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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1952

Whole Steak Not too Bad For 98 Cents

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK (AP)—A hamburger, the lady who looks after the larder at our house prepared a surprise for the master the other evening: whole steak. More in hunger than in confidence, the master ate some. Hm.

The best thing about whole tenderloin is that it sells for 98 cents a pound, and it is a good stein no bone, no fat, no gristle. The average Norwegian fin whale will relinquish about three tons of tenderloin, sometimes as much as four. This puts the whole considerably outside the red class as a yielder of clear meat, but I am afraid the whale will never completely replace cow unless they start transmuting a little Eskimo into our bloodlines.

They say that whole steak does not taste as fishy as the steaks fishy—not very fishy, but as fishy as a mullard duck that has foraged in table manners, as fishy as a fish that has conceivably been fished out on wheat. Served with a little butter and some what's fishy tint is mild enough to surrender to the stronger emony aroma and enticing taste.

LOOKS GREAT
Whole steak looks great, though. It comes in a good stein (13.38 a pound, bone and fat gristle inclusive) and is pink but hardly coarser inside. It is not tender as you would imagine, but a lot more succulent than some of our steaks. We had some of these here in the past few years. The dogs thought it was fine.

I expect that the whole, as a more proper, might prove more agreeable as a menu course if you did not move into the fray with foreknowledge of what you were about to eat. It is composed mostly of sheep's eyes one time, in Morocco, and did not suffer until later, when somebody tipped me to the nature of the specialty. At that they were more usually referred to as oysters.

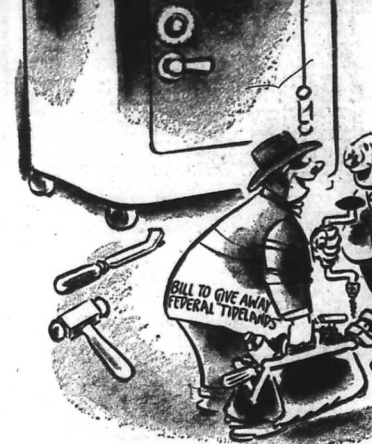
At one time or another I have sampled both goat and horse, and found them as palatable if not better-tasting, and I have reason to believe that an old Swahili cook once made a chop when eaten meat was low in the kitchen tent. It was pretty fat and rich, and very much enough. And they said that during the war in France a fair fricassee could be made from a cat. The thought strikes unpleasantly every time I eat in a French kitchen, but I suppose we know how the French can gnaw up an old bone with saucis.

WOMEN SHOULD LIKE IT
But we must not cavil at our lot today. The blessings of government are not confined to the reach of all save oil millionaires and friends of Harry Truman, and I am lucky to have a slab of whole on my table. The Eskimos and the Scandinavians have a lot to say for their seal and seem inordinately healthy. Whole cuts are fine for slimming, too, which should make them readily acceptable to all women, everywhere. Dames will eat anything, including a salted fish, a green Paris green, if they suspect it will pair a pound off the posterior.

I have come to accept cheerfully anything that is placed before me, so long as you do not chew it and it isn't spaghetti. Between the high coil of old-fashioned croissants and the recurrent, undulating lads, the evening meal is a constant surprise. One week it's nothing but front teeth to flight deck, and the next week it's grass and cottage cheese, according to the latest in the sery and store-window specialties.

In my momentary tranquility I now consider the whole as man's best friend, for he does not give trouble, and it stays in the freezer, perfume from ambergris, and, finally, hamburger! will come to him. He will long be stuck around the buck mark per pound, with only one brief complaint, I do wish that Hanna would continue to announce dinner with "Come and get it!" or "Sup!" instead of "The She Blow's."

'All Set For Another Try?' OFFSHORE RESOURCES



People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Jones For Hearing

WASHINGTON
EDMUND, Tex News:
I AM in receipt of your letter of Jan. 8 with reference to the subject of enactment of the remaining recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Since receiving your letter I have had to return home for my son's wedding and have been a little delayed in my reply to you. Prior to receiving your letter, and since, I have been exerting every effort to ascertain the present status of the pending recommendations and the program to consider the bills by the committees to which they have been referred for consideration.

I have read the editorial entitled "Reform Bills Rot in Committees" appearing in the Jan. 5 edition of The Charlotte News and certainly approve of the questions carefully and include in future legislation many recommendations for economy made in the far-reaching and incisive report of Government expenditures in all departments.

In this statement I tried to make my position clear to everyone. In following through on this since returning to Washington, I have made a sincere effort to round up these bills and find out when hearings are to be held in the various committees to which they have been referred, and especially with reference to the two bills before the Veterans Affairs Committee of which I am a member concerning changes in the structure of the Veterans Administration and providing for establishment of a separate corporation to handle insurance matters of the Veterans Administration. Copies of these bills are enclosed.

