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The Facts On Subversion At Last

FROM 1,456—to 2,200—to 2,427—thus grew the total number of "security risks" separated from the federal government, as announced by the administration.

When the first two totals were released, Republican spokesmen interpolated them.

Gov. Dewey said the 1,456 had been *planted* in the government.

Bernard Shanley, the President's counsel, said the 1,456 were "subversive".

Postmaster General Summerfield, noting the firing of the 2,200, said he didn't feel "too amiably inclined toward people who make treason a preoccupation".

And Sen. McCarthy chimed in that 90 per cent of the 2,200 were "Communists and perverts".

* * *

WHEN documentation of these charges was demanded, administration leaders passed the buck—from President to attorney general, to civil service commissioner. Finally Civil Service Commissioner Young got stuck with the task. His sworn testimony yesterday puts the Republican Party in an embarrassing position. With breakdowns in from all departments except Navy, Air Force and the office of the secretary of defense, there is *no evidence that a single subversive or traitor has been discovered and fired.*

Furthermore, instead of 90 per cent of the 2,427 dismissed employes being "Communists and perverts", as McCarthy said, only about 10 per cent were fired because of sex perversion. And 383, about 19 per cent, were fired, not for subversion, but because, as Mr. Young put it, "subversive information is contained" in their files.

Some 30 per cent were dismissed because of felonies or misdemeanors, and 41 per cent were fired for miscellaneous reasons.

The 19 per cent who were described as loyalty risks may, of course, include some subversives. But if there are any, it is strange that Attorney General Brownell has not prosecuted them.

It is quite possible that some of the 19 per cent were persons about whose loyalty serious questions could be raised, even though there is no evidence against them that will stand up in court. Too, it is quite possible that some of them had unproved accusations in their files, as Chief Justice Earl Warren did, but, lacking the stature and prestige of a Warren, were fired nonetheless.

* * *

THIS security risk numbers game has been a bad chapter in the brief history of the Eisenhower administration. Commissioner Young's belated action yesterday helped the administration retrieve some of the self-respect it lost when the facts on subversion were manipulated and distorted for political profit. Secretary of Dulles' decision to restrict the power of State Department Security Officer Scott McLeod, who opposed the decision to break down the statistics and helped paint the picture of distortion, is another step in the right direction.

But that is not enough. So far, to the best of our knowledge, only Presidential Counsel Bernard Shanley, among those spokesmen who talked loosely about the "security risks", has had the courage to admit his error.

It would be out of character for McCarthy to apologize for an error. But an honest apology by men like Dewey and Summerfield, and by the President himself, would build public confidence in the integrity of the administration.

One point is becoming increasingly clear. The Democratic administration of Harry Truman did a much better job of ousting subversives than it has been credited with doing.

Conservation Is Above Partisanship

THE FIGHT over farm policy can be expected to increase in intensity until election time, with Secretary of Agriculture Benson arrayed against a good many members of his own party as well as most Democrats. Therefore it is pleasing to note that a truce has been arranged in one sector of the farm front —conservation policy—between the secretary and his erstwhile critics in the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

The association is composed of farmers and ranchers who manage, without pay, the 2,570 soil conservation districts in the country. Association leaders spearheaded the attack against Mr. Benson's departmental reorganization, because they felt soil conservation was being deemphasized. Their attack was not partisan—key association people had been ardent Eisenhower supporters — but their exclusion from policy conferences and administration failure to endorse a vigorous soil conservation program had made them suspect the worse.

Last week the conservationists and Benson kissed and made up. He addressed their annual conference in New Orleans, at which outspoken Waters S. Davis was re-elected president. "New doors" have been opened to conservationists because of recent developments, said Davis, and the earnest secretary apparently convinced most of the skeptical conservationists that they were of one mind on a conservation program.

Even as the conservationists met, dust clouds like those of the '30's swirled through western states, as if to underscore the magnitude and urgency of the conservationists' task. Surely this work of carefully husbanding the good earth and its water is one of the noblest of callings; it should always be a nonpartisan endeavor. We are gratified to note that the action of the association and the secretary last week helped to put it on that high plane.

Bad Practice

THE ARREST and conviction of a Charlotte man for dumping garbage along a road beyond the city limits should have a salutary effect on other thoughtless persons who have cluttered up much of the Mecklenburg countryside.

His punishment was fair and ample. County Recorder Stukes fined him $5, gave him a 30-day suspended sentence, and ordered him to remove the garbage. He acted under a state law which prohibits the dumping of garbage or trash within 100 yards of a state highway, or on any private property without the permission of the owner.

Many of the roads in Mecklenburg, especially near the city limits, are unsightly and insanitary because of accumulations of trash from past dumping. Along with rigid enforcement of the law in the future, it would be helpful for the county government, perhaps through the health department, to clean up these piles and remove the debris.

From The Sanford Herald

THIS IS TOPCOAT COUNTRY

BY THE TIME we got to the top of the steps on leaving the basement barber shop, we had the topcoat all the way on. And by the time we reached the corner we were certain enough that it didn't feel right to examine it. Yep, wrong coat.

So back to the barber shop we went. There we checked over the brown gabardine topcoats on the rack until we found one with ripped pocket. Then it was up the steps again, shoving our arms into familiar sleeves as we climbed.

Three-fourths of the male population hereabouts must have had such an experience, perhaps more than once. For this is topcoat country, and among topcoats a brown gabardine is as standard as a snap-brim felt hat.

