

Unreality Clouds Reasoning Of Angry Taft's Stump Tour

By STEWART ALST

VERSAILLES, OHIO—THE ENERGY and endurance displayed by the sixty-two-year-old Senator Robert A. Taft in his campaign for re-election must be so unbelievable that even those who open in this small, pleasant, rural town in southwestern Ohio give some credence to the rumors that Taft is wearing, all day, every day, LITTLE INTEREST.

As Taft appeared in the back seat of the open light blue limousine of a local Republican bigwig, a playful whisper of interest, and some de-sultory clapping. There is nothing in the scene to suggest that great issues depend on the fate of this particular candidate—the future of the office of the Republican Party, the direction of American foreign policy, the success or failure of the Truman administration's alliance with organized labor, perhaps even the identity of the next President.

At Taft's stump tour, there is no one in Ohio making any predictions about the outcome of the election in the most crucial primary election in many years. But one of Taft's major hurdles is physical evidence in the form of his stubble in this part of southwestern Ohio. For here in this flat fertile land where the grass grows as green as "prosperity," by all the rules of the Republican territory here where almost no one is very rich and almost no one is very poor, but almost everyone is reasonably comfortable. But equally by all the rules, when people are satisfied with things as they are they are not willing to kick the rascals out — the rascals in this case being the Truman Administration.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

TODAY is United Nations Day, marking the fifth anniversary of the world's greatest experiment for peace.

The United Nations came into being at 4:30 P. M. EST October 24, 1945, when U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes signed the protocol formally attesting that the United Nations Charter was in force. Significantly, it was Soviet Russia that delayed the formal signing to the charter until the last moment. Mr. Byrnes' signature following the deposit of the Russian instrument of ratification.

If the hopes of mankind for peace could be charted on a graph, the line would start at a high point on that October day. Then it would gradually drop lower and lower, with minor ups and downs reflecting temporary tensions, until the Summer of 1949 when the U. N. met the test of Korea courteously. Then it would soar splendidly to a new peak.

Today the United Nations enjoys the greatest prestige, and the widest popular support, in its five-year history. The immediate cause is the successful venture into collective security led by General Douglas MacArthur. But gradually, throughout the years, the people have come to understand that the weaknesses and deficiencies of the U. N. have been paraded all out of proportion, so much so that its accomplishments have been overlooked.

Those accomplishments are considerable. The U. N. has had a part in creating three new nations, Israel, the Republic of

Korea, and the Republic of Indonesia. It has kept the nations talking instead of shooting, and settled the atmosphere for the peaceful adjustment of such tense situations as the Berlin blockade. It has launched a worldwide program of aid for underdeveloped nations. It is keeping watch over some 200 million persons through the trusteeship system.

Admittedly, the U. N. has failed in some of its major objectives: the establishment of a world police force, control of atomic energy, reduction of armaments. One reason it has failed is that Russia has used the veto 41 times to block action in the Security Council. But for the first time the U. N. is about to bypass the Soviet veto in matters of aggression. Approved overwhelmingly by the political committee is a proposal to give the veto-less General Assembly power to act to thwart aggression in the event the Security Council is deadlocked.

In signing the protocol five years ago, Mr. Byrnes said that the charter had become "part of the law of nations." And he added the pertinent observation that peace depends upon the will of the peoples for peace, not upon documents.

The U. N. has not yet been able to turn Russia from its path of world conquest. But it has rapidly solidifying the free nations of the world into a tremendous bulwark against which Russian aggression can not hope to prevail.

That we should keep in mind as we observe United Nations Day.

THE PROBLEM IN INDO-CHINA

WAR is usually fought because someone wants to get something while someone else wants to keep it. That's the situation in Indo-China, a key peninsula in Southeast Asia that is bidding fair to become the world's next Korea.

The goals are these:
One Ho Chi Minh wants to gain complete independence for the Indo-Chinese. He wants to expel the French, who at their foreign holdings dwindled, have clung to Indo-China for its valuable raw materials.

The French through puppet-ruler Bao Dai, want to keep colonial control of Indo-China.

The average American will find it easy enough, on this basis, to take sides in this four-year-old conflict. We remember too well when we were part of a colonial empire.

But there is more to it than the business of independence vs. colonialism.

If Ho Chi Minh gains control of Indo-China, as his rapidly-growing Vietminh army promises, Indo-China will become little more than a province of China proper, ruled from the Kremlin or Moscow. Indo-China is a dedicated Communist. Communist first, Indo-Chinese nationalist second. Moscow know-how is training his soldiers in China; Moscow money is paying for most of his supplies.

If the Vietminh succeeds in pushing the French out of Indo-China, as it is threatening to do, the Indo-Chinese will not have gained independence—only a new and a more cruel master.

colonial policies of another age still guide French administrators. We cannot endure the French exploitation of Indo-China, although we are currently assisting the French to defeat the Vietminh—with economic aid, military supplies and U. S. Army advisers.

