

'He's Sure Making Use Of The Barrels, Anyhow'

Legislators Of Many Lands

Swap Jokes, Views At Bern

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1952

THEY BOTH LIKE THE FARMER

IT IS reckoned Martin Cummins, "a good day for plowing" Mr. Cummins made the most of it. He won the counting court contest at Kasson, Minn., Saturday. (There was, you'll remember, a plowing contest for the GOP hit hardpan Presidential candidates, looking toward a bountiful November harvest, also plowed diligently. Governor Stevenson worked some old ground. General Eisenhower, striving to break out for the GOP, hit hardpan.)

Point by point, a comparison of the candidates' farm policy speeches reveals major agreement. They are both very much for the farmer, his co-operatives, roads, electricity, telephone, and other farm research aids. They want him to run the agricultural programs, assure him 90 per cent parity on basic commodities, and they'll do what they can about his perishables.

But it is seen that Stevenson was running against Hoover, and it also appeared at times that General Eisenhower was running against the Republican Party. Jim Patton, president of the National Farmers Union (country cousins of the ADA) must have smiled wryly as he read the Republican candidate's speech which echoed so many of the things Patton—unlike many Republicans—says repeatedly. "A fair share is not merely 90 per cent of parity," said the general. "It is full parity."

In the House (there was no record vote in the Senate) the Republicans opposed the Cooley-Young-Russell amendment referred to, 86 to 75. House Democrats favored it, 147 to 43.



DOZEN U. S. Congressmen last week swapped their smoke-filled rooms for the summit of the Swiss Alps and a small alpine rail car, to discuss affairs of state and the world.

The Congressmen were delegator to the week-long conference of the Interparliamentary Union, an organization composed of representatives of the governing bodies of some 35 countries. The group has been an international clearing house for trends and ideas of government.

This year the delegates made their formal speeches on the floor of the Swiss Bundestag, the Swiss federal parliament building. Then they adjourned to the small cafes for informal discussion and one day in particular took their business with them on a small mountain excursion train that labored slowly up the summit of the famous Jungfrau, passing occasionally while a cow ambled off the train.

Sen. Thomas Underwood (D-Ky.) said with some surprise, "I've seen almost like an American back in the States. I don't know I'd be so glad to see you here."

The mountain trip, attended by most of the 35 delegates plus a good showing of wives, started with a friendly review of the first gathering of a college freshman class. "But," said Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), "I got to know a group of Indians in their handlooms, some some Burmese and a cluster of Englishmen, the Swiss federal parliament building. Then they adjourned to the small cafes for informal discussion and one day in particular took their business with them on a small mountain excursion train that labored slowly up the summit of the famous Jungfrau, passing occasionally while a cow ambled off the train."

Then he popped his head back out of the mountain, the impending edge of mountain, the grazing cows occasionally, obscured by "vagrant clouds, the broad expanse of nothing, not a word of geography and said, "Imagine a local Minister of Parliament canvassing this district!"

Shortly after noon, as the group of Congressmen gathered for a snack and to hear a Swiss mountaineer play a group of Congressmen who had started the climb the previous day, admitted that between an election campaign and the Swiss Alps they were "a little out of breath."

Throughout the compartments of the electrified Toonerville Trolley there was an exchange of basic information on party lines. "One group just couldn't understand the other," said one.

Present were the Democratic members of the subcommittee, Senators McNamara of Missouri and Monroney of Oklahoma, and the chairman, Senator Gillette of Colorado. Senator Gillette was for long doing nothing, even though it was pointed out to him that it was unbecomingly concerned, including McCarthy, to leave the matter suspended in midair.

All this is bad business. It sounds as though it came from the court of some Oriental pasha rather than from the capital of the free United States. The revolt of the European states, the state may well be inspired by the sort of byzantine intrigue.

Back To The Attack

McCarthy Applauded At Home

SEN. Joseph R. McCarthy's Milwaukee-from-the-sheeped speech in the Republican primary campaign here was far more interesting performance than the first snap reports would suggest. In addition to a snide but quite obvious attack on his own party's President-elect, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, there were several other things worthy of comment in this McCarthy oration.

The opponent who has frightened McCarthy is a rough and ready North Wisconsin trial lawyer, Len Schmitt, a man born and bred on one of the small, remote, and hard-to-get-to islands but stirring flavor of the Republican insurgents of the great days of the first La Follette. Schmitt began to worry McCarthy and his backers ten days ago, when he adopted the curious and novel political device of the "talkathon." This is a radio show about halfway between flagpole sitting and a town meeting.