"The line where you cross over from overcoat to topcoat temperatures (the ladies will have to make their own adjustments based on the experiences of their menfolk or from observation) runs a little south of the District of Columbia and Lexington, Ky.," says a travel article in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES.

"Non - Colonial residents of reconstructed Williamsburg, Va., get by with heavy sports jackets and sweaters at high noon, put on topcoats for the evening When the sun shines out there, Los Angeles is just like that, with 55.4 average for January, 56.3 for February, but you'll look more normal and feel more so with a coat on in California."

And if you happen to hit Williamsburg during a cold snap, you'll feel more normal in a heavily-padded quilt, regardless of how you look. A few miles away at Jamestown, which the 1607 settlers soon abandoned because of the marshlands, the weather becomes almost unbearable when January's wind comes off the water. Army people who were at the Coast Artillery camp at Eustis and sailors who were at the Yorktown mine school or the Seabee station at Peary during the war know that even service wool wouldn't keep out the Peninsula rawness. We have an ex-GI friend in New York who annually makes a wintry pilgrimage to Eustis and walks about the scenes of his former misery. The effect, he claims, is to restore any lost humility.

Even down here in the Sandhills resort area a topcoat isn't foolproof. Still, an overcoat wouldn't be serviceable for more than a few days each winter. About the only people who wear them are visiting lecturers and nephews of men who moved north and died up there without leaving a son.

The political situation in Italy has gone from bad to worse in recent months and if it doesn't deteriorate any further it's perhaps because U. S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce, wife of the publisher of Time and Life, already has done all she can.—LEXINGTON HERALD.

"Sometimes I wish there were a way to put the atom back together again."

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 Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

McCarthyism Is The Fight For America

Charlotte

Editors, The News,

I NOTICED the article appearing on this page last Friday by Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution. He states that a certain Turk (another newspaper editor) told him that world communism has no greater asset than Joe McCarthy. I submit that this a patently false and ridiculous charge; a typical component of the "great smear" that is currently aimed at the tireless anti-Red crusader from Wisconsin, by Communists particularly, but also by a substantial loyal element who disapproves of the senator's direct, hard hitting, "no quarter" approach to rooting out corruption, treason, and potential treason in our government.

The Turk further tells McGill that a great many Europeans firmly believe that McCarthy is really a Communist posing as an anti-Communist. Imagine that! Is this really European sentiment toward one of the men who voted to give Europe 17 billion dollars for the alleged purpose of saving them from Communist disaster? Is this truly European sentiment toward the man whose record undoubtedly qualified him as the most militant anti-Red in American political life today?

As much as I would like to disbelieve it, I fear the Turk has taken a rather accurate count of Europe's pulse. Therefore, what ungrateful Europe thinks of Joe McCarthy and others piloting our ship of state, should be a subject of diminishing interest to us. The rapidly rising and proper issue is — what do the American people think of Socialist and Communist Europe, and how much longer are we going to contribute private enterprise dollars toward sustaining those dissasterous sister "isms"??

Gus Halberg (alias "Gus Hall"), erstwhile secretary of the Communist apparatus in America, parroted world communism's opinion of McCarthy in the official Communist organ in the USA, The Daily Worker:

"I urge all Communist Party members to yield second place to none in the fight to rid our country of the Fascist poison of McCarthyism".

(You caught that "our country", didn't you?) These are the words, mind you, of a Communist official — a convicted traitor now serving time in a Federal penitentiary. I know of no greater proof and tribute to McCarthy's integrity and patriotism and the sincerity of his dogged anti-Communist position than this hooded cobra's condemnation.

As for Soda Cracker McGill, I could say that he probably couldn't recognize either a genuine Communist or anti-Communist, but I won't say it Mr. Editor 'cause you might think that I'm anti-newspaper editor, and I ain't, really!

McCarthy or "McCarthyism" should mean principally but one thing to us — "The Fight For America". It's a fight with no holds barred. It must and will be fought with the vigilance, vigor, and courage manifested by our illustrious forefathers on behalf of the then infant Republic to be. Conspicuous in this great fight to preserve our national identity, sovereignty, and our way of life are stalwart Americans like McCarthy, Jenner of Indiana, Welker of Idaho, Dirksen of Illinois, Bricker of Ohio, McCarran of Nevada, and, of course, our splendid (for the most part) southern delegations in both houses of Congress. These men will not fail us. Let us not fail them!

— BOB CHERRY JR.

It's Housewives Who Should Carry A Gun

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

IS THE service of mechanics all that Mr. J. G. Allison has to gripe about? That's what he was doing in the "Peoples Platform" section of The Charlotte News, Feb. 24.

I wonder what Mr. Allison does, that he has to wait so late on Saturday morning to go to the garage to have his car fixed, when the mechanics are trying to finish up the work that they have already taken in that morning, before closing time at 1:00 p.m., and get home to lunch and a little rest and relaxation after a week of 50 some hours of trying to reason with, and please the grumbling public. Yes, there are still a few people who have never learn to count their blessings and be thankful that they are able to own and drive a car.

He doesn't mind the parts charge, he says, but does mind paying a mechanic for the labor. I guess they are supposed to work for nothing.

This gives me a great big laugh because, in case he does not know it, the mechanic gets only a percentage of the labor charge and the dealer gets the rest. Split it in half and then do some figuring, for if the mechanics don't have a job he gets nothing. They don't get paid any salary at all.

Yes, you guessed it, I am the wife of a mