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TRYGVE LIE'S DECISION

ONE CAN hardly blame U. N. Secretary General Trygve Lie for getting fed up with his job and resigning. For almost seven frustrating years, he has doggedly steered the U. N. through or around one crisis after the other. The burden of Korea has weighed heavily upon him. The Soviet Union has jumped on him even more than usual lately, calling him a tool of American imperialism. On the other hand, the McCarran subcommittee has criticized him for not being anti-Communist enough. To top it all off, he's just seen his proposed budget—the pride of any good administrator—carved up by the Budget Committee.

Mr. Lie, in resigning, expressed the hope that his action "may help the United Nations to save the peace." That we doubt. The peace may not be saved whether or not he stays in office. But prospects for peace will reflect the ability and persistence of the men who are attempting to negotiate it, and in this field Mr. Lie has few peers.

Furthermore, when the prospect of replacing him is faced, there is no one on the horizon who would be acceptable to both East and West—and the Secretary General must get the unanimous vote of the Big Five. The Soviet Union has not recognized Mr. Lie as Secretary-General since his first five-year term expired last year.

It is almost certain that other possible candidates for the job, such as Pearson of Canada or Romulo of the Philippines, would be unacceptable to Russia, for these men are as firmly committed to the U. N. position in Korea as is Mr. Lie.

After the Russians refused to recognize Mr. Lie as Secretary General his term was renewed for three years by the veto-free General Assembly. Perhaps it could, in like manner, choose a successor, on the ground that since the deadlocked Security Council did not recommend a candidate, the Charter requirement that the Secretary General shall be appointed by the General Assembly "on the recommendation of the Security Council" could be disregarded.

Continued strengthening and use of power by the General Assembly certainly seems to be the answer to the U. N.'s weakness, and this method of determining a successor for Mr. Lie may at the same time increase, if but slightly, the authority of the General Assembly. But it seems to us that the most desirable course would be the continuance of Mr. Lie's administration, if he can be prevailed upon to change his mind.

He has served with distinction and patience, which is duly appreciated by most governments and private citizens alike. His reconsideration would remove one more problem facing an organization overburdened with problems, while continuing the service of a great statesman.

THE RAINS CAME

THE VETS got all wet at the Square. The band was rained out. Some farmers were caught out in the field and got soaked. Our dry cleaning bill will go up and it was silly to have washed the car Sunday. But we're happy, 'cuz it rained.

All over Newsland, from the mountains, where the fires had raged through the forests uncontrolled, to the pines of Moore County, where the golfers were spitting out dust, to the ocean, the rains came.

Now the pastures will perk up, and so will the lawn we forgot to water. Fall grain will sprout all right, the wells won't go dry, and old Bowser will be able to pick up that scent he had trouble locating the last hunt.

It's wonderful to get good and rained on again.

HARBINGERS OF IKE'S ADMINISTRATION

REPUBLICANS and Democrats alike will heartily applaud General Eisenhower's selection of the first two officials to serve as liaison agents with the departing Truman Administration.

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge is an able, dedicated and progressive Republican who represents the best element of his party. He did a masterful job for Eisenhower prior to and during the Chicago Convention, and his work was partly responsible for beating off the forces of reaction behind Sen. Robert A. Taft and preparing the way for a tremendous Republican victory. Lodge, who lost his race for re-election to Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., has been talked for a Cabinet post in the Eisenhower Administration. His choice by Eisenhower is an indication that there is more than just talk behind the idea.

Joseph M. Dodge, Detroit banker and businessman, has a record of government service going back to 1941, serving with the Army Service Forces, as chairman of the War Contracts Board in Washington, financial adviser to General Eisenhower in Germany, and finance director of the Military Government office in Berlin and the United States forces in Germany. He subsequently served as delegate to the Austrian Treaty Commission at Vienna and Council of Foreign Ministers in London, as deputy for Austrian affairs to Secretary of State Marshall, as adviser to the ECA, as financial adviser to the Far Eastern Supreme Commander, and since last August as consultant to Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Mr. Dodge will consult on the 1953-54 U. S. budget.

Eisenhower promised during the campaign to select the best men available to help him run the complicated affairs of government. He has made a good start, for which he is due the commendation and thanks of the American people.

TIME FOR ANOTHER KIND OF CHANGE

THE DEMOCRAT who, on hearing of Mr. Eisenhower's plan to go to Korea, voiced alarm lest some accident befall Ike and leave Senator Nixon in the Presidency, hit upon one of the real shortcomings of our system of selecting candidates for the Vice-Presidency. We do not, in fact, select Vice-Presidential candidates because they are of Presidential timber.