We have been in the same boat—with an unpopular government—before: in Greece. As part of the Truman doctrine, we assisted the highly-unpopular Greek government to resist the Communist rebellion. It is not a part of U. S. history of which we can be proud; but we were forced, by our determination to resist the expansion of Communism wherever it appeared and the belief that we should take action in Greece.

Although we did send military advisory groups to Greece, we did not send troops. It may be, however, that the U. S. will be called upon to send some of the fighters from Korea to Indo-China, once the Korean think is cleaned up.

That would be unfortunate.

However, there is a chance that we can avoid supporting conscienceless imperialism. It is possible that strong U. S. economic and military aid—short of troops sent from Korea to Indo-China, which the French agreeable to full independence for the non-Communist Vietnam government in Saigon. If and when the Vietnam government is functioning independently and properly the Communist forces of Ho Chi Minh seek to put it down, then the U. S. might be justified in strong support of the Indo-Chinese.

Until then, to paraphrase Teddy Roosevelt, we must walk softly in Indo-China. We must be very careful how we use the big stick we carry.

SPIDER BOST'S FINE WEB

THE Greensboro Daily News' veteran Raleigh pundit, W. T. Bost, can spin as fine a web of political intrigue as you can see—and for money. His web-making, to boot. On the front page of Monday's Daily News he advanced a theory that had occurred to others—that Governor Scott really wanted to see Jeff Johnson on the Supreme Court bench. But feared that his support would be the kiss of death. Hence, he made everybody mad by appointing Murray James and then set back for things to work out like he had figured all along.

If Tom has something—and we don't for a minute believe that tale—His Excellency Mr. Scott is an amazing change of pace artist. After bull-dozing his way through two years of the governorship, he suddenly becomes a Machiavelli and cooks up a web of intrigues to do in the name of the imagination of old-time Bost, and tickle his risibles.

There is reliable evidence that the French puppet-government in Indo-China is worse than no-government-at-all, that

NEW SPEEDS PAY OFF

IN THE first month since state highway I speeds were given specific maximums, traffic fatalities in Tennessee have been reduced from twelve a week to four a week. While the period has not yet been long enough to indicate that the savings in life and limb are sufficient to justify the expenditure, the fact is that the savings are satisfactory enough to justify the speed limits. These are 70 miles an hour for daylight and 60 miles at night. While the maximums are not established by statute they represent the speeds beyond which it is dangerous to drive.

Who remembers when electric traffic signals had a bell that rang when the lights were changing?—Lezzington (Ky) Leader.

If Tom will stop his chuckling long enough, he might consider one or two weaknesses in this fine fabric.

- (1) Jeff Johnson is a very popular fellow, and would have won the Supreme Court nomination from the executive committee even with a Scott millionate about his neck.
- (2) The James appointment was strictly to the Scott fashion. Remember how he fooled everybody by naming Frank Graham to the Senate?
- (3) Governor Scott would hardly hold an old friend like Mr. James up to public embarrassment by using him as an instrument in such a round-about routine; and
- (4) Scott is just not that devious.

Undoubtedly the Governor is not unhappy that Jeff Johnson won out over the Scott fashion. Remember how he planned it that way, the theory of Tom Bost to the contrary notwithstanding.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

SOMETIMES politics looks a little clearer when you get off and take a magazine view of it. I have been taking a bird's-eye view of all the rumour kicked up in New York over the question of how Governor Dewey investigated the Merr-go-round in the New York race. And it seems to me that my colleagues of the press back East are missing a big part of the story. The Dewey race was really begun about the last week in August when Whipcord Aldrich of the Chase National Bank telephoned to Governor Dewey, who was then at the Harbor. Mr. Dewey was taking his time in getting L. O. Hanley out of the race for Governor. This was before Dewey got into the state.

And the moral to the whole story is that when you get the big-money boy into politics, he will do anything to get his name in the papers. In the case of the Washington Merry-go-Round, but since the politicians are still gapping in breath over it maybe the details are worth reading.

The story began last Aug. 31 as follows: "Powerful relations made over the week-end of August 28 and 29, Governor Hanley to withdraw from the race for Governor in favor of Tom Dewey."

Whipcord Aldrich, head of the Chase Bank, conferred in Bar Harbor with his brother-in-law, John D. Rockefeller, and together they persuaded Roy Howard, publisher of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and a powerful Dewey backer. They also phoned Frank Gannett, head of the Gannett newspaper chain, who was then on his yacht on Lake Ontario and flew to New York in his private plane for lunch with Whipcord Aldrich at the Bankers Building on Broadway and Lomb Optical Co. Meanwhile, Roy Howard promised to write an editorial in The New York World-Telegram and Guide that Governor Dewey be drafted for a third term.

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3-Dimensional Pictures Are Movies' Answer To TV Shows

BY ROBERT RUARK

REEVES, who provided much of the military's electronic tricks during the Korean war, is now making a movie out of it.

As sound had to come to movies, as color has come, this three-dimensional picture is the answer to television. The United States will look and listen to life, not to a flat picture of a statue. The picture is projected by three simultaneous projectors, and the sound is projected by a three-eyed camera. A three-eyed camera shoots the picture, and all tracks plus sound are projected on the screen. The picture is projected on a curved screen, like a half-horse shoe, so that the viewer's eyes are at the focal distance of 180 degrees, or more than the scope of average projection.

By the beginning of the decade, the picture is completely accurate and varied. The voice of the drum to the bulge or the engine roar.

It is going to be an expensive operation. It will cost from \$100,000 to \$200,000 to equip individual theaters. The picture is now being manufactured to shoot for the special screen. They will come high priced, but a special camera must be manufactured to shoot for the special screen. They will come high priced, but a special camera must be manufactured to shoot for the special screen.

Story Of John McDonogh The Forgotten Slavery Plan

(The following article was written for The News by HARNETT T. KANE. New Orleans slave owners had many popular books. His latest book, "Pathway to the Stars", is based on the life of John McDonogh, New Orleans' richest and most-hated man. This story is about the McDonogh plan to end slavery. —Editors, The News.)

A HUNDRED years ago a New Orleans man tried to abolish slavery. He failed, but he left a "Southern plan" to end slavery, peacefully, and in a way designed to avert hostilities between the two sections.

Today, in late October of 1950, New Orleans and Baltimore join in observing the centennial of John McDonogh, "fabulous eccentric" of the pre-war South. A great, half-forgotten figure of the region, McDonogh had a unique, detailed project, which he was carrying out to the bitter end.

Under it he proposed that the Southern slaves, man by man, woman by woman, would earn their own freedom by working in the North. As each group became liberated, he wished to send it to work on this half day for themselves, and its self-supporting basis. And he showed that it could be done, at least in some cases, when he worked out the project with some bondsmen and sent them, successively, to Liberia.

John McDonogh, greatest single landowner of the Deep South, and the most uneducated New Orleansian of his day, hailed from the yet older, upper South; and he felt that Carolina and Virginia should work out a particular role in his ambitious program. It was here, he argued, that slavery was proving ever more of an evil, more and more an anachronism. Let the Carolina, Virginia and their neighbors take up his plan, he said, and they would lead the country in working out an answer to a dilemma.

To North and South Carolina leaders in Congress and the Government, John McDonogh wrote countless letters, explaining, pointing out, sometimes pleading. For time interested in Henry Clay, Supreme Court justices and others; for a time, at least, he must have felt close to success.

To his bondsmen, John McDonogh outlined his proposal. Already he had given them half of Baltimore to do chores about their cabins. If they were willing to work on this half day for themselves at an hourly rate of pay, they might earn enough to "buy" their full day.

Then they could work on this full day to "buy" another day for themselves. On those two days he was proving ever more of an evil, more and more an anachronism. Let the Carolina, Virginia and their neighbors take up his plan, he said, and they would lead the country in working out an answer to a dilemma.

It seemed too good to be true, and would it have succeeded? In McDonogh's own case, and at least a few other known cases, it was. He had bought a "purchased" a full week, and then they would free. He would pay them at the prevailing rate, and the time saved would be returned to them as a way in which land-and-slave-owners could demonstrate their good will and yet not go bankrupt.

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Wall Street Pressure

IN OTHER words the Wall Street boys, not Tom Dewey, but the bankers and the bondsmen of New York, were the ones who were really behind the Merr-go-Round. The name Gannett incidentally would not go wrong. Though he lunched with Aldrich at the Chase Bank, he refused to be interviewed by the press.

Next chapter in this political story was told in the Merr-go-Round on Sept. 8, as follows: "Governor Hanley to withdraw from the New York gubernatorial race as an intense Friday night that for a time Hanley lost the use of his one leg."

In his new famous letter to Kingland Macry telling of the financial guarantee made him, Hanley also said: "I have been a very young man during the crisis of the Merr-go-Round. Therefore, when subjected to terrific pressure, to withdraw in favor of Dewey he lost his spirit completely." "I have been a very young man during the crisis of the Merr-go-Round. Therefore, when subjected to terrific pressure, to withdraw in favor of Dewey he lost his spirit completely."

Violated N. Y. Law

A N ALBANY grand jury was scheduled to probe a charge that John Dewey had violated New York state law when he drew more than the salary paid to his state. Any such violation would be a violation of New York state law. Hanley had been employed as an attorney for Meach, Harman, Linn, Blackmore & Biff, an accounting firm, from April 1939 to July 1939. The firm was installing a new system of turning costs for New York alone. During that brief period, Dewey had received \$18,000 of salary, plus \$1,200 of expenses. The amount \$20,000 burned out in the bank account of his father.

I didn't know the money had been put in my account. Hanley told this column, until I went to the bank to arrange a loan and they told me I didn't need to borrow money, since my son had deposited some money.

However, just as Governor Dewey began to stride pay during his grand jury in Albany suddenly he was called off the dogs. The grand jury proceedings were suspended. Likewise suspended in mid-air was an armed force between the Governor of New York and his lieutenant Governor. And the only thing that has brought them together has been the state grand jury. They have been ordered to prosecute Hanley letter or else stink indefinitely.