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ON-CASTING STONES

CONGRESSMEN who like to lecture others on good behavior get their comeuppance this week from a straight-talking Philadelphia Presbyterian preacher.
Said the Rev. Dr. Paul C. Payne, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education:
1. Senators who had nothing to say about the "horrible Maryland election" have no business criticizing the West Point chesters.
2. The cribbing cadets "were probably copying the ideals of those who appointed them."
3. Dishonesty in the American Congress has become an international scandal. "Under the cloak of Congressional immunity, Congressmen have lost all restraint in bearing false witness against their political enemies."
4. "Now is the time for all of us to scorn to seek political office or business advantage by inflating, belittling, and deceiving those we regard as permanent achievements being undermined and discredited."
Dr. Payne called for an "epidemic of integrity." Let us hope that his sermon, delivered in the National Presbyterian Church in Washington, implanted a few germs in that area.

COURAGEOUS ACT

OCCASIONALLY Harry Truman acts like a real President.
This week two new vet pension proposals came across his desk. One would have increased from \$60-\$72 to \$120 a month the pensions of war veterans disabled by non-military causes. The other would have removed dependency as a requirement for non-service-connected death pensions to widows of veterans who served for 20 to 40 years after the wars they fought—the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection.
Mr. Truman could have signed them both

without stirring any political repercussions. But he wisely vetoed them. He said the cost of the first proposal would eventually approach \$400 million a year. The second, he reasoned, would require the extension of the non-dependency rule to widows of World Wars I and II veterans.
In vetoing the measures, the President showed more political courage than the Congress displayed in passing them. He deserves the commendation of the American people who are already bending under the heavy burden of essential, defense expenditures.

A LAW THAT NEEDS CHANGING

SENATOR JENNER of Indiana overspoke himself when he called Social Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing a "Socialist-minded dictator." Being Ewing out of Federal public assistance grants to Indiana residents.
Mr. Ewing was simply carrying out the mandate of Federal law, passed by an earlier Congress, which forbids the opening of welfare rolls to public inspection. And his action was forced by the decision of the Indiana Legislature to make public its relief rolls. Mr. Ewing would have been negligent had he ignored the Indiana action.
That does not mean, however, that the Federal law is a good law. It has its good points. For one thing, it is a widely accepted policy of social case work that those persons needful of assistance should not be paraded before the public. For another, there have been instances in the past when scheming

politicians used relief rolls to find support for their fly-by-night old age pension proposals.
But the law has a bad aspect, as well. With all deference to social work theorists, the taxpayer has a right to know how and where his money is spent. If he wants to find out who's getting his tax dollars in public assistance grants, he should be permitted to do so.
Furthermore, the Federal Government is not the sole source of public assistance grants. State and local governments put up matching grants, and they should have some voice in the regulations governing the spending of relief funds.
The House of Representatives has passed an act nullifying the Federal law under which Mr. Ewing took action and permitting states to open their relief rolls to limited inspection. The Senate should follow suit.

'REBELLION' IN TEXAS

THE "rebellion" of Texas housewives against withholding Social Security taxes from the wages of their domestic servants is not without its amusing aspects.
It is a pretty picture when they tangle with public authority. And the raid of Federal tax agents on the bank accounts of the good ladies must appear rather ridiculous to Texas legends.
It's a matter of the heart and the con-

science. Before the extension of Social Security to cover domestic servants, they had little to look forward to in their old age other than relief handouts of back-door charity. By contributing a part of their wages to Social Security payments, they help provide for their own future and become self-sufficient citizens.
Millions of American housewives fortunate enough to be able to afford domestic help have shown warm solicitude for their servants by accepting quietly the small bookkeeping chore imposed upon them by the U. S. government. Their example is more inspiring, and more in the American tradition, than the rebellion in Texas.

FRANKIE AND THE PRESS

SOUTH of the border, down Mexico way, Crooner Frank Sinatra is having his troubles.
He skipped the U. S. A., you will recall, in order to enjoy a tryst with beautiful Anita Ekberg at a nightclub. Frankie's link in a romantic way by the pundits and gossip-mongers of the film capital.
But the pesky old newspaper reporters just won't leave him alone. They bothered him when he took off with Anita in California. They were on hand when the love birds transferred to another plane in El Paso. And in Acapulco, Mexico, that breeze-fanned Pacific play place, a photographer snapped the duo as they left a nightclub. Frankie's bodyguard threatened to shoot the camera man, and Sinatra and his friends destroyed

the plate and damaged the camera. Snarled the lightweight crooner:
"This is a private affair of my own, and I don't have to talk to anyone. It was the press who made me famous. It was my singing and my American public."
It pleases us a great deal to know that the press can't be blamed for Sinatra, and were plumb happy to shed the responsibility. But the same unfathomable and unpredictable American public that is moved by his mellifluous moaning is curious about his love-life, especially when a specimen like La Gardiner is involved. Once Frankie's date with the private life will soon follow. But the poor lad can't have his cake and eat it.

From The Greensboro Daily News

SIC 'EM, BOYS
A true copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration? Is one to conclude that Tennessee Never Fall Cake is just as unobtainable as these other subjects—with which it has been linked?
Nevertheless, sic 'em, boys, and if you both want to start a new argument and demolish the fine. Well be vacillating for the next fortnight in a revealed destination but where we are assured will find genuine Southern cooking whose establishment doesn't rest upon any freakish or impossible bets.
The Communist press says French Communist Bob Maurice Thorez has been "cured" of the ailment for which he was treated in Moscow, and will soon return to Paris. Maybe Russian scientists have developed a vaccine against Tifoid.
Cheer up! Only eleven more months until a crop of Ozark strawberries will be ripening.—Joplin (Mo.) Globe.

'All Right, Comrade Wise-Guy, Let's Go'



Pity The Poor Congressman

Legislators Plagued By Many Ills

BY MARCUS CHILDS
WITH the onset of the dog days, there are always two theories about how to bring a lagging, reluctant Congress around to a sense of duty and action. One is the nose-to-the-grindstone theory which holds that the more they suffer, the more they are likely to stop stalling and get down to work.

foreign military aid. But he promised the chairman of the subcommittee considering the agricultural appropriation bill that he would look for it at least a little while.

His administrative assistant walks down to the recording room in his talk about the delegation flying in from the home state in the late afternoon. They want to know why that natural gas pipe line has not been approved by the Interior Department.
For one reason or another, he is called off the floor a half dozen times after the session begins. He asks unanimous consent to put into the record a speech by the chairman of the conservation commission in his state. The chairman is sitting in the gallery and later he takes him to lunch in the Senate dining room with his wife and her mother and several friends.
The delegation from back home arrives in a pretty rotten mood about delays and red tape in Washington. "So this is the organized confusion of our government," is the chairman says, "and I'm greeting him in the fancy hotel suite the group has taken for headquarters. Through dinner and far into the night the Congressman talks with them, about the reasons for the delay, the scarcity of steel, the importance of the armament program. But he can see that he is not making much of an impression. You better come home and tell that to the Chamber of Commerce, says the head of the delegation, they're getting pretty limp.

Back in the empty house at last, he sits down to scrawl a note to his wife. "Getting fed up with all this," he thinks, "sometimes it isn't worth it... I feel sure I could make a pretty good living practicing law back home."
He does not tell her about the note from the real estate agent saying that the Washington house rent is to be sold and they will have to move in two weeks. So on and so it goes, and ahead is '32 and still another campaign.

NOT a single regular appropriation bill has been introduced before the U. S. House since July 1. The amount of \$8.5 billions and a military budget of \$60 billions are little items still in committee.
Two committee extensions are on the morning news. Assuming it will be Oct. 15 or later before Congress clears out.

So the poor Congressman is stuck with it. Consider his day. It is filled with harassments, pressures and, above all, frustrations.
He wakes early, because of the barking of the lobbyist's dog, to the realization that it is to be another hot, sticky day. He is alone in the house, left to the not so tender mercies of an indifferent servant. The family went back home in mid-July. (Just before his wife went away she said, "Well, if you ever want the children to know what they're supposed to call home, we ought to go back and open the house even though it's a little bit of a mess.")
At the office his secretary greets him with a list of people he's got to see. And they're calling from the recording room to say they're waiting for him to make the record of the formal discussion of the new price control law. At 11:30 he's got to shake hands with two groups of high school kids from back home. The secretary notes that they both want to have photographs taken with him.

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That's All
(Buried in the Daily)
"Better English" quiz asks what's wrong with this sentence: "He accepted our hospitality, and the party was enlivened with his tales of adventure."
Why, the sound's just talked too much.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

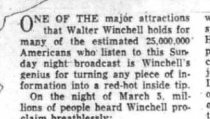
THIS week the Un-American Activities Committee unfolds the story of a Communist spy ring in Japan which sent the innermost secrets of the Japanese high command back to Moscow.
This is an important story and the public needs to know about it. However, it's also important that the public realize that a lot of the current Communist spy news, especially headlines, is extremely old and warmed-over hash. The story about the spy ring in Japan, for instance, was told in this column almost three years ago—Dec. 21, 1948.
Incidentally, one reason the story was never officially released by the U. S. Government was because General MacArthur would not authorize it. In December, 1948, the late Secretary of Defense Forrestal established MacArthur asking for a release, but it was not given.
However, here is the vitally important story, as told in this column of Dec. 21, 1948, and about to be repeated tomorrow before the Un-American Activities Committee.
Just as the Russians planted key men inside the U. S. Government, so they also began long before the war to plant key spies inside Japan. They began operating about 1934 and continued to 1941—two months before Pearl Harbor.
Two Germans were involved, two Jews excluded in the United States, two Americans, and one German-British.
The other American was Dycho Lillstrom, U. S. vice consul at Harbin, Manchuria. Born in Finland, Lillstrom served 21 years in the Consular Service, and died in 1943. It was in his home in Harbin that the Communist spies assembled a powerful radio set later smuggled into Japan.

Current Top Spy Stories Had Hat

THAT was the name of the spy ring in Japan which sent the innermost secrets of the Japanese high command back to Moscow. The spies learned among other things that:
1. The Jap war lords would definitely attack the United States. This information went to Moscow two months before Pearl Harbor.
2. Japan would not join an alliance against Russia. This was learned in 1937, and caused Stalin, shortly thereafter, to sign the Nazi-Russian Alliance, which in turn led Hitler Tre to wage war against France and England. Undoubtedly this piece of information alone swayed the tides of history.
3. Japan would not attack Russia. This information, sent to Moscow in 1941, caused Stalin to pull all his reserves out of Siberia and Communist in Tokyo, possibly saving Moscow. Without this intelligence information, Moscow might have fallen.
4. The spy ring in Japan was headed by Richard Sorge. Born in Baku, a communist in the German Army, he carefully prepared for his work by taking a special espionage course in Moscow and then becoming first a German spy, then a Soviet, and finally a German spy.
In Shanghai he met Agnes Smedley, who put him in touch with the Communist in Tokyo, possibly saving Moscow. As a German newsman, he became press attaché to the German Embassy and close friend of the German ambassador. All the secrets of the Embassy passed through his hands.
Los Angeles Japs Involved
SORGE's co-conspirators were a Los Angeles Japanese newspaperman, Tomo Kitabayashi; a Japanese artist from the United States named Tokita Miyago; a German businessman and radio operator named Max Klausen, and most important of all, Howard O'Byer, a Jap who became an editor of the Tokyo Asahi and a close adviser to the prime minister of Japan.
O'Byer has access to some of the highest Japanese Government secrets, which were transmitted to Moscow via Sorge and Klausen's shortwave radio.

Pitchmen Of The Press

Walter Winchell-II
(This is the third of a series of Peabody prize-winning articles on four U. S. commentators and columnists. The series, originally published in the Providence, R. I. Journal in June and July, 1950, is reprinted with permission of The Journal, Editor, The News.)



ONE OF THE major attractions that Walter Winchell holds for many of the estimated 20,000,000 Americans who listen to his syndicated radio broadcast is Winchell's genius for turning any piece of information into a red-hot inside tip.
On the night of March 5, 1947, thousands of people heard Winchell proclaim:
"Another super bomb. The hydrogen-tritium — tritium — tritium — double — double — double — double — double — double bomb. That's the first time, I think, those words have been used over the radio."
The H-T — the initials — are the President of the United States."
It is hard to tell from this post-hoc history whether or not Winchell meant that the elements hydrogen and tritium were so named as a sentimental gesture toward the thirty-second President of the United States or vice versa.

with this flash but apparently Gypsy Rose Lee and the Diamond Horseshoe did not. In his newspaper column three weeks later Winchell wrote sulkily, "That disclosure about Gypsy Rose Lee and the Diamond Horseshoe is off now, but both swindled us out of some hefty broadcasting advertisements."