In order that the hearings before the Veterans Affairs Committee might be speeded up, I have already introduced into law in my statement to The Charlotte News on Jan. 4 in which I used the following language: "Hoover Commission: There will be considerable thought given to passage of other provisions of the Hoover Commission. Many wise recommendations have been passed; other should be enacted. It is the duty of Congress to study the questions carefully and include in future legislation many recommendations for economy made in the far-reaching and incisive report of Government expenditures in all departments."

In view of his attitude, I have been working on another procedure to get these bills up for hearings before the Committee, I expect to call for hearings on these bills at the next meeting of the Committee, and I should be able to override the Chairman's objection to the bill. He does so, so the matter is brought up. In order that this plan might succeed, I have contacted a number of the members and feel that I have enough support to force consideration of the bills.

Frankly, I know of no other way the matter could be speeded up. I am sure that I can do so, as follows, that would be more expeditious or accomplish the desired results. In all frankness it seems to me that this procedure taken in connection with the aforementioned statement of the Charlotte News on Jan. 4 can therefore leave no doubt of my definite position on this subject.

I might also advise that I have contacted the chairman of the Hoover Commission, Congressman Dawson, asking him when he expects to hold hearings on the bills pending before his committee, and assuring you that I will start this week, and expect to keep in touch with them because as you know more of the bills have been referred to his committee than any other House Committee.

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AN OLD AND FAMILIAR REFRAIN

THE cries for economy rising from both the House and Senate in the wake of President Truman's budget message have a familiar ring. They could very easily pass for echoes still tinkering around the Capitol from January, 1951, and 1950, and 1949, and so back.

The economies all ring substantially the same tune. They roar at President Truman for asking to spend so much money, and they vow they'll whip his budget nearly bare.

But the American taxpayer, to his sorrow, found out long ago that the cries of the economies are empty of meaning. In three of the past five general election campaigns the voters the President Truman asked it to spend. And when a lone battler for economy like Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois takes the floor, he knows in advance that not more than a handful of his colleagues will side with him.

It is time that the voters become aware of certain fundamental facts:
1. The President can't spend one dime that isn't made available to him by Congress.
2. The President can't start one new program that isn't authorized by Congress.
3. The President can't create a deficit. That's the exclusive prerogative of Congress.

Truman may be justly criticized for wanting to spend a lot of money, for wanting to launch expensive new programs, for wanting to run the government on something less than a pay-as-you-go basis. But the criticism must be reserved for Congress.
Congress has demonstrated in most of the years since 1933 that it is unwilling to hold expenses to levels that would be sufficient, unwilling to seek the people with enough taxes to pay for what is spent.

Congress has tied its own hands by the

unbusinesslike system of allocating expenditures for future years.

Congress has consistently refused to provide itself with technical experts and committee assistants of sufficient competence and experience to challenge the experts of the Budget Bureau and the various agencies.

Congress is notoriously reluctant to make any sizable reduction in pork-barrel legislation, especially in election years.

Congress does not want to antagonize any of the large pressure groups that seek to use Uncle Sam to finance their own larders.
Congress insists on following an outdated method of making appropriations, with the result that Congress never knows until the session is over just how much money it has voted to spend.

Congress is unwilling to approve any substantial reorganization of government agencies that will put people out of jobs and lose votes.
Congress has shown over and over that it does not want the public to scrutinize its spending activities too closely. It guards against such scrutiny by voice ballots that leave no record of how a man voted.

These charges are generalizations, of course. There are a few honest and courageous men in both houses of the Congress. But they are a minority, and their efforts could be nullified by the majority.

So take the promises of economy with a large pinch of salt. The hard truth of the matter is that a majority of the membership of both houses doesn't really want to hold expenses to levels that would be sufficient, unwilling to seek the people with enough taxes to pay for what is spent.

SNAFU IN HIGH PLACES

A STORY in yesterday's News by our Mr. DAILY creates the rather strong suspicion that the Defense Establishment and the Agriculture Department are working at cross purposes, with neither being aware of what the other is doing. The result is to put yarn spinning mills in a pretty predicament.

On the one hand, military specifications for some cotton yarns are unnecessarily high. It is impossible to meet the specifications of the American cotton, already in actuality short supply, or spending U. S. dollars to import Egyptian cotton.

On the other hand, the Agriculture Department is planning for a 15,000,000-hale crop last year (compared with 15,200,000 hales last year), and promising a loan support price of 33 cents a pound.

There is plenty of American cotton of shorter fiber lengths, but spinning mills can-

not meet military specifications for yarn by using it, nor can weavers meet the specifications for cloth when it is woven from such fibers. To make matters worse, the contracts do not afford the spinner an adequate margin even if he is willing to pay \$150 a pound for Egyptian cotton.