Senator Sparkman was chosen by the Democrats because he was from the South, and because his record on domestic and foreign policy was sufficiently liberal to satisfy the Northern wing of the party. Senator Kefauver was considered for the Presidency, as was Averell Harriman, Vice-President Barkley, and others, but not Senator Sparkman.

Senator Nixon was chosen by the Republicans because he was from the key state of California, because he had a record of fighting Communism, because he was a young man, and because his record on domestic and foreign policy was sufficiently conservative to satisfy the Old Guard of the party. The Republicans considered Eisenhower and Taft for the Presidency, but not Senator Nixon.

Since the Vice-President is just one heartbeat away from the Presidency, it is appalling that the qualifications for the most important job in the world are not given paramount consideration. One reason, of course, is that the Vice-Presidency has always been a relatively obscure post. His only official function is to preside over the Senate, though he may attend Cabinet meetings from time to time.

In reorganizing the vast structure of the executive branch, President-Elect Eisenhower has a unique opportunity to bring the Vice-President into closer association with the White House. The President cannot, of course, delegate his final responsibility to anyone, but he can, and should, keep the Vice-President completely informed about the secret information upon which he bases his decisions. Never again should the nation be left in a vacuum like that following the death of the late President Roosevelt, who kept much important government business in his head.

And in 1956, both major parties should give heed to criticism, widely voiced in the recent campaign toward both Vice-Presidential candidates, and select their men for the No. 2 post in the nation with an eye to their qualifications for the Presidency, rather than their geographical pull or their voting records.

From The New York Times

THE GOOD LOSER

ON the day when the dimensions of the Eisenhower victory are being finally established the thoughts of many American voters turn to the man from Springfield who was defeated. It is no surprise to any of us, including those who supported the Republican cause, that Gov. Adlai Stevenson proved to be a good loser. That is the first lesson learned in the primer of politics. But his statement conceding defeat was, as might be anticipated, something more than the routine of good sportsmanship. It rang true with a sincerity of the good American, as well as the good loser devoid of rancor.

Adlai Stevenson brought something new, fresh and appealing to politics. His gift for the right word and the right thought, his candor, his honest diffidence as to his own capacities, the integrity of his campaign, which rose conspicuously above the level of some who tried to help him, his quiet, thoughtful humor from which he turned with amazing relevance to serious and eloquent discussion of the nation's problems—these made a candidate to be admired if not, under the circumstances existing, to be voted for. They partly accounted for the fervent devotion he inspired among his followers.

As a campaigner he came up from nowhere, it might be said, when one considers how little known he was to the electorate in contrast to the renown of his opponent. We did not support Adlai Stevenson for the Presidency. But we are pleased to pay tribute to him as a man who emerges from the campaign and from his defeat with the respect of his fellow-Americans. That is no slight achievement, our campaigns being what they are. His future, whether in public office or not, is made secure by the fine qualities of character that are evident. He is certain to be of great influence in his party, and among the whole American people, in the years that lie ahead.

A drunk demanded why he had been arrested. "You were brought in for drinking," announced the sergeant. "Fine," shouted the drunk. "Let's get started!"—*Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.*

Twelve Senators Will Head Committees For First Time

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON

SENATORS with service as brief as two to eight years will climb to coveted Committee Chairmanships in the new 83rd Congress.

As Republicans oust the Democrats from control of the 16 Senate Committees, four GOP Senators will take again the reins they held during the Republican 80th Congress (1947-1948). Twelve others will become committee chairmen for the first time.

Regionally, Senate Committee control will be centered in the Eastern, Central and Western states, in that order. Under the Democrats, Southerners and Westerners predominate as committee heads.

The party in power is allotted a majority of members on each committee. The members of each committee then choose their chairman, traditionally on a basis of seniority.

In the past it has taken 12 to 15 years to reach the top spot on major committees, with a much shorter time on the minor committees where turnover is greater. But the 83rd Senate will see some new major committee chairmen with Senate service of eight years or less.

On the basis of seniority, these Senators probably will take over chairmanship of the same committees they controlled in the 80th Congress: Styles Bridges (R-NH), 54, Appropriations; Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo), 61, Finance; Hugh Butler (R-Neb), 74, Interior and Insular Affairs; Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), 63, Labor and Public Welfare.

