

1948-1949 Anniversary Year-1952

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1953

TRUE DEFENDERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE SPONSORS of the so-called Bricker Amendment must have been taken... THE committee's Statement of Position, reprinted elsewhere on this page today, effectively refutes that idea. It makes it clear, in language that anybody can understand, that members of the Bricker Amendment would be a fundamental and dangerous change in the traditional structure of the federal government by vastly expanding the powers of the legislative branch at the expense of the executive branch. And it asserts, with equal cogency, that the so-called "which clause" in the amendment is "an attack upon the Union itself," and that it would make impossible the signing of many international agreements unless and until they were ratified by all 48 state legislatures.

lecting the Constitution from treaty abuses, it would dangerously alter a delicate executive-legislative balance that has stood the acid test of 165 years of tumultuous history. The formation of the committee is an important and timely move. It is headed by Princeton's famed professor emeritus of jurisprudence, Edwin S. Corwin, with the great constitutional lawyer John W. Davis and Gen. Lucius Clay as co-chairmen. Its list of sponsors reads like a Who's Who of the legal profession, business, education and public affairs. The misguided Bricker proposal will get its first major test in the next session of Congress when it comes to the floor of Senate and House for debate and a vote. With the strength of the Eisenhower administration arrayed against them, Senator Bricker and his followers will fail, we are confident, in their efforts to hamstring the executive branch in its vital conduct of foreign affairs and to force this nation into inflexible and disastrous isolationism. The issue is so important, however, that no step should be taken to inform American people of the true intent and purposes of the proposal. For that reason, we welcome as allies in the field the new Committee to Defend the Constitution.

POWER OF UNIONS IN DISPUTE

FORMER Governor Tuck of Virginia told the Alabama Chamber of Commerce recently that the practice of industry-wide bargaining is "the greatest monopoly known to modern civilization." The Richmond News Leader found his thesis sound, went on to tell how the consumer bears the cost of higher wages gained by unions through bargaining, the inference being that labor's gains have been at the expense of other segments of our economic society. These comments are interesting when viewed alongside a recent study made by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. The Chamber says "there is good evidence that some unions have been waging down

... Even if it were conceded that unions through one-all effort could raise their members share of the national income by two or three per cent, this productivity which occurs year by year." In other words, concludes the Chamber, despite rapid growth since the '30's, the unions haven't gained for their members much if any more money than they would have received without unions. Maybe Mr. Tuck, THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER and the Chamber of Commerce, which share a distaste for unions, ought to put their heads together and decide whether labor unions are pliant or pusillanimous.

THERE'S ONLY ONE KIND OF FAIR POLL TAX

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE has come to the questionable conclusion that Arkansas has "the fairest poll tax." The Gazette concludes because the poll tax, a prerequisite to voting in that state, is but \$1, and non-cumulative. Other states that require payment of the tax by all voters charge more. In Mississippi the tax is \$1.75. In Alabama it is \$1.50, and cumulative for two years, which means that a person who hasn't been voting must pay \$3 before he gets a ballot. In Mississippi the tax is \$2. (The tax must be paid for two years preceding

an election and counties may levy an extra dollar.) In Virginia the tax is \$1.50 annually, cumulative for three years. North Carolina has a poll tax, but the payment or non-payment of it does not affect a citizen's right to vote. That is the only kind of poll tax that can be considered "fair" or "justified" (though it is a bad tax for other reasons.) Arkansans, and citizens of other states, would be on sounder ground if they worked for abolition of an injustice, instead of condoning it.

TIME TO RECOLLECT

ALTHOUGH there are umpteen thousand Americans on the spot who could doubtless do the job as part of their regular duties, Foreign Relations Administration has sent four husband-wife teams to Europe, at public expense, to check on the distribution of food parcels. One of the wives is a GOP national committeewoman. They will receive transportation expenses, plus \$16 per diem, plus \$25 per day "consultant's fee". Last Tuesday THE WASHINGTON POST'S Jerry Klutznick reported that high federal

officials "confirmed the exclusive story in THE WASHINGTON POST yesterday that the administration had approved a plan to appoint a top official in each department to find additional jobs for deserving Republicans and to handle personnel policy matters in general. Possibly this is a good time for Republicans to file the GOP platform of 1952 and there read, under the heading "Corruption," what the Republican position is—or was—on favoritism and similar funny business in high places.

From The Twin-City Sentinel

SOCIETY'S DECISION CORRECT

THE Forsyth County chapter of the N. C. Society for Crippled Children and Adults has severed its relationship with the state and national organizations and will continue its humanitarian and welfare activities here under a new name as a member of the United Fund of the state. The state and national societies delivered an ultimatum to local chapters that they may not associate with United Fund or Community Chest organizations and gave until Sept. 1, 1954, to pull out of the United Fund or "disassociate" with it. The Board of Directors of the society here has taken the latter course. Instead of ceasing to be a member next September, the local society is leaving the state and national organization effective Jan. 1.

the fiscal year 1954 and the date the local society was to have been dropped. The local society has done outstanding work among the disabled of this community. The Children's Center on 5th St. is a remarkable place for children who are crippled to attend other kinds of schools are able to get therapeutic and guidance care of a higher order. With the wholehearted support of the Forsyth, and Winston-Salem community, the local society under a new name yet to be announced, plans to continue to increase still further its morale and material benefits to crippled children and their parents. That pupil who asked her teacher whether the stork or the Blue Cross brings the babies at least needn't be confused any more over whether Santa Claus and Uncle Sam are the same person.—LEXINGTON HERALD.

Officer: "Private, there will be a number of high officers here for lunch. I want you to stand by the door and call the guests' names as they arrive." Private: "Boy, I'll like that. But who keeps me out of the stockade?"—LEXINGTON (Mo.) DEMOCRAT.

Most folks in this section who can afford it have been in bed with colds, flu, cat fever, etc., at some time or other during the past couple of weeks.—OSCEOLA (Ga.) NEWS.



OLD BREER Lew Hershey, the major general who has driven the reason for so long, has flubbed some and changed his mind on others, but I thought he was a sound man in his views against lifting the mental standards of draftees because of the gross complexities of modern warfare. The proposed idea was that the service would be allowed to substitute brainpower for manpower, due to the cutback in the service, thereby putting the burden on the brainier boy while leaving his dull-witted brother out of the manpower pool. It just goes to show you; it has been no time at all since they were awarded vociferously that the army lads should be draft-exempt to finish college in this kind of thinking. TWO VIEWPOINTS The fact that war needs brains, so you send the cream intellectuals off to get clobbered. There is that you can fight a war with toros, in order to keep your best thinkers alive. You cannot say that one view is wrong and the other is right, for both are to be wrong. It does not take so much brains to be an ordinary warrior, as can be proven by some generals, colonels and down the line. At the time the bulldogged dog may have too finely integrated reflexes to be practical at some of the tactics of modern war, such as taking a hill with a grenade and a bayonet. So you go down to a fat topic of mine, which was said better in the Declaration of Independence and equal and so their liabilities, within reason, should remain as nearly equal as possible, even in the face of emergency. The draft is not an invitation to join a country club, or a selective list to associate fraternally. It is supposedly run by the numbers, according to age groups, and individual reasons for exemption are taken into consideration. These range from mental and physical qualifications to dependencies and indisposabilities. RULES CHANGED We have changed their rules so many times that I have lost count, but there never has been a service of a mental nature to the penalty of the draft on a wide segment of the populace with a view to the betterment of the poor, dumb with brilliant, powerful with frail, and then allowing the service to associate the whole into a feasible employment. We rejected millions on mental and physical technicalities and now the low I. Q.'s could easily have been employed in routine, back-area jobs, and some of the fast operators of specialties might have made admirable clerks and administrators. Instead of using what we have, we have used women's auxiliaries to do the clerking, with a lot of unnecessary expense and profusion, and put men to doing routine work that could as easily have been performed by a willing stand-off in this kind of thinking. The inequities in the draft have been unavoidable in many instances, but easily can be corrected in as many more. The idea of turning a drafted armed force into a semblance of a mental elite corps, presumably lifting the best brains first, is just as silly as sending the dumb Johns out to do the work of their brighter brothers finish college, get married, breed babies, and then sending them back to the front before the fatherhood clause was repealed.

