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GEORGE WASHINGTON AND PRICE SUPPORTS

MAYBE George Washington could help solve the farm problem. Goodness knows the Republicans have consulted almost every one else, except Jefferson, who deserves a rest after the sundry uses to which the Democrats put him. Washington was once in the sort of a fix that President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Brannan are in now. The American people, in the 1790's, wanted to go to war. They wanted to help the French, who had aided the U. S. in the Revolution, and who were in a fight with Great Britain and some continental powers. Washington decided on a policy contrary to public demand. He laid down a policy of non-entanglement. The public rallied around leadership in a democracy, so long as it was responsible to the people at election time, need not go along with public opinion on various issues as they arise. The public rallied against him when he announced his decision. But it was thankful for his decision later on. Today, many farmers are displeased with the Republican farm "policy". Defection of Republican farm voters was starkly apparent in the Wisconsin election, in the Minnesota state fair poll. In state after state Congressional committees are listening to grass-roots farmers advocate cessation of high public price supports. Big-time cattlemen out west are asking for forced reduction of cattle breeding herds, a plan akin to Henry Wallace's short-lived "plough under the little pigs" of the '30's. The Department of Agriculture has resurrected, for study, the Brannan Plan system of "compensatory payments". The Administration does not like, although it does not come right out and say so, high and rigid price supports, government purchases and disposal of livestock, the Brannan Plan. So farm state Congressmen, those sensitive barometers of rural opinion, are demanding Brannan's resignation. And bedeviled Mr. Benson, earnestly seeking to please, solicits advice of committee after committee. He hopes against hope that somewhere, sometime substantial support will develop for his own concept of farm policy, the heart of which, he has admitted privately to newsmen, is a program of flexible price supports, adjustable to help fix a floor under agricultural prices at a fair level, but not so high as to encourage needless surplus production and discourage foreign buyers. It would take courage for Benson and the President to back a program of flexible price supports in view of the clamor from the farms. The decision might cost the GOP the next election. Republican and Democratic Congressmen together might override that decision. We think such a decision, would nevertheless be wise. We think that this or any other administration, like Washington's, need not and should not compromise its sincere convictions because of vocal opposition on the part of a substantial group of voters. So long as the government is responsible to the electorate the ends of democracy are served. And a decision for flexible price supports, accompanied by the sound economic reform which, might be more profitable agriculturally than the administration presently proposes.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE U. N.?

IN MEXICO, grown-ups are learning how to use the veto in the Security Council, where the Soviet Union has used it dozens of times. Thus the U. N. may be much more useful than it is generally credited with being. Undeniably it has many shortcomings. With these shortcomings in mind Secretary Dulles can be improved, but at the moment I am not prepared to take an official position, indicating what the final view of the United States Government will be. We believe that this is a subject which ought to be studied well in advance, and that the staff should be given the opportunity to carry on. That study, in our view, should also be conducted by private bodies. It seems to us that Secretary Dulles' suggestion would make a good project for school civics and group projects and teaching, particularly during the winter months. Might even make some interesting conversation around the family dinner table. Here, for some starters, are some poses that will probably have to be dealt with at the conference: Should any country that wants in be allowed in the U. N.? Should the veto be abolished? Should the U. N. establish its own army? Some of the most serious issues are those against the Communist bloc. S. And it's passing strange that the U. S. has never