PRINTED 33 DAYS BEFORE
But 33 or 34 days before hearing this red-hot, inside tip from Winchell may have been aware of the fact that on Feb. 1-30 days before Winchell's dramatic announcement — there appeared high up on the front page of the New York Times, an article by Pulitzer-prize winner William L. Laurence, which said:
"Thus, the most powerful super bomb that can be built on earth, it is now being revealed. The tritium bomb is tritium, a hydrogen isotope of atomic weight 3, and an element hardly known to the public but well known to nuclear physicists. Tritium is a most rare gas, occurring in nature in only one or two parts per million. Laurence was careful to spell it t-r-i-t-i-u-m, with only one 'v' in the middle."

TIP FAILS TO MATERIALIZE
Another time when interest was high in the mercury-killing trial of Dr. Sander in New Hampshire gave the following tip to the papers: "Legal experts here and in Washington say that any action taken by the State of New Hampshire will start off the greatest civil liberties case in United States history. This warned that they should expect something bigger than the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the general and the appeals of the Scottsboro boys, the newspapers of the Nation may have been somewhat surprised when the case was indeed suspended by his medical society and his license revoked by the State of New Hampshire in all the major cities.
Possibly while waiting for the case to be tried, Winchell could have contemplated Winchell's talent for bringing trouble in conjugal bliss the great and the small. Most of the day, probably however else over except of connecting the Alger Hiss perjury trial with the daily double combination on the week-end of Hiss's conviction, while the jury was apparently following the judge's instructions not to reveal the jury vote, Winchell told the newspapers and his listeners that the jury in the Hiss trial was 10 to 2 for conviction. The two who held out for awhile were turned out at the last moment for lunch for me for tomorrow's daily double at any track."

NEWSPAPER STORY DIFFERS
The story of the hydrogen-tritium bomb was picked up by radio newscasters on the night of Feb. 31, even before the Times hit the street. So Winchell was not the first man to utter such a red-hot tip over the air. He was 34 days late. But, anyway, he undoubtedly was the first man ever to misspell it over the air.

Winchell spreads the benefit of his inside tips to newspapers as well as by letters. One of the major portions of his program is his final section, "Tips to the papers." On the night of Feb. 5, for example, in his "Tips to the papers," he announced "The New York Mirror and Boston Record: That rumor last week that the insurance people in the brick's hold-up are hedging, as unfounded. The companies have already paid out over a million dollars."
He did not add, however, that that rumor was circulated by Winchell in the broadcast one week before, and presented it as a new tip. That week he had told "The New York Record: Insiders tell me that the insurance companies are planning to pay out that million-dollar Brink's hold-up."

On another of his "Tips to the papers," on March 19, he barked that Gypsy Rose Lee would become a disc jockey at the Diamond Horseshoe, a New York night club. It is not recorded whether the papers of the Nation snapped to attention

Yet the next Sunday Winchell gave another "red-hot tip" to the papers: "Morning Telegraph and Racing Form. Hurd players who heard me announce last Sunday night that the two jurgers who held out the longest (the had not said long) would be the Alger Hiss trial were numbers 5 and 8, all week long. And it clinched the great daily double at Hialeah—\$1635."

Congressional Quiz

Q—Why was Frank Costello, the reputed kingpin of the nation's underworld, indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in New York for contempt of the Senate?
A—Costello was indicted on nine counts for refusing to answer certain questions before the televised Senate Crime Committee hearings in New York last March. He would not discuss his net worth and his income taxes, and he would not discuss his political party with his hands to be televised.
Q—Does the average Congressman often put himself on record when roll-call votes are taken?
A—Yes, and in the present 82nd Congress, members are going on record more often than in the 81st Congress. During the first half of the first half of 1951, the half-year figure in 1950 was 89.2, compared to the average for the first half of 1951 was 89.7, compared to 83.9 for the first half of 1950.

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