

The Anniston Star

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Macedonian Maneuver

Working zealously during the past few months to revive and inflame the centuries-old problem of Macedonia, the Cominform well might have its sights set on Marshal Tito, the heretic, in Yugoslavia. It perhaps is believed that by fomenting the historic longing of Macedonians for a free and autonomous state, political pressures can be developed to crush the Yugoslav "Iron Man," who thus far has successfully resisted economic pressures.

The flames were fanned high in March when the Macedonian National Liberation Front, meeting in Greece, gave emphasis to the apparent Cominform strategy of linking the efforts of the Communist rebels in Greece with the aspirations of Macedonians for independence. More recently, Moscow has taken to the airwaves to carry forward its war of nerves on the Macedonian question. On April 14, a Moscow radio broadcast in the Macedonian language was monitored for the first time in Paris.

Although a partisan movement within Yugoslavia Macedonia is not at all impossible, Moscow may have a far harder task than it expects. Under Tito Yugoslav Macedonians already have achieved a measure of self-government, making up one of six federated Yugoslav republics. Moreover, Tito has respected Macedonian language preferences, and, as a matter of fact, has caused the works of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Shakespeare to be translated into the Macedonian tongue for free distribution even in the rural areas of the Macedonian republic. Under Tito's rule, numbers of public buildings have been erected in Macedonian towns.

There is, in addition, a conflict in the aspirations of the Macedonians themselves. Macedonia, which has not been a separate territorial entity in more than 2,000 years, is now roughly 50 per cent in Greece, 40 per cent in Yugoslavia and 10 per cent in Bulgaria. Although there are Macedonian separatists in all three sectors, there are other groups desirous of making Macedonia a province either of Bulgaria or of Yugoslavia.

The Cominform plan apparently calls for consolidation of the three parts into a separate "free" Macedonian state. This new puppet nation would isolate Yugoslavia by establishing a link between two loyal Cominform satellites, Bulgaria and Albania. Moreover, it would provide Moscow with a direct line of communication to the Adriatic, via Bulgaria, Macedonia and Albania, and also the new state would provide direct access to the Aegean Sea via Salonika.

Thus far Tito has been able to hold his ground, avoiding any step that would give the Cominform propaganda machine a basis for charging that Yugoslavia has joined the Western "enemies of the peoples' democracy." The Cominform can convince only its most faithful adherents that Yugoslavia has joined with the Athens Government in common cause against a free Macedonia. However, to resolve the Macedonian problem along permanent lines, a new Balkan peace formula, fashioned by the United Nations, will be needed.

Disservice To Education

The cause of education hardly will be served by a Federal Court ruling recently handed down in a case involving school officials of Gloucester County, Virginia.

Finding what he thought was non-compliance with an earlier court order to equalize educational opportunities in a segregated county school system, the judge in the case assessed fines of \$250 each against the superintendent and three members of the school board.

Such fines obviously are excessive, for they have been meted out to a professional school man, whose salary doubtless is modest, and to private citizens who, in practically all instances, serve without pay because of a sense of public duty.

The effect of the judge's action, instead of expediting an equalization effort in the Gloucester County school system, easily might be to make school administration generally unattractive. This sad eventuality is strongly suggested by some facts in the Virginia case.

It is a matter of record that the defendant school officials attempted to raise funds for school improvement through a bond issue; this was turned down by a vote of 591 to 368.

The officials then turned to the State Literary Loan Fund, which, despite a shortage of cash, gave top priority to a request for \$50,000. Moreover, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia was recorded as having expressed his belief that a second request for an additional \$50,000 also would receive favorable action.

There are, to be sure, many controversial points in the record of the trial, but the apparent inference is that Gloucester County school officials are being punished for the position taken by the voters of that county.

New A. P. I. President

Today's formal installation of Dr. Ralph Brown Draughon as president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn marks a great forward step in higher education, not alone in this state but throughout the nation as well.

In the 77 years since its founding, A. P. I. has grown from an institution of six faculty members and 80 students to its present combined total of approximately 9,000.

And to an ever broadening extent during this period, A. P. I. has provided the vital educational facilities from which has stemmed much of the progress of this part of the country.

