the Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority, and of Charlotte's Aviation Committee (which this week publicly offered aid and comfort to Pennsylvania Central Airlines) air line competition is as vital as the railroad competition we never had.

To defend its monopoly, EAL must demonstrate to CAB that it is providing adequate service to all points along its routes, and that it will be able to do so in the foreseeable future. In our carburetor judgment this EAL cannot do, even if it could we would be inclined to the Daily News' view that it is "unsound public policy to leave any great area to one major transportation facility."

We only hope that the various North Carolina delegations appearing at the CAB hearing beginning June 10, including Charlotte, will remember that the important consideration is to improve, through competition, air line service for all of North Carolina's major cities. The time for inter-city quibbling over a fair division of the spoils will come later, once that fundamental victory is won.

In its specific attack upon the inadequacy of EAL details are cited to show the enormous expense schedules, discriminatory treatment and the disregard of public convenience and service. The community is treated as EAL sees fit to treat it in furtherance of its own wishes and interests. On what appears to be a reasonable basis, the rate revenue that EAL derived only about ten per cent of the public that desired to travel to or from the Greensboro-High Point airport.

The Daily News goes on to argue that recent allocations of air line space—51 seats to Charlotte and 28 to Raleigh—have further reduced the number of seats available to Greensboro-High Point passengers since all space comes from the same pool. And The News suspects that Eastern is now making its allocations to the "communities which will loudest."

We have pointed out before that Charlotte's 51 is a deceptive figure; the same thing, we suspect, is true of Raleigh's 28.



People's Platform The Little Flower Withers

The Two Historic Decisions

THE word historic comes to mind unbidden in connection with two unrelated Supreme Court decisions handed down, with remarkable unanimity, this week. With only Justice Burton dissenting, and he on a legal technicality, the Court outlawed the Southern practice of segregating whites and Negroes on interstate buses. By a vote of 7 to 0 the Court reversed the Florida courts in a contempt action brought against the Miami Herald by editorial critics of a local judge.

The great majority of Southerners, we suppose, will regard unfavorably the anti-segregation decision. A few Southern leaders have already denounced it, and Governor Sparks of Alabama has noted gloomily that it will "provide fertilizer for the Ku Klux Klan." More thoughtful observers have begun to wonder if any legal segregation will long stand, now that the Court has, in effect, reversed itself on its traditional "equal facilities" doctrine. And, of course, a good deal of worn old rhetoric is coming out of the mouthbells.

The alarms and excursions have a familiar sound. Hysterical arguments, invoked against practices long since accepted in the South, are being brought out to justify as wards of democratic or totalitarian regimes. Even Hirohito of Japan, who retained some semblance of the mystic powers and prerogatives of royal blood, ruled only at the convenience of the military, who actually controlled his government.

The Passing Of The Purple

IT is not certain, as this is written, what sort of government the Italians chose for themselves at the polls on Sunday, but the monarchs who survive today are left only as symbols of past glory.

The passing of the Italian monarchy is pretty a footnote to World War I, which marked the passage of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs and the Romanoffs. The theory of divine right died in that conflict, and the monarchs who survived did so only as wards of democratic or totalitarian regimes. Even Hirohito of Japan, who retained some semblance of the mystic powers and prerogatives of royal blood, ruled only at the convenience of the military, who actually controlled his government.

Only five first-string monarchs remain their thrones today—the kings of Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and the Queen of the Netherlands. And for each of these, the royal forms are empty. They exist only as symbols of past glory.

chords, of dubious value. The shouting will die away, but our race prejudice will survive, being a hardy growth little affected, one way or the other, by seating arrangements on buses.

We have a far greater interest in the Court decision involving the Miami newspaper. Some part of this is professional, of course, but in a larger sense we consider the Miami Herald's victory a landmark in the long battle to establish, and to preserve, civil liberties. To uphold a judge's immunity to journalistic criticism would be to blank out a vital area in our society, leaving the administration of justice virtually dependent upon the conscience of the individual who has been voted to the bench by his fellows. It would give judges a spurious sort of immortality only the most autocratic desire, and would further insulate them against the pressures of public opinion. In a variety of individual opinions, all concurring on the final verdict, the Justices elaborated the thesis that not even consistent journalistic inaccuracy is sufficient basis for muzzling the press. As Justice Murphy put it, "Freedom of the press . . . includes the right to discourage and criticize, even though the terms be vitriolic, scurrilous or erroneous."

Most thoughtful observers will agree that the Miami Herald decision is in the highest tradition of the Court. Perhaps our great-grandchildren will pass a similar verdict on the other broad decision handed down on the same afternoon.