In Defense Of The Constitution

A Statement Of Position

(The following is a "Statement of Position on the Bricker Amendment" by the new Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power. The committee is headed by John W. Davis and Lucius D. Clay. Eds. The News.)

WE are opposed to amending the Constitution as proposed by the so-called Bricker amendment (S.J. Res. 1 as reported June 15, 1953). Our Constitution has served our country exceedingly well for 165 years. It should be changed only on the clearest showing of actual need. No such need has been shown in this connection. Yet the proposed amendment would cut down the treaty-making power of the Federal Government and alter the existing division and balance of powers between the legislative and executive branches. In so doing it would write into the Constitution three new and dangerous provisions. First, the proposed amendment would require that a treaty become effective as internal law "only through legislation". Thus, after the President negotiated and signed a treaty, and after the Senate by a two-thirds vote of those present consented to it, as now provided by the Constitution, the Bricker amendment would require, in addition, that Congress pass a law by a majority vote of each house and that the President approve it, in order to make the treaty effective as internal law. This requirement would make our procedure for carrying out our treaty obligations the most cumbersome in the world and would seriously weaken our bargaining position in dealing with other nations. Throughout its history the United States has conducted its foreign relations cautiously that it has been called the "graveyard of treaties". It has not in the past failed in its trust, and has no reason to believe it will do so in the future.

GENERAL HERSEY
to finish college in this kind of thinking. It does not take so much brains to be an ordinary warrior, as can be proven by some generals, colonels and down the line.

An All-Powerful Congress

THIRD, the proposed amendment would give Congress the "power to regulate" executive and other internal agreements. It would go beyond the extensive powers which Congress already has and interfere in this field. It would make the power of Congress complete and unimpeded in the conduct of foreign affairs. It would let Congress destroy the President's power to make necessary international arrangements to meet emergencies, like the Berlin blockade, as they occur. In addition to these three changes, the Bricker amendment would declare that a treaty provision which conflicts with the Constitution "shall not be of any force or effect." This is the law already, and there is no need to amend the Constitution to say so. Each of the three changes proposed by the Bricker amendment is objectionable and all are unnecessary. Their cumulative effect, as stated by Secretary of State Dulles, would be "calamitous." Under the international position and prospects of the United States, we fully endorse the statement of Eisenhower's statement regarding the Bricker amendment: "... I am unalterably opposed to any amendment which would change our traditional treaty-making power or which would hamper the President in his Constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. I today probably as never before in our history it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreements with other nations."

An Attack Upon The Union

SECOND, the proposed amendment would limit the power of Congress to legislate. It would be valid in the absence of treaty—the so-called "which clause." This is an attack upon the Union itself, it would curtail the Federal Government's power to make effective treaties (as well as to implement treaties) to those subjects on which Congress may legislate under the powers otherwise delegated to it by the Constitution. The birth of the Republic it has been our chief concern. The Constitution is a masterpiece of statesmanship and is entirely appropriate and usual in international agreements though not within the expressly delegated legislative powers. The Bricker amendment would thus make acquiescence of the legislatures of the 48 states necessary to the effectuation in the United States of such vital international agreements as the traditional treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation, narcotics control conventions and possible arrangements for international control of atomic

Congressional Quiz

Q.—How old is the House U-S-American Activities Committee? A.—The present committee, a "standing" one that is continuing automatically from Congress to Congress, was created in 1945, during the first session of the 79th Congress. It has had four Chairmen during that time. Reps. Edward J. Hart (D-N.J.), John S. Wood (D-Ga.), J. Parsell Thomas (D-N.Y.) and Harold H. Veder (R-Ill.) Special Liaison on U-S-American Activities which was not continuous and was re-established by each new Congress, was chartered under the leadership of Rep. Hugh D. Dicks (D-Tex.) A special committee to investigate Communist propaganda, under former Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.) operated in 1950 and 1951, and another to probe Fascists, Communists and other subversives operated under the leadership of Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) from 1954 to 1955.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