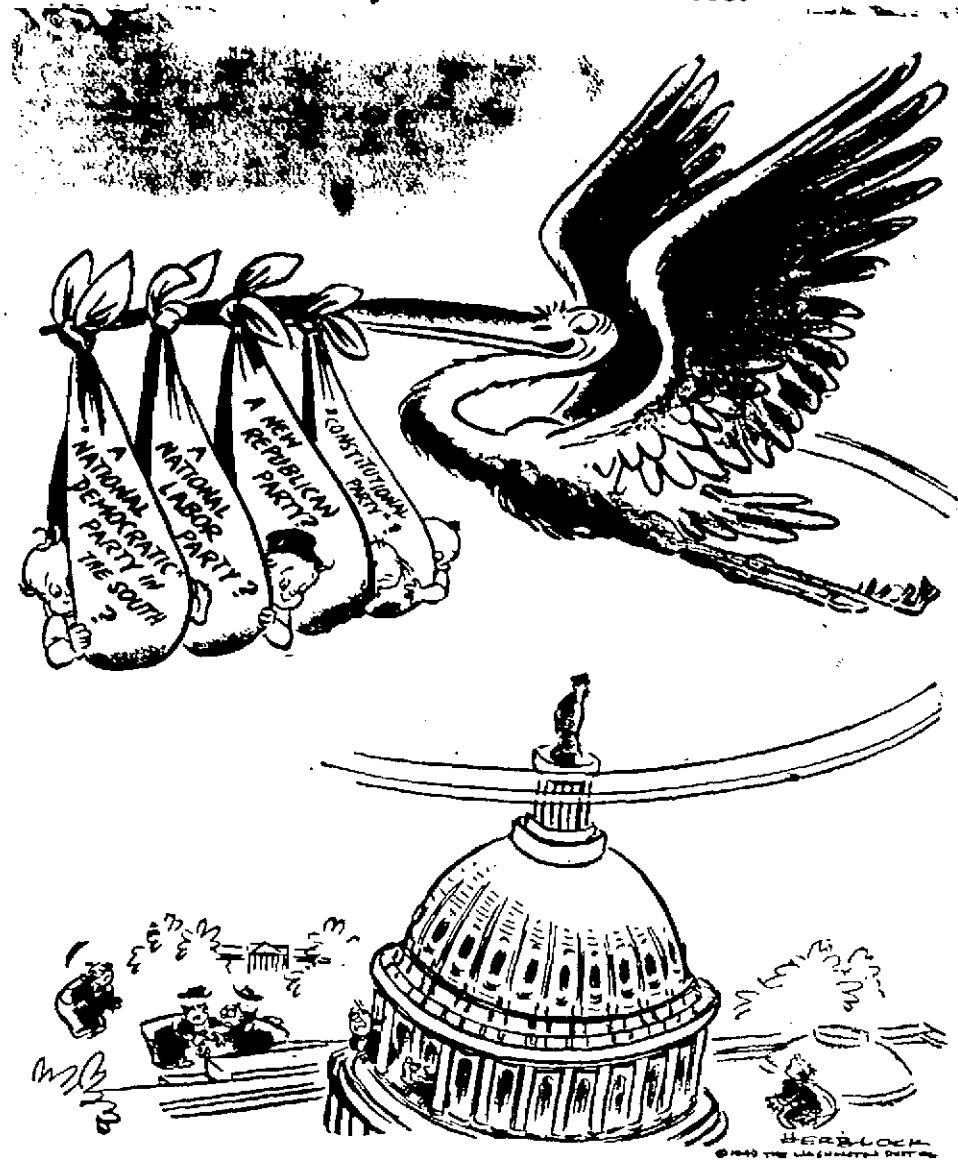
Dr. Draughon is due no small measure of credit for the great advances that have been made at Auburn, for he long has been intimately connected with the progressive endeavor being carried out there.

A brilliant administrator and with a humanitarian, Dr. Draughon has served ably as acting president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute since the death of former President L. N. Duncan in the Summer of 1947.

This paper commends Mr. Walker Reynolds of this city and his associates on the Board of Trustees of A. P. I. for their rare good judgment in naming Dr. Draughon as eighth president of one of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning.

Auburn will continue to grow in size and usefulness, we are sure, under the competent guidance of its new president to whom we extend congratulations and sincere best wishes.

"You Guys Order On Of These?"



Diplomatic Muddle

Relations With Franco's Spain Not Quite Clear

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
 AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

You would think that after following diplomacy's devious paths for more than a generation, both at home and abroad, one would become accustomed to diplomatic idiosyncrasies—but your reporter still encounters difficulties.

Take, for instance, the case of Spain, which is under a totalitarian dictatorship of the Fascist brand, headed by Generalissimo Franco. The story runs like this: Just over two years ago the United Nations denounced the Spanish Government and called on members of the peace organization to withdraw their diplomatic heads from Madrid. Some nations, including the United States, Britain and France, recalled their Ambassadors. Others stood pat.