People's Platform The Little Flower Withers

CHARLOTTE have real significance in improving conditions throughout this country.

You undoubtedly are familiar with the general shortage of hospital beds. Quite likely that condition exists in your community.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, which was passed by the U. S. Senate last December, is now before the House of Representatives. It provides, first, funds to finance an adequate supply of the needed hospitals in every state, and second, the development of a system of hospitals so that such facilities may be made available to every citizen of the country. Third, Federal funds are granted on a pro-rated matching basis to states to construct the needed hospitals in accordance with an acceptable overall state plan rather than on a hit-or-miss basis.

There is a debate on how to finance the maintenance of hospitals so that they remain available to every person. The American Hospital Association believes financing can be arranged through voluntary effort and without compulsory Federal health insurance. However, in any event, this survey and construction bill is agreed to be a vital first step.

The bill, a bi-partisan measure, has received very wide support. It was included as a first step recommendation in President Truman's health message to Congress and has the backing of conservative and liberal factions alike.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act is admirably favorable to all, but because of its technical nature does not receive the understanding and aggressive support which it merits.

PETER D. WARD, M. D. President, American Hospital Association.

How Many Stripes?

CHARLOTTE In this picture a wedding scene taken from the Society section.—Ed. The news you have this morning lists as a guest list. Now, why wonder is he wearing a sergeant's blouse. If it was a PFC? As you can plainly see he has three chevrons on his right sleeve. I don't know. I have no education, as you can tell by this letter, but even I am not that dumb.

Years for a better paper and less miscegenation.—LEE McLENDON.

NOTE: We could see the chevrons all right, but the bride, who furnished the information for the column, said he was a PFC, and so far as we are concerned that's a PFC as making by legge. We're leaving General Vandenberg's house.—Eds. The News.

Hospital Survey

CHICAGO, ILL. Editors, The News: We read the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, S. 191, now before Congress directly affects hospital service in your community and can

help. We're getting along pretty well now that we have a Republican foreign policy.

"Well, analyze it for yourself," shot back the man who may be the next GOP nominee. "It all goes back to my now somewhat famous speech of January, 1945."

Note—Van claims he is getting bored with politics. "One question I can't answer to my wife's satisfaction," he says, "is why I'm running for re-election (as Senator). I've threatened to do some things she doesn't like. I'm an answer, of course, is that if Van doesn't run again for Senator, he won't be in the trial beds for President!"

Russia's One-Time Friend

HOW tragically the Russian situation has deteriorated is illustrated by Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson. Once the Soviets' most important friend in the State Department, Acheson is now bitter against them.

Most people don't know that it was Acheson who first helped send Secretary Byrnes on a conciliatory course toward Russia. Son of the Episcopalian Bishop of Connecticut, Acheson argued that the Russians, despite all their bumptiousness and bad manners, would improve if we showed them tolerance. Now Acheson has been kicked in the teeth so often that the other day he remarked: "The Soviet is like a sneak thief walking down the street trying door latches. If the police come along, they're merely walking down the street. But if they find a latch unlocked and the police aren't looking, they'll go in."

Senate Labor Rebellion

DEAD-END backlogs pushed against President Truman's labor-control program, was being to score. The bill, which was passed by the Senate Education & Labor Committee.

Those present included Murray, Jim Hiram, AFL legislative director, and Walter Reuther, UAW president. At Willing's labor training, plus Secretary Lew Murrill of Montana (chairman), David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Albert Thomas of Utah, Claude Pepper of Florida, Lester H. Hill of Alabama, Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania, and Wayne Morse of Oregon.

The CIO president got right down to cases. "My organization has always followed President Truman's recommendations in labor disputes and the record proves it," Murray declared. "Look at the auto, steel and coal disputes. We went along with the fact-finding committees. In some cases we had to accept much below what we asked, but we did so patriotically."

"Can industry say as much?" Murray continued. "Look what happened during the auto strike. General Motors held out for months against the recommendations of Truman's fact-finding committee. It was only when the Government, but did President Truman call for a joint session of Congress to inquire into General Motors officials who he did recently against labor? He did not."

Non-Strike Pledge

THEN, with a scowl, the usually mild-mannered CIO boss acedly added: "Did he offer legislation then to penalize and enslave all management as he did in this case against labor? The bill I don't remember reading anything about it."

Senator Hill inquired if labor would be willing to offer Truman a compromise on the strike issue, such as six-month non-strike pledge.

"That is impossible, as far as the CIO is concerned,"

Dilemma Over OPA

WASHINGTON THERE should be a useful hand to be made in the "How To Write A Veto Message." President Truman could use a copy just now.