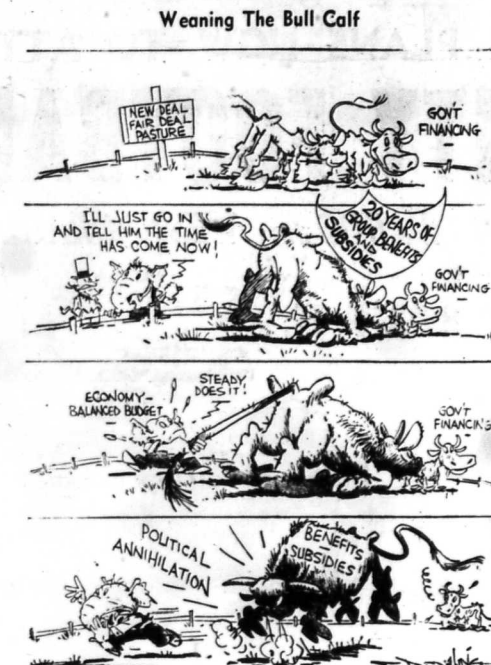
THEY'RE SISSIES, THAT'S WHAT THEY ARE

A KISS in the halcyon days of our youth, was something for sissies. That's all there was to it. When Aunt Jess came to town it was pretty awful. When it came time to go to summer camp, dad's final embrace shamed us before the other Lons Eagles and Orange Oars. There were groans up and down the front row of the theater when the favorite cowboy hero kissed the girl, from whom he'd kept a respectable distance the preceding 85 minutes. Real he-men, no matter how strong their emotions, clasped each other's hands firmly, perhaps exchanging shoulder slaps. But kiss each other? Heaven forbid. That was the situation. But it's deteriorated lamentably of late. The other day newspapers from coast to coast carried a picture of our hero, Phil (The Scooter) Rizzuto of the New York Yankees, planting one tenderly on the cheek of Billy Martin who, moments before, had struck the blow that won the Series. Another picture showed William & Mary Coach Jackie Freeman bussing Quincy (Haddock) Hines after his field goal beat

From The Herald (Gre.) Journal

A JET PILOT'S ADVICE

COME of our cruder motorists who apparently dream of themselves as jet pilots or space cadets who get behind the wheel might paste a little statement by a real jet pilot in their crash helmets. Ray M. James Zahara, world's first jet man who thinks nothing of traveling faster



\$7 Billion Deficit Possible Where's The Money Coming From?

WASHINGTON (AP)—It will be a strange turn of events if the first Republican administration in 30 years ends its first term in office with the heaviest deficits in peace-time history. Yet the logic of the situation in Congress and the administration itself is beginning to point rather clearly in this direction. Some days ago, the top government policy-making body, the National Security Council, met to consider the level of national defense effort, in the light of the Soviet hydrogen bomb. No final decision on defense spending was, apparently taken but the trend is suggested by the fact that the danger implicit in the growing Soviet air-atomic threat was officially determined to be "absolutely intolerable." Moreover, the Council agreed at least in principle that continental defense must have a very high priority, and that a major continental defense effort, stretching over a period of several years, must be undertaken. NEW ESTIMATES This meeting occurred after Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson had predicted at a press conference that defense spending in the next fiscal year—1955—could be held to something less than two billion less than current spending. Whether this prediction is to be revised is not clear. The National Security Council decision remains to be seen. But the fact that the level of national defense spending is being reduced is much less than Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey and other Administration policymakers hoped for. It is not many weeks since the talk in the Treasury Department was all about reducing defense expenditures by six billion or more. The Security Council decision, if it is acted upon, obviously involves a change in the very level of defense spending throughout President Eisenhower's first term. This raises the question of where the money is to come from. Treasury experts who have been trying to find an answer to this question find themselves blocked at every turn. For a solution they longingly considered a Federal retail sales tax. But careful Congressional soundings have shown this to be practically impractical, and President Eisenhower has now killed the proposal one by one for all practical purposes. The man defending the proposal, an alternative proposal, a manufacturers' sales tax, imposed at the source on manufacturers.

The ABC of Security

By E. B. WHITE In The New Yorker Q: AID MR. A to the New Yorker. "I don't see the novelty of C." Said Mr. B to Mr. A. "I'm shocked and stunned by what you say." And since you've brought up Mr. C, I feel I must mention D. I rather doubt his loyalty." Said Mr. F to Mr. G. "I don't see how you ever noticed B." Said Mr. C to Mr. A. "Lower your voice—people aren't deaf." "I would want you quoting me, but sure, I've always noticed B." Said Mr. C to Mr. A. "I don't see his loyalty." At least, it seems quite odd to me. "I was F whispering with G." And just caught the name of B." "Well, really?" answered A to C. "Well, anyway—I don't know. I guess it's just as well for me."

