

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... Publisher
J. E. DOWD... Managing Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT... Editor

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1953

HOOVER COMMISSION NEEDS BETTER BALANCE

THIS newspaper strongly supported the first Hoover Commission on reorganization of the executive branch of government, and worked for adoption of the commission's recommendations. We look to the new Hoover Commission, established last summer, for recommendations as commendable as those made by the first group. Speaking thus as a friend we would like to caution the new commission about a trend, in the selection of its leaders, that may jeopardize the success of the organization.

The first Hoover Commission was truly bipartisan. Former President Hoover and former Secretary of State Acheson, poles apart in political views, were chairman and vice-chairman respectively. The representation of diverse political viewpoints strengthened the commission. Both parties trusted it. Seventy-two per cent of the recommendations became law.

The new Hoover Commission is also bipartisan in that it includes an equal number of Republicans and Democrats. But the Democrats, by and large, are more conservative (Jim Farley, for example) than were those on the first commission. Jim Farley, a prominent part of the Democratic Party, but the more liberal segment of the party is not represented.

Hoover, of course, did not select members of the commission. President Eisenhower did. But now the commission, in naming its task force leaders, is turning to men who are still farther to the right politically, than too partisan to merit bipartisan support.

Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., will head the

task force charged with making recommendations on the use and disposal of federal surplus property. Admiral Ben Moreell, chairman of the board of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., will head the task force charged with recommending federal policy as regards water resources and electric power.

General Wood has been one of Senator McCarthy's angels. Wood set up the \$50-a-plate dinner at Chicago where the Senator made his infamous, slanderous attack on Governor Stevenson about a week before the election.

Admiral Moreell recently declared that "we are deeply infected at home with the virus we intend to fight abroad" because, as he pointed out in the Communist Manifesto, some of its objectives have been attained in this country. Of course they have. Marx and Engels declared for free public education, abolition of child labor, soil conservation, progressive income tax, which have been adopted in this country, as well as for the overthrow of capitalism and other Communist aims, which were not achieved. But it is ludicrous to argue that the U. S. is afflicted with the Red virus because it picked up some worthwhile policies Marx and Engels advocated.

We don't know whether General Wood and Admiral Moreell can direct a policy study of important U. S. political matters. We hope so. But this we do know—if the Hoover Commission leaders fail to represent diverse political, philosophical and religious views, they do not have the confidence and support of the public and Congress, their laborious and costly effort will come to naught.

'Okay, Now Give Us That Old Smile'

Manion Will Handicap Like Nore The Bricker Amendment Battle

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON (S) — After the Congress returns and the time for now drawing close, the Eisenhower Administration faces a critical test. A determined effort will be made in the Senate to put over the Bricker amendment to the Constitution which would seriously curtail the capacity to carry out foreign policy.

Even if the amendment, curbing the right of the executive branch of the government to make treaties with foreign powers, is never ratified by the states, it would be taken by the world as a vote of no confidence in the President and his secretary of state.

SURPRISING APPOINTMENT In view of the seriousness with which the administration regards this issue, it is all the more surprising that President Eisenhower has brought to Washington as his conspicuous office of the most ardent and effective advocates of the Bricker amendment, Clarence E. Manion, former dean of the law school of Notre Dame University.

Manion was chosen as the President's Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations. This commission charged with what the President called "an historic undertaking and a great national purpose" is expected to make a series of inter-governmental authority and eliminate frictions, duplications and waste in federal-state relations.

Dean Manion takes the extreme states rights position on the Bricker amendment. It is believed to indicate his approval of a resolution requiring each of the 48 States to approve a treaty with foreign power before it would have the force of law in those States. The testimony before the Judiciary Subcommittee last April 6 caused Secretary of State John Foster Dulles acute embarrassment.

With the purring approval of isolationist-nationalist senators, Manion was named as a special advisor made in April of 1952 before a "regional meeting of the American Bar Association in Louisville, Ky.

In that speech Dulles stressed the broad treaty-making powers of the President, saying those powers were so sweeping that a treaty could give power to the states and give them to the federal government or an international body. That was, of course, long before the election of Eisenhower and Dulles' appointment as secretary of state.

Manion told the committee that Dulles' statement proved the urgent need for the adoption of the amendment at the earliest possible moment. He said that he was distributing hundreds of copies of the Dulles speech wherever he spoke. When he resigned at Notre Dame, Manion was made a special advisor to the American commission and he added that he had spoken for the Bricker amendment to American Legion posts in virtually every state in the Union.

"This is the hottest question since the Civil War," the witness said. "If the American people know that the constitution is in danger they will open their eyes and they are beginning to learn about it."

DULLES SPEAKS SHARPLY Dulles followed Manion before the committee with a statement that the amendment would seriously hamper his work. He was given such a rough time by the same group who had been so kind to Manion that finally even the diplomatic Dulles came to the end of his patience.

Manion was a stickler, a Republican of Utah, to say why the President should have the right to make executive agreements under treaties with foreign governments. Under the treaty signed by the United States and western European powers setting up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the defense of the West up to 10,000 executive agreements have been entered into. Dulles explained.

"I was not one of those all brought down here," Dulles finally said. "I was badgered by Watkins. Every man who has to be in the room we have to have an executive agreement. I take it that that answers it."

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.

Do You Suppose?

Editors, THE NEWS, STATESVILLE: I'm wondering if the Texas who just presented Jim Woodcraft with a \$111,000 Cadillac are the same ones now asking for a handout because they don't like the new bill.

Let us hope therefore that this latest lesson from Yugoslavia will open the eyes of all the citizens of the United States...

ALESSANDRO NICCOLI Misinterpreting Martin Luther

Editors, THE NEWS, CHARLOTTE: I wish to comment on Emery Thayer's statement, concerning the film "Martin Luther," where he stated "... the film is said to be accurate in every detail."