As Mr. DAILY writes, the result is that the yarn is NOT being produced, employment is NOT being provided, and American cotton is NOT being consumed. Meanwhile, the U. S. dollar is being used in being used on U. S. farmers.

Spinners in the Charlotte area feel the military specifications are more rigid than necessary. If they are right, it means that the taxpayer is footing an unjustly heavy bill, just as he does in so many other instances.

MR. JONES ON ECONOMY

IN THE People's Platform today Rep. Hamilton C. Jones discusses his activity on behalf of the unenacted portions of the Hoover Commission, particularly those two bills before the Committee on Veterans Affairs, of which he is a member.

He states that "Congress has already passed 55 per cent of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, for which I voted. . . That statement warrants elaboration.

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported this month that Congress has enacted 45 laws and approved 38 reorganization plans to accumulate this 55 per cent of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. It would appear that Congressman Jones thus voted for every one of those 45 laws, and also for those reorganization plans in which a vote was taken. Mr. Jones did not give the committee any recommendations every time, although, as he probably would agree, the wording of his letter could be so interpreted.

Unfortunatly, practically no individual voices were recorded in the House of Representatives on these measures. Passage was by voice vote, which might be understandable from a Congressman's point of view, although not from the public's viewpoint. The legislators just don't want to go on record for some economy legislation which might give groups might oppose. We do note that Mr. Jones opposed one of the minor recommendations of the Commission, which was enacted, but on most of the 45 bills no individual votes were recorded.

One of his greater preoccupations has been to get some more enthusiastic about this economy legislation than he was previously. We commend his activity on behalf of committee hearings for these bills. The Commission, particularly those two bills before the Committee on Veterans Affairs, of which he is a member. He states that "Congress has already passed 55 per cent of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, for which I voted. . . That statement warrants elaboration.

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WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER

DESPITE occasional tiffs over such projects as extending the runway at the Municipal Airport, Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte have mutual interests. What is good for one is good for the other, and what hurts one damages the other. Thanks to a sturdy and progressive people and a nicely-balanced economy, the metropolitan area formed by the urban and rural sections of Mecklenburg County has grown rapidly in the past few decades, and shows every sign of continuing to grow in the future.

Growth, however, produces changes. It upsets old patterns. Unregulated and unchecked it will partially nullify its own benefits by creating problems that tax both the ingenuity and the pocketbooks of the citizens. Properly regulated and properly planned, the growth of the community will proceed in a logical and orderly fashion.

of benefit to all the people. Proper planning and zoning of the area beyond Charlotte's City limits will protect property owners in the county from haphazard expansion that will simultaneously prevent the development around the fringe of the city of conditions that may vex future City administrations.

We earnestly hope that the Commissioners will proceed on schedule with the creation of a County Planning Board. And we welcome an earlier suggestion that the City and County together employ a professional concern with wide experience in planning to make a really adequate survey of the whole metropolitan area.

A Pennsylvania woman told police she couldn't understand why her husband beat her, tore her clothing and tried to run over her with the family car. Not to butt in or to presume an earlier suggestion that the City and County together employ a professional concern with wide experience in planning to make a really adequate survey of the whole metropolitan area.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IF the King summitite looks into the income-tax case of Iowa's Gov. William Benson, it will find some interesting parallels between the Justice Department and the Treasury.

The Treasury frequently complains that it sends tax-draw checks to Benson the first time in eleven years. Benson, but in the case of the governor of a state, it looks as if neither wanted to prosecute.

At any rate, before the Treasury sent the alleged tax-draw check to Benson the first time in eleven years, he had the Justice Department Tax Division, asked whether Justice would prosecute a Governor. Justice lawyers replied they would make no commitment, would look at the case, then decide.

M'Grath Passes Buck Back To Treasury

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Senators Eye Oil

SENATORS didn't expect their remarks to leak into print when they talked about oil leases behind closed doors the other day. However, here is what they said at a private session of the Senate Interior Committee.

1. Sen. Jim Murray, Montana Democrat, wanted to know whether Senators could claim a share in Indian oil rights by being adopted into the tribe.

2. Sen. Clint Anderson, New Mexico Democrat, sharply criticized the Interior Department for giving away oil leases by the acre.

We know of no undertaking by the Commissioners that holds out a greater promise

The language is nowhere more puzzling than when three New York detectives, who bought \$100 suits on \$75-a-week salaries, are described as plainclothesmen.—Kansas City Star.

African Holiday
If you're the son of a general in the Army Engineers, you can get a Summer vacation in Morocco—all expenses paid.—The Taxpayers.

It's a cheap way to finance an overseas trip, if your

"You want to be adopted there," said Chairman Joe O'Monroy, Wyoming Democrat.
"We have already been adopted," explained Murray.
"Senator, I don't believe they discovered oil since you and I have been adopted in those particular tribes," suggested Ertion. And the subject was dropped.