"FRESHMEN" CHAIRMEN

Probably these Senators will move up to chairmanship for the first time:

AGRICULTURE — George D. Aiken (R-Vt), 58, member of the Senate since 1941. He will replace Allen J. Ellender (D-La), 61, who will become ranking minority member. Aiken has generally favored a sliding scale of price supports as opposed to fixed level supports favored by Ellender. The late Sen. Arthur Capper (R-Kan) was chairman of the Agriculture Committee in the 80th Congress.

ARMED SERVICES — Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass), 60, member of the Senate since 1945. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), 55, will be ranking minority member. Saltonstall and Russell have both favored UMT. Former Sen. Chan Gurney (R-SD) served as chairman of the Committee in the 80th Congress.

BANKING AND CURRENCY—Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.), 55, Member of the Senate since 1945. He will take over from Burnet R. Maybank (D-S. C.), 53. Capehart has opposed direct economic controls. Charles W. Tobey (R-N. H.) was Chairman in the 80th Congress, but relinquished his membership on the Committee in favor of assignment to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Carlson

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Francis Case (R-S. D.), 56, Member of the Senate since 1951. He will replace Matthew M. Neely (D-W. Va.), 78. Both the new and the outgoing Chairmen have favored home rule for the District of Columbia. C. Douglas Buck (R-Del.) was Chairman of the Committee in the 80th Congress.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), 58, Member of the Senate since 1939. Tom Connally, 75, (D-Tex.), present Chairman, was not a candidate for re-election. Walter F. George (D-Ga.), 74, will be ranking minority member. Wiley has followed in the footsteps of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), who served as Chairman in the 80th Congress, abandoning a pre-war isolationist philosophy in support of international cooperation and a bipartisan foreign policy.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS —Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), 43, Member of the Senate since 1947. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), 56, retiring Chairman, becomes ranking minority member. This Committee, once considered a minor assignment, has become increasingly important because of its investigative powers. Sen. Aiken (R-Vt.) was Chairman in the 80th Congress.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE—Frank Carlson (R-Kan.), 59, Member of the Senate since 1950, will replace Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), 56, if Langer moves up to the Judiciary chairmanship. This Committee passes on most patronage jobs outside of Washington.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—Charles W. Tobey (R-N. H.), 72, Member of the Senate since 1939. He replaces Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.), 68, who becomes ranking minority member. Both Tobey and Johnson favor amending interstate commerce laws to increase federal crime-fighting authority. The late Sen. Wallace H. White Jr., (R-Maine) was Chairman in the 80th Congress.

JUDICIARY — William Langer (R-N. D.), 66, Member of the Senate since 1941. He is in line to succeed Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), 76, ranking Democrat. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) served as Chairman in the 80th Congress and ranks Langer, but may choose to take chairmanship of Foreign Relations. Langer would then have his choice between Post Office and Civil Service, which he headed in the 80th Congress, and the more important Judiciary chairmanship. Next in line behind Langer for the Judiciary chairmanship is Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.), 63, in the Senate since 1943.

PUBLIC WORKS — Edward Martin (R-Pa.), 73, Member of the Senate since 1947, moves up to the position of chairmanship as a result of the defeat of Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.). Dennis Chavez (D-N. M.), 64, becomes ranking minority member. Former Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R-W. Va.) was Chairman during the 80th Congress. The Committee controls authorizations for federal buildings, rivers and harbors, and flood control work. Martin has generally favored cuts in funds for such programs.

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION — William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), 44, Member of the Senate since 1947, is in line for the chairmanship as a result of the defeat of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R-Mass.). Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), 75, becomes ranking member. This Committee controls funds for special investigations, and must pass on any proposals to change the rules of the Senate. In 1949 Jenner voted against moves to amend the rules to make it easier to stop filibusters.

SMALL BUSINESS —Edward J. Thye (R-Minn.), 56, a Member of the Senate since 1947, will be in line to replace John Sparkman (D-Ala.), 53. Two members who rank Thye on the Committee are in line for other chairmanships. They are Tobey (R-N. H.), and Saltonstall (R-Mass.).

'Hey — Looka Me!'

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

The Changing Democratic Party

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

ONE of the most important factors to which the Democratic debacle can be ascribed has been overlooked. Exceeded in importance only by the fact, as Alistair Cooke informed his British audience, that the Democratic Administration created an atmosphere of prosperity sufficient to allow the ordinary man to risk voting Republican, is the decline of minorities as a significant factor in American politics.

The foundation of recent Democratic victories was the South and the minorities of the North. The South remained loyal except in those few states where an ephemeral Republicanism took on the aspects of an uncontrolled mass mania, skillfully inflamed by a host of unbalanced editorial minds. The minorities of the North, however, failed to respond to Truman's eloquence for the simple reason that they no longer regard themselves as minorities.

Appeals by both parties to the Italian, Polish, Irish, etc., as minorities, with deep concern expressed about supposed unequal status in American society, fell on deaf ears. The Polish voter, for example, was more concerned with inflation, Korea and taxes than with whatever inequities Poland suffered at Yalta and so on.

The reason for this change of attitude is not hard to find. The war demanded sacrifice of everyone, including the minorities. The Italian boy who entered the Army with memories of a definitely second class status in public schools emerged with the profound conviction, won on the field of battle, that his Americanism suffered by comparison with no man's.

Though this is evidence of a highly desirable assimilation, it means also that the Roosevelt-Truman-Lehman appeal to minority thinking no longer has the old power. The causes for the essentially demagogic appeal to minorities having been removed, the time is ripe for a renascence of the Democratic Party along its traditional lines, somewhat obscured during the Roosevelt-Truman regimes. Leadership in this movement should logically come from the South, where the true essentials of the Democratic Party have been most carefully preserved.

When the excesses of the Eisenhower administration, which won by copying the cheapest tricks of Roosevelt and Truman, become apparent, there will be a crying need for old-fashioned liberalism, firmly rooted in ancient American institutions, ably championed by men like Sparkman, Russell, Arnall and Scott, to save our liberties from the onslaught of the Luce publications and others of that mentality who are so vociferously preaching.

—TADDEUS KORZENIOWSKI

Ike Will Need Democrats

PINEHURST

Editors, THE NEWS:

I KNOW others I have held my own post-mortem on the election and have concluded that the result represents the most overwhelming personal victory that any Presidential candidate has won in my lifetime. With a majority of only one in the Senate—which will disappear if Senator Morse votes with the Democrats—and with an estimated majority of only six, if even that, in the House, the Republicans are hardly justified in boasting of a "party" victory.

Even Roosevelt never had such a personal triumph. Each time FDR ran he carried with him into both Houses of Congress majorities that were truly "party" victories. Truman in 1948 took with him into both Houses majorities that were greater than will be the Republican majorities in the next Congress.

In attempting to carry out his program the General will need support from the Democrats in Congress. This support he will receive on all worthwhile legislation as history shows that the Democrats in Congress are much more inclined to forget partisan politics and support a Republican President than are Republicans in Congress to support a Democratic President. Democratic support will particularly be needed, and received, in carrying out the General's international program.

It cannot be denied that the Democrats, as a party, always have been and still are more internationally minded than are the Republicans. If this is doubted "let's look at the record".

Of 46 Republican Senators, who have served in the last three sessions of Congress, continuously or part of the time, 39 will be present in the next Congress. Seven Republican Senators will have been removed for one reason or another. The voting records of the remaining 39 Republican Senators have been analyzed for the period January, 1947 to June, 1952, covering the 80th, 81st and 82nd Congresses. During this time there were 41 roll calls on major foreign affairs bills. The following table will show, percentagewise, the number of Republican Senators voting against these foreign affairs bills.

7 Republicans AGAINST 97 to 91% of them.
6 Republicans AGAINST 86 to 80% of them.
4 Republicans AGAINST 79 to 72% of them.
4 Republicans AGAINST 68 to 64% of them.
4 Republicans AGAINST 57 to 55% of them.
3 Republicans AGAINST 49 to 42% of them.
2 Republicans AGAINST 36 to 30% of them.
2 Republicans AGAINST 29 to 27% of them.
3 Republicans AGAINST 17 to 12% of them.
4 Republicans AGAINST 10 to 5% of them.

Statistics are dry, but it is interesting to see that in the past six years 25 Republican Senators voted against 55 per cent to 97 percent of these bills. To put it more simply—almost two-thirds of the 39 Republican Senators voted against better than half of the 41 foreign affairs bills.

If the majority of these Senators continue to vote against foreign affairs as they have in the past, then the General will indeed have to depend upon the few Republican Senators who have heretofore voted favorably, plus the foreign minded Democratic Senators, to make his foreign affairs program a success. If, instead, those Republican Senators who have voted negatively in the past now change and vote affirmatively, they will confess thereby that their previous votes were partisan in an attempt to defeat the foreign policy of the Democratic Administration.