Schenley Didn't Hire Brownell

Editors, THE NEWS, WASHINGTON: I wish to comment on the Drew Pearson "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column of Oct. 8 as it appeared in your newspaper. There was an item containing an inaccurate reference to Schenley. The reference was to the alleged retaining of Herbert Brownell during the 1948 campaign when Schenley, according to the item, was expecting Dewey's election as President.

Doesn't Care For Tito

Editors, THE NEWS, GREENVILLE, S. C.: ANYONE who has followed in the newspapers and on the radio the recent flare-up over Trieste cannot help but be shocked by realizing how the substantial economic and military help sent to our country by the Red dictator Brouk (alias Tito) of Yugoslavia, has been a total waste of money, time and effort, and a crushing disappointment to the free nations' diplomats and military men.

From The Lexington Leader

ON ZIPPER TROUBLES A MANUFACTURER of zippers is taking full pages in magazines to advertise "four ways to keep out zipper trouble."

Gen. George C. Marshall, who last week received this year's Nobel peace prize, sought peace in a far different fashion. His method was to arm a nation that still hoped the Kellogg formula would work, and to direct the war against the aggressor which mocked the Kellogg formula.

Long before Kellogg and Marshall had attained such office Albert Schweitzer, a gifted Alsatian, had gone to African jungles as a medical missionary. Before leaving Europe he had established himself as a musician, a philosopher, a doctor, a theologian. He could have had a distinguished and comfortable career at home.

Gen. George C. Marshall, who last week received this year's Nobel peace prize, sought peace in a far different fashion. His method was to arm a nation that still hoped the Kellogg formula would work, and to direct the war against the aggressor which mocked the Kellogg formula.

Why did the producers of the film do such a thing? There can be two explanations. Either they simply were unaware of this easily available historical fact—which would indicate they were not so intelligent as they are made out to be—or they cynically set out to misinform and seduce for purposes of propaganda—which would indicate a lack of integrity that should be condemned by all fair-minded persons.

Recommended For Christmas GASTONIA, N. C. I had the pleasure to see your picture in Minneapolis. I am a member of the N. Y. Every Christian should see this picture.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON LEONARD HALL, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and not an insignificant figure in the political party now running the country, picked up the telephone and called the White House.

Why Ike's Popularity Is Decreasing

pointed in the President's appeal: Promised Too Much—People feel that the Federal Reserve is back in the money market supporting the bonds again.

High Interest Rates—The average person pays much attention to interest on government loans until he has to pay more interest on farm loans, housing loans, or when he can't borrow at all. Little business men are sore today over high interest rates and tight money.

Four Nieces Hard On Uncle—But Think Of Their Poor Dad

By ROBERT C. RUARK

A BULLETIN from Washington that lures you poor beleaguered brother-in-law, sadly announces that a treaty with Yugoslavia gives Jack a good paper hand, if four quarts in a row can be counted as a good paper hand.

My personal trouble is that Christmas is only one day away. You needn't run pretty expensive. You could give four boys a bat, ball, glove and mask. And you're through with the lot for a year.

I shudder to think of some years ago, when the President said "let's go visit Uncle Brouk" and maybe he will take us around to see the "21" club's stage. Four pieces of grand old time, samba and boy-mad, can wreck the health if any aged uncle, such as his peckish grandpa, is the fall victim for a summer in Europe, say, with the holidays back in the States.

NO BEER FOR POP My compassion chiefly, though, is for father. The eldest is not too far off from the boy stage and the others are only a step each behind. Four sets of boy friends, cluttering up the house, drinking the old man's beer, staying on for supper and hogging the television, and hor-

ever talking on the telephone—the idea fills me with horror. I have four sets of formal clothes, and four sets of wifegowns and Polles and Nancies and Lucies all screaming that they've got to go out for a walk. I'm saying that Polly pinched her best evening dress, and rummaged her lingerie for a pair of her best gloves—the tumult will be nearly unbearable.

Because of the four sets of college educations, with the littlest earning as the biggest one leaves, and the oldest one out for a walk, with four sets of dories and a set of wedding clothes and silver services and four churches to rent and four sets of his best clothes, I believe the groom picks up the tab on the preacher—and then four sets of sons-in-law to look at every Monday night at dinner.

This merely states the trouble, because if the girls are as feigned as their father, they will promptly give him sixteen granddaughters, because of his own lack of attention, and room in grandpa's house on the feast days. Having already suffered from his own lack of attention with just three, I can imagine what a peaceful Thanksgiving will be with four sets of family gathers and 16 tots smear themselves with stuffing and applesauce, and the old man's head aches.

Meantime, I am sure one of my nieces will be President some day, because of his peckish grandpa, is the fall victim for a summer in Europe, say, with the holidays back in the States. Oh, there's Uncle Brouk asleep."

ON ZIPPER TROUBLES

think of one simple way to keep out of zipper trouble. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. This Utopian utterance was made by one of our unapreciated Presidents, Rutherford B. Hayes. Perhaps this was why he had only one term in the White House.—Portsmouth Star.

Legislation by Postponement

A lot of people now seem to agree with what Sam Rayburn said about the President's postponement. With every major issue except relief postponed until January, the bill will be embroiled in legislative uncertainty, tariff reorganization—all the tough questions that were postponed last summer.

Government by Commission

It became a standing like in the Hoover Administration that whenever the President had a decision to make he appointed a commission. It is approaching the Hoover record. It's natural that it doesn't solve the answers on various civilian problems. It has been the more the case, and it can't be any longer. Hoover didn't know that some problems are acute, and demand action immediately. Failure to realize this was one thing that contributed to Hoover's