It is not merely the dilemma of controversial labor legislation which is before him. One day soon, Congress will have the President's desk an act renewing price control. But it will be so moth-eaten and so full of holes that the President may be compelled to reject it.

In the uproar over the strikes, the public has hardly been aware of the way in which the Senate Banking & Currency Committee has taken the stuffing out of price control. The committee has approved amendments which would take off ceilings on livestock, poultry, eggs and dairy products, effective June 30.

The House knock price control right out the window. But it would do more than that. It would channel grain in even greater volume than today into the feeding of animals for quick profit. Consequently, grain for relief would disappear unless quick prices were quickly taken off grains. So there, like a house of cards, stands the weakened control system goes tumbling down.

BOWLES' POSITION Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles that made the position plain. He says that such a bill must be vetoed. It is what he is saying in private to everyone who will listen. But it will be, nevertheless, a tough decision for the President if he provides, first, funds to finance an adequate supply of the needed hospitals in every state, and second, the development of a system of hospitals so that such facilities may be made available to every citizen of the country.

If the President vetoes the bill, there will be only one act of expiring savings price control. That will be so long as a concurrent resolution adopted by both houses, extending the present act for nine months of a year's term again.

With a sharp veto message, the President could put the issue up to Congress. He could say that he will not veto a bill which Congress has passed in a mockery of price control. He could say it would be better to do so with it entirely and save the money spent on OPA's staff than to go through the expense of a veto.

That would take political courage. The President would have to stand up to the pressure of the public and the Congress.

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Samuel Grafton Politics At Retail

LOS ANGELES, Calif. I HAVE spent part of a hot day lagging along with a volunteer precinct worker in a neighborhood. It is a kind of shaking experience to do this, and to find out how the connections between the families in a typical American block and the political process are made.

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Two Votes Won

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Another Voice

Perhaps A White Rhetoric?

WHEN the House Committee on Un-American Activities holds the Ku Klux Klan—that that will be news indeed. Of course, it is not as if the Klan have merely indulged in a little amiable barking. Representative Gerald W. Landis, for example, says, "The committee has not voted as yet to undertake any further investigation. But we've received some complaints about it (that is, about the KKK) so our investigators are going down there to see what's behind the veil." Goodness gracious, anything can happen in this topsy-turvy universe as sure as the sun.

Now, who in the world could have complained to the Committee on Un-American Activities about the KKK? Does the Klan not stand for white supremacy? Is the Klan not the only organization in the world of its members have merely indulged in a little amiable barking. Representative Gerald W. Landis, for example, says, "The committee has not voted as yet to undertake any further investigation. But we've received some complaints about it (that is, about the KKK) so our investigators are going down there to see what's behind the veil." Goodness gracious, anything can happen in this topsy-turvy universe as sure as the sun.

Drew Pearson's Sen. Vandenberg Takes Self Seriously

WASHINGTON ERUDITE Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, not only has been doing a good job on foreign relations, but he takes it—and himself—seriously. Perhaps one is necessary to the other. Talking to a friend the other day, the Michigan Senator said:

"Well, we're getting along pretty well now that we have a Republican foreign policy."

"Well, analyze it for yourself," shot back the man who may be the next GOP nominee. "It all goes back to my now somewhat famous speech of January, 1945."

Note—Van claims he is getting bored with politics. "One question I can't answer to my wife's satisfaction," he says, "is why I'm running for re-election (as Senator). I've threatened to do some things she doesn't like. I'm an answer, of course, is that if Van doesn't run again for Senator, he won't be in the trial beds for President!"

rolled Murray emphatically. "My organization is run on democratic lines and such a pledge could never be enforced. When members of a CIO union are working under intolerable conditions, they are entitled to go out to strike. Therefore, I would never agree to such a pledge."

Summer Welles For U. N. President Truman's recent advice of high-up friends and makes Summer Welles U. S. delegate to the United Nations. It will not only rectify an error in 1945, but will also pick up a policy which Welles sold Roosevelt in 1940, but which he never allowed to be put into effect for three months.

This is the policy of writing the peace with all nations—big and little alike. It is the policy of writing the peace with all nations—big and little alike. It is the policy of writing the peace with all nations—big and little alike.

Welles also sold Roosevelt on the idea that the small nations would be our best allies for permanent peace. They have the most to lose from continuing wars. Their territories were always laid waste. Therefore, not merely the Big 3 or the Big 4 or the Big 5, which are more likely to start wars, but the little nations, too, should be included in the peace settlement.

Roosevelt agreed. But when Cordell Hull forced Welles' resignation and Mayor La Follette's election in 1943, he forgot all about the little nations and set up a council of Big 4 foreign ministers.

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