—ELMER SIMPKINS

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

News Blackout Urged For Ike's Korea Trip

WASHINGTON

I WOULD like to urge fellow newsmen, radio commentators, and the American public generally to undertake a voluntary news blackout on General Eisenhower's forthcoming trip to Korea. In brief, the time of his departure, arrival in Japan, departure from Japan to Korea, ought not to be published.

While the first lap of the trip across the Pacific to Japan carries no great danger, the second lap behind the battle lines of Korea could be one of the most dangerous ever undertaken by a President-elect of the United States.

When President Roosevelt took similar trips to Casablanca, Teheran and Yalta, the time of departure, arrival, and even the fact that he planned such trips were military secrets. No word was published in the press.

Danger to Gen. Eisenhower is not from any deliberate Communist attack. Presumably the men in the Kremlin don't want to plunge the world into war. But the suicidal urgings of Oriental warriors is all too well known to risk a drunken pilot or group of Chinese kamikazes who, flying only a few miles, could create a crisis leading to demands for World War III.

While Gen. Eisenhower will be meticulously guarded, there is no use taking chances by giving away the details of his itinerary.

1932-1952

IT'S a lot tougher shifting administrations than it was 20 years ago. As a result, Eisenhower and advisers will have to burn a lot of midnight oil.

Twenty years ago, when Herbert Hoover handed things over to Franklin Roosevelt, there was no atomic energy, no Korean war, no military draft, no threat of Russia, no foreign-aid program, no radar ring defending the USA.

There wasn't even a Pentagon in 1932. The State Dept. was a fraction of its present size, and the War Dept. shared the same building. Major Eisenhower had an unobtrusive desk in that building in the outer office of Gen. MacArthur —extreme outer office. He was a ghost-writer for the chief of staff.

The budget was only $4,659,000,000 in 1932, and the government collected only $1,924,000,000 in taxes. Today the budget is $79,000,000,000 and the annual tax take is $68,700,000,000. Labor unions had only 3,226,000 members; today they have 16,000,000. There was no television, not much radio, no big commercial airlines, not much air mail, no Tennessee Valley Authority.

But there was a depression. And FDR, facing the same personal tensions with Herbert Hoover that Eisenhower does with Truman, came to Washington for conferences which yielded nothing.

The time elapsing between the Presidential take over was longer than—November to March. But the economy is now gigantic, dynamic, and delicate. Indecision, crossed-up co-operation, or even such a thing as a small increase in the interest rate on government bonds, could throw our economics off balance.

Under The Dome

SEN. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma took a run-out powder on his McCarthy investigating committee by sailing to Europe without even telling fellow members that he was leaving. . . . Langdon West, assistant to Tom Hennings of Missouri, is begging him to sidestep the McCarthy probe. Hennings is chairman of the elections committee, and West is afraid McCarthy will turn the tables and go after Hennings. Hennings is not buckling . . . Adlai Stevenson has confessed to friends that his original plan was to run for President in 1956. He figured from the first that 1952 would be a tough year. That was the reason for his reluctance at Chicago . . . It looks like Republican Senators were much more anxious to probe the election of one of their own number than any Democrat, namely Senator-elect Fred Payne of Maine. Behind this is seen the hand of defeated Sen Owen Brewster.

New Palace Guard

THOSE close to Eisenhower claim one of the most significant things about his campaign was that the last three weeks wound up with Republican moderates and liberals closest to him. The isolationists were on the outside looking in.

And they attribute Ike's big pick-up at the end to the fact that he followed these men, publicly disclaimed McCarthy's tactics, and announced he was "the same old Ike".

Here is the roll-call of the Eisenhower ball club as they finished the season in their relative closeness to Ike and home plate:

Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, responsible for the first crucial Eisenhower primary victory; Sen. Fred Seaton, progressive Nebraska publisher; Robert Cutler, Boston banker and friend of Justice Felix Frankfurter; Sen. Frank Carlson of Kansas, a great moderator and conciliator; Brother Milton Eisenhower, former New Dealer; Gen. Wilton G. Persons, an old Army friend; Governor Dewey, kept in the shadow, but a potent adviser; Arthur Summerfield, GOP National Chairman, the man who put across Ike's endorsement of McCarthy.

Toward the end, an early Ike-booster, Paul Hoffman, who had been strangely silent, flew in from California and reaffirmed his support. Also Gov. Warren of California teamed up with Ike in the last week, made a special broadcast to California. Earlier, Warren had gone through the political paces, but they seemed perfunctory. Another GOP liberal who did his bit was Sen. Charles Tobey of New Hampshire.