In Schmitt's Milwaukee talkathon, for example, the suffering and disheartened candidate was on the air continuously for 26 hours. The endurance contest attracted so much attention that more than 90 per cent of the General Eisenhower and Milwaukee area are believed to have tuned in to Schmitt at one time or another. More than 5,000 telephone calls were received by Schmitt in the air, and small, voluntary contributions paid over half the \$10,000 cost of the show.

This sort of manifestation of public interest in a candidate is a new thing. It is a very effective attack on McCarthyism in all its forms, finally drove McCarthy to campaign for his own renomination.

The chosen locale was the prosperous suburb of Shorewood. Here McCarthy took the high school auditorium with a capacity audience of the sort of Republicans who turn purple at the thought of anything that has happened since Herbert Hoover's death. The chairman of the committee of Gen. Eisenhower instead of Sen. Robert A. Taft, it was easy enough for McCarthy to whip these Republicans into a frenzy of hatred for their policies this way, and would be disappointed at a political meeting which did not make them tremble.

They made it obvious enough, moreover, that General Eisenhower is now one of the objects of their hatred. The chairman of the committee of Wisconsin's amiable but feeble Governor, Walter J. Kohler Jr., who both tepidly anti-McCarthy and anti-Eisenhower, and his supporters and the national ticket. The audience obstinately sat on its well-manufactured hands. A curious little official publication of the local machine, "The Wisconsin Republican," was circulated through the hall. Everyone nodded agreement to an editorial proclaiming General Eisenhower "our third choice."

(after Taft and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur), and declaring that "if we have to choose between Eisenhower and Joe McCarthy, we will take McCarthy."

Eisenhower and the national ticket were conspicuously not mentioned by McCarthy's special tag and chosen introducer, Rep. Charles Kersten, who roused the crowd with a delicious preliminary dose of their preferred poison. Then came McCarthy, with a typical crafty, oily, falsely emotional, contrived speech, including a serious fabrication concerning his former relations with James Forrestal (a witness who cannot be called) and much other stuff of the same sort.

The attack on General Eisenhower came in the middle of a long passage in which McCarthy sought to prove that all who dislike his methods are mere stooges of the Kremlin. Quoting the General's own words, McCarthy remarked with more than usual oily emphasis that there were even some "well-meaning" persons who denounced "character assassination" and "witch-hunting." The people in the hall caught the reference and burst into delighted cheers.

The intention to throw down a defy to Eisenhower and his strategists was perfectly plain. It was made even plainer by the conclusion of McCarthy's speech when he proudly promised he, single-handed, would defeat Adlai Stevenson, by "exposing" him in the familiar McCarthy manner to a committee of his own making.

Altogether, the show here was a pretty worthy business. It was worrying because of this extreme loathing of moderation in any form, and because it was a more and more obvious hatred who is becoming the chosen front man for a certain type of American conservatism.

Quote, Unquote

A Nadir Of Futility

The bristling defers in the UN Economic and Social Council over who invented what in Russia and America seemed marked by the fine art of the backstabber. The Russian delegation, in controversy the purpose for which the United Nations was created?

That is what the Soviet's spokesmen have been irritating with their fantastic claims of invention "first," of which history has no record, why not the United States? The American spokesmen, in turn, were "watfiro" genius! Perhaps a better recitation of facts might be judicious to counter propaganda effects of tall statements. But late argument on either side is a waste of time and purpose.

After all, the contributions of an Edison and Shostakovich are widely enjoyed all over the world, and recognition was placed on them much closer the peace for which a hurried globe so years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IN THE SWIM

Service officers as cookie-pushing dietitians will have to revise their estimate in view of Ambassador George McGhee's swimming of the Bosphorus, the treacherous strait between Europe and Asia at the entrance to the Black Sea.

The State Department cannot have all the glory for this diplomatic achievement. Trailing our ambassador to Turkey, like porpoises, was a whole school of McGhees, the Dix, 12-year-old Martin, 10-year-old George, and even Mr. McGhee's secretary.

The record of the legislative branch of our government in this intriguing venture was spotty. Senator Lord of Louisiana used to keep saying to you that the Congress, used to the more placid Pacific, descended upon the Asian shore while awaiting his friends.