DEMOCRATIC senators are treating Sen. Russell Long, son of the late Louisiana Kingfish, as if he had political B.O. ever since he switched his vote on statehood for Hawaii to the Republicans, would be added. Hawaii may be a long way from Washington, but the admission of two extra senators during the Roosevelt administration may spell the difference between Democratic or Republican control of the Senate later. Sen. Arthur C. Lehman of Kentucky beat Long's switch, he almost blew his top. Other Democrats who might be in the line for this might be the "third Louisiana Purchase." What they referred to was that Wisconsin during the Roosevelt administration that Thomas Jefferson made the first Louisiana Purchase—from France while V. D. Roosevelt made the second Louisiana Purchase when he dropped income-tax case against some of the old Huey Long politicians on condition and Louisiana vote for his re-nomination for a third term. Russell Long, who has a good reputation in the Senate and has been political deal with Republicans influenced his vote switch on Hawaii. Nevertheless, his one vote on the key House floor Committee probably means that Hawaii will get statehood, while Alaska won't. Either the Hawaiian statehood bill has

Democrats Irked At Long For Vote Switch

been blocked in committee by the Democrats, they demanded that both Hawaii and Alaska enter the union together. Democrats neither, Alaska, they knew, would be Democratic, while Hawaii would be Republican—thus four extra senators, two Democrats and two Republicans, would be added. But Republicans have wanted Hawaiian statehood and Alaska, they would give two extra senators. So it's easy to understand why Senator Clements of Wisconsin raised the roof when Russell Long bolted and why less kind senators whispered "Third Louisiana Purchase."

Washington Whirl

UNDER the gruff exterior of the Pentagon's No. 2 man, Roger Kyes, beats the heart of a poet. He composed his own Christmas card, something else. And some congressmen claim that if Butler tries to push through Hawaiian statehood, "Doc" Miller will be the first to jump on him. Note—if Hawaii gets statehood, John F. Farrington, Republican, now Hawaiian senator, may become one senator. Farrington has done more for statehood than any other person and deserves it. But the second senator may fool everybody and be a Democrat—popular Henry H. Reuss of Wisconsin, now a senatorial senator.

Pentagon Pipeline

SECRETARY of Defense Wilson has been having more trouble with General Motors, his former firm, than with any other contractor. He is looking at a \$100 million of huge Army trucks have been sent back to General Motors because they stuck in low hydraulic mud. Wilson wants G.M. treated just as tough as anyone else. Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank Fleet is looking at a \$100 million of huge Army trucks have been sent back to General Motors because they stuck in low hydraulic mud. Wilson wants G.M. treated just as tough as anyone else. Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank Fleet is looking at a \$100 million of huge Army trucks have been sent back to General Motors because they stuck in low hydraulic mud. Wilson wants G.M. treated just as tough as anyone else.

Much Hay Will Be Made On Floor Of Congress In '54

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON Business falls off here between Congress' departure and its return in January. So does news. It can be dull here too. But this year has some lively moments. Most memorable: the events touched off by Atty. Gen. Brownell's charge of Truman administration sloth toward Communists. In replying, former President Truman censured Brownell. Brownell then denounced Truman, criticized the Eisenhower administration, and got himself rebuked by Secretary of State Dulles and, indirectly, by President Eisenhower. Then comparative quiet enveloped the city again although work went on in the Supreme Court and the executive department. When the lawmakers open up shop Wednesday all the while the turning again, some folks seem angrily, some quietly and efficiently.

Quote, Unquote

Restaurateur owners are chided by the public for looking a shiver on the leaves. Soaking a customer also leaves a poor taste. —FORT MYERS NEWS-PRESS. An honest public official is one who will make a fool statement and not say he was "misquoted." —MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR.

Quickly after that he'll hand Congress his economic report, at a time when many private businessmen are looking a shiver of fairly mild depression, and his good of expenses. The new year's work begins next Monday night, Jan. 4, when Eisenhower reports to the nation on television and by radio on his first year in office. On Thursday, Jan. 7, the day after Congress opens, Eisenhower delivers to it his State of the Union message, outlining his program. Quickly after that he'll hand Congress his economic report, at a time when many private businessmen are looking a shiver of fairly mild depression, and his good of expenses. The new year's work begins next Monday night, Jan. 4, when Eisenhower reports to the nation on television and by radio on his first year in office. On Thursday, Jan. 7, the day after Congress opens, Eisenhower delivers to it his State of the Union message, outlining his program.