UN Changes Mind

The other day the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to change the status of the black-list. Members would be given full freedom as regards their diplomatic relations with Madrid. This is despite the fact that there has been no change in the form of Franco's regime.

That brings us up to May 3 when the U. S. State Department gave Spain permission to negotiate directly with the Export-Import Bank for an American loan. The next day Secretary of State Acheson said this country had no political objections to an American Government loan to Spain, but that the U. S. A. doesn't see how Spain can qualify for such credits until it makes fundamental economic reforms.

Two days ago Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate he saw no reason why the United States shouldn't send an Ambassador to Spain. He agreed with Senator Brewster of Maine that "pressure of other nations" (Britain and France) has kept the State Department from recognizing the Franco regime. Senator Connally said there is no inconsistency

Must Restore Rights

This was followed by a statement from Secretary Acheson in a new conference that Franco Spain must go a long way toward restoring basic civil rights before it can hope to be admitted into the family of free European nations.

He said and has denied such fundamental human rights as habeas corpus, trial by jury, religious liberty and free association.

He said these are the same rights which make the difference between free Europe and the iron curtain countries. He was asked why the United States and the Western European nations have Ambassadors in Soviet satellite capitals and in Moscow while boycotting Madrid. He said the explanation was that the UN in 1946 tried to use the part-boycott to bring Spanish reforms, but failed.

He said he wouldn't argue that sending or withholding an Ambassador is a proper lever for any purpose.

Many Americans, of course, condemn the Spanish dictatorship. They just as heatedly condemn all other totalitarian regimes—which are neither few nor far between. Still we differentiate among these dictatorships.

Why? Are we to conclude that it's a matter of expediency rather than of principles? If expediency enters into it there are a lot of folk who recognize that Spain not only needs to resume foreign trade relations but would be a vital military base in event of an other world war.

Anniston 25 Years Ago

MAY 11, 1924

Leading ladies ready-to-wear merchants, the Kiwanis Club, St. Michael's Clinic, and 50 of Anniston's most beautiful women and girls will stage a Summer Fashion Show at the Noble Theatre on May 21-22.

Miss Eugenia Thompson will entertain tomorrow afternoon at 4:45 o'clock with a musical in honor of Mrs. D. T. Cannon and Miss Alice Cannon of Salisbury, N. C., who are the charming guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stringfellow at "Amicenza."

Religion Day By Day

By EARL L. DOUGLASS
 TO NEWCOMERS

This article is intended for those who have just moved into a new community.

You may be lonely in a new community. That of course is not the only place where you will experience loneliness, for loneliness is a state of mind which sometimes lays hold upon us very vicariously when we are in the midst of large crowds or gay company.

You may be discouraged because all your neighbors do not come in immediately to see you. But give them time. They are looking you over, and they should.

Probably the thing your neighbors are trying to find out about you is whether you are bold and pushing. They want you to come into the community and be accepted by them, not rush out and try to make them accept you. Give them time; be independent; they will like you better in the end.

Except for a few spots where the malignancy of snobbery has gotten into people's souls—and the people who contract this disease are people who feel insecure about their own social position—you will find the people of this country, and of every other country, wholesome, friendly, willing to make up with strangers, and eager to be helpful. If they are slow in showing their friendliness, it is probably because they are shy. Almost every human heart is, at its center, very warm.

So They Say

Young Republicans should run for every available office from dog catcher up, or to give their active and real support to some worthy Republican candidate. . . . Our party has better leaders and better principles, but we have absolutely failed to present them to the grass roots and precinct level. — Ralph E. Becker, chairman, Young Republican National Federation.

Persistent attempts to put one group of our society against another for the gain of a selfish few are creating a dangerous national disunity which this country can no longer afford. — Charles E. Wilson, president, General Electric Co.

Side Glances



"Extravagance is when a woman buys something her husband thinks she doesn't need!"

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Birthday Party

President Feted At Larz Anderson Mansion

By DREW PEARSON
 WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Truman really had the time of his life at his 65th birthday party—so much so that he stayed until 2:05 a. m. and had Speaker Sam Rayburn grousing under his breath about keeping everybody up so late. For, under official protocol, no guest—not even the Speaker—can leave until the President himself says good-bye to his hosts.

Mr. Truman enjoyed every minute of it—even unwrapping the birthday gifts. There were 70 presents, from the 70 supposedly "intimate" friends who gathered at the Larz Anderson mansion which saw some of the most famous social events of the early century.