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

CATTLEMEN all over the South and West are raw and bleeding these days. The man defending the proposal, an alternative proposal, a manufacturers' sales tax, imposed at the source on manufacturers. KANSAS CITY (AP)—West are raw and bleeding these days. The man defending the proposal, an alternative proposal, a manufacturers' sales tax, imposed at the source on manufacturers. From this point the cattle were trucked in a circuitous route across Texas to a central point near Amarillo, 200 miles to Texas parish in northern Louisiana. Hoof-And-Mouth Disease TRUE anger of Southwest cattlemen over the smogged herd is caused first by the fact that the disease is hoof-and-mouth disease of Mexico; second, by the fact that not a single step has been taken to prevent the cattle smother. The hoof-and-mouth disease infected last 1953 one million head of cattle in Pueblo. The Charolais cattle came from Pueblo. Not only did the Mexican government refuse to vaccinate the herd, but no attempt was made to get permission

Military's Progress Against Racial Prejudice Astounding

By ROBERT C. RUARK PORT LAOUCHE French Morocco seemed never able to force it moved me around pretty well through Germany, England, and Morocco—one thing has struck me more forcibly than any other. That is race relations in the services, whether they are Army, Air Force or Navy. The amount of progress that has taken place, in anti-discrimination in the casual friendship agencies, is unbelievable. The gradual amelioration of old prejudice and its progress in casual friendship agencies, lack of distinction is almost shocking in its suddenness and completeness. In every little cafe in Morocco, for instance, you will see the usual flock of cronies. But the difference is that there may be three white boys and two Negro boys having a beer, or five Negro boys and two white boys three or four around in pairs. They double-date with the local lassies in the dancing joints. WORKING DEMOCRACY If one of the group gets in a fight with another man of either color, the two heads and eyes break cracked with equal relief, and nobody chooses an opponent to copy work together and live together in about the best demonstration of working democracy that I have seen. The officers' clubs in Germany the same applies, and has lost its curiosity value. There is practically no anxiety that either operation, or of the separate facility operation, and everybody seems happy and content that they are together in the camp. I think it's just great. The reason I think it's just great is that a great many men, black and white, will be coming back home from the wars and preparing for the wars one of the things and what they learned about mutual tolerance and respect has got to make a lot of the civilian population that has been making a big

Administration Trapped By Promises To Reduce Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower Administration may be trapped by promises to reduce taxes. The three sides of the trap are solid walls that loom very high. For one side of the triangle, the Treasury Department has agreed to the campaign of a year ago must answer. Promises were made that the Eisenhower Administration would be in the face of the continuing threat of Communist imperialism. These promises, particularly as shown up and overestimated in the mind of the public, have not been forgotten. In spot announcements on radio and television, paid for by the lavish GOP treasury, Charles Eisenhower repeatedly promised to cut taxes. Those promises were taken seriously, not only by the voters but by veteran Republican Congressmen such as Daniel Rees of upstate New York, whose political philosophy is grounded in government expansion and lower taxes. SOVIET AIM UNCHANGED So the question—where is the money to come from—remains unanswered, unless the answer can be found in further deepening the dollar, constitutes in itself the most cruel, dangerous, and regressive form of taxation. He has, nevertheless, taken the stand that the national economy can take big deficits—a time when the Administration can take the reductions in excise and corporation taxes scheduled to take place automatically in April is no easy job. And it assumes, finally, that there will be no fall-off whatsoever in the level of business activity and national income. The Treasury experts have concluded that a manufacturers' sales tax will gain in revenue no more than eight hundred million for each one per cent of tax. Thus to make up even five billion in budget, in order to bridge the revenue gap, would require a 5 percent tax of upwards of six per cent.

Smuggling And Political Inquisition

As a result, protests have poured in on the Agriculture Department from cattlemen and state veterinarians as far away as New Jersey, pointing out that millions of dollars have been spent slaughtering American cattle herds in the past when they became infected with hoof-and-mouth disease; also that a revolution threatened in Mexico when the United States donated the disease to the Mexican herds, even though U. S. taxpayers paid millions to Mexico to compensate for the loss of Mexican cattle. However, nothing has happened. A. Broussard, owner of the herd, was arrested June 4 and released on \$25000 bond. Since then no move has been made to prosecute him. Powerful Friend Of It's REASON may be that Broussard was smart enough to retain as his attorney