While we do not know what motivated this extraordinary crossing of the Eurasian frontier, we would like to see the record, as favoring this sort of strait-trunk diplomacy. Any ambassador who forsakes protocol and formal attire to return to the land of his assignment scantily-garbed and dripping wet, will we are sure, be in the swim on land.

SOUND ADVICE FROM THE TUC

THE Trades Union Congress is Britain's one big labor organization, representing nearly eight million workers. It is a bulwark of the Labour Party, but its membership also includes some of Britain's outstanding socialists.

Against that brief background it is interesting to place significant portions of the TUC General Council's annual report, which was approved by the membership in their conference last week. Discussing labor's role in Britain's economic life, the Council declared:

"Substantial wage increases are bound to raise costs, and any appreciable increase in the cost of our exports at the present time might have the most serious consequences for our standard of living. It is in the cost of our exports could in themselves price Britain out of world markets. This factor is largely within our control—and to some extent within the control of the trade union movement."

Turning then to its relationship with the present Conservative administration, which it opposes at the polls, the Council "resolutely turned down suggestions that political opposition to the government and its policy

FROM WORTH REPEATING

WHO GIVES A HOOT ABOUT THE DEBT?

HARDLY anyone gives a hoot any more about the Federal debt.

When we read the report had said, "We owe it to ourselves." We figure so long as no one asks us to pay it back, why worry? But we do pay for this \$200 billion Federal debt in hard work and hard cash.

The interest on this debt in 1950 will reach \$2.3 billion, according to the Treasury. This has got to be paid every year, just like the interest on your car loan, or the mortgage loan on your house.

How much of this \$6.2 billion do you pay? The average man in the class of a man earning \$3,000 a year. That's \$60 a year.

At present rates, he pays \$986 in Federal taxes of all kinds—income taxes plus other taxes the government puts on goods and services. That means \$67.75 is taken to pay the interest on the Federal debt.

So, this man—with a wife and two children

will give up six and one-third days' pay just to cover the interest on the debt paid just for the spending programs of the Federal Government.

The bigger the debt, the more pay he gives. He's working for the Federal debt. And so are you!

The Republicans are still throwing red herrings back at the Democrats and now Governor Stevenson compares the GOP platform to a bushel of cake. Something fishy about this campaign.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IT has been kept under the surface, but a rift has developed between the Republican Chairman Arthur Hays Sulzberger and his right-hand man in the campaign, but has been repeatedly rebuffed by Ike's inner circle. These include ex-Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, sagacious Sen. Frank Carlson of Kansas, ex-Governor, Sen. Fred Stanton of Nebraska, broad-gauged Midwest publisher, Art Vandenberg Jr., son of the late big game Roosevelt, and the late Hiram Brownell, Gov. Dewey's representative on the strategy board and the man who largely managed Ike's nomination strategy at Chicago.

Most outspoken critic among these has been Governor Adams, who, in the behind-the-scenes session, has declared himself not an absolute to Eisenhower and the national committee.

McCarthy Probe

THERE were some unhappy moments during the closed-door session of the Senate Elections Committee when it met recently to consider its probe of Sen. Joe McCarthy. The unhappiness even extended to elder statesman Charles McNamara, chairman of the committee, who actually talked to other Senators about firing Sen. Gay Gillette of Iowa as Elections Committee member.

It has now been 11 months since serious charges against McCarthy, plus a resolution that he be expelled from the Senate, were placed before the Senate. The committee, but Gillette has frittered away months of time, has issued no final report.

Maybe Voters Are Revolving Against 'Byzantine Intrigue'

THE story of Young Tom Trolley's campaign for the Senate in Nevada—how he went out and talked to voters and how he was believed—made up of inspiration and hard work in about equal parts. It comes like a fresh breeze from the West in the atmosphere of intrigue, suspicion and recrimination that hangs like a fog over the capital.

Small wonder that the voters have in one primary election after another thrown out the ins for new men. The voters are more and more turning to the centers around Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) and the charges of Communism in government he first launched two and a half years ago. That attack has been like a contagion, spreading a kind of politics new America.

Eighteen months ago a subcommittee was appointed to examine another set of charges brought by Sen. William Jenner (D-Conn.) against McCarthy, according to the committee—or some of its members—met to consider the findings of investigators at work on the bank account records of McCarthy and some of those associates. The record as put before the subcommittee showed a number of transactions involving very large amounts of money that seemed to have no relation to the income returns of McCarthy or his administrative assistant, Ray Kiermas.