To unwrap 70 birthday presents is quite a chore, especially in front of a big crowd of people. The President tackled it bravely, but was pleased when Vice President Alben Barkley came to his rescue.

The Vice President's running-five comment on the President's presents resembled the patter of a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat.

"These won't do you much good," said the Vice President, holding up a pair of swimming trunks for all to see. "The cameras can't get anywhere near you, Mr. President."

Is Margaret Hope-Chesting? Attorney General Tom Clark, who is annual host to the President on his birthday, proposed the chief toast of the evening in a speech that was not as good as one of his Supreme Court arguments. Mr. H. T., replying, accepted a set of after-dinner coffee cups from the Cabinet.

"I'm going to take these home and give them to a blue-eyed blonde who was sick and had to stay at home tonight," said the President in reply. "That is, with your permission."

"What do we care who he gives 'em to," said Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder in a side remark to Undersecretary of Defense Steve Early.

Other guests, however, started a pleasant buzz of speculation as to whether Margaret was filling her "hugs chest."

It was the Vice President who told Margaret the most fulsome tribute.

"One of the loveliest members of the Truman family has not been toasted tonight," he began, and continued with a musical in tribute which no one around the capital except Barkley can give.

During the dinner, Frankie Govan went from table to table playing the accordion. For the Vice President he played "Wagon Wheels" while Barkley sang. For the Chief Justice he played "My Old Kentucky Home," and at the request of Secretary of the Navy Sullivan, he played "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

Sullivan, Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York and Steve Early supplied an uncertain vocal accompaniment.

Sam Rayburn On Texas The speech of the evening came from Governor Rayburn. "Of course, 'so Texans," said Sam, "never talk much about ourselves. But there was a Bostonian who came down to San Antonio and saw an old building near the center of town.

"What's that?" he asked. "That's the Alamo."

"What happened there?" "Didn't you ever hear what hap-

pened there? That's where about thirty odd Texans held off 10,000 Mexicans, and before they were finished they had run out of ammunition and had to hold off 5,000 Mexicans with the butts of their guns."

"And what's that?" asked the visitor from Boston, pointing to a statue. "That's a statue of the Texas Ranger. Single-handed he killed 163 outlaws, all armed with guns."

"The Bostonian was silent for a minute. Then he asked: 'Did you ever hear of Paul Revere?'"

"The Texan scratched his head, but finally replied: 'Oh, yes, he's the man who sent for help.'"

The President's birthday cake was in blue and gold and had only three candles. After he had blown them out and the desert was finished, the ladies retired and Mr. Truman dragged Jose Turbi, who had flown especially from Hollywood, courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Barney Breeskin, who had come from the Shoreham, courtesy of Maxine Lowe, over to the piano. And for the next 45 minutes, Mr. Truman, President, and Mr. Turbi, pianist, took turns at their favorite melodies.

The President played first—Paderewski's "Allegretto in G." Then he went into a number of Chopin, which Turbi said was seldom played by anyone—"Battle of the Waterloo."

"I'm just nuts about Chopin," exclaimed the President. Turbi played the same pieces over, at the request of Mr. Truman, and did a somewhat more polished job. But those gathered around the piano agreed that Mr. Truman himself was no slouch of a musician.

This concert for gentlemen only took so long that Bob Merrill of the Metropolitan Opera—only man present dressed in white tie and tails—got started late.

And Jessica Dragonette, who didn't eat because she expected to sing right after dinner, didn't get started until midnight. She sang several opera selections—on an empty stomach—concluding with "Some Enchanted Evening" from "South Pacific" by request. As the party broke up a couple of hours later, Mrs. O. Max Gardner, widow of the late Ambassador to Great Britain, finally took Miss Dragonette over to the Mayflower to try to score up a sandwich.

Turbi wound up the evening by playing another hour, and looked a little worn out before it was over. However, "a request from the President is a command," he commented as Truman shot various requests at him.

By this time the white orchids sent to Mrs. Tom Clark by the White House were quite droopy, though pretty Mrs. Clark bore up bravely. Over at one side of the room, Judge Bennett Clark of Missouri and Sam Rayburn were wise enough to sit at a little table where no one could see if their heads nodded.

Lanson champagne, 1942 was served during dinner, and the highballs—perhaps by design—didn't come round until just before the party broke up at 2 a. m. Everyone went home cold sober—which was definitely not the case at the President's birthday party last year.

WATER PROFILE
 Lady Face Falls, on the inlet to Stanley Lake, in Custer County, Id., was so named because woman's face is discernible in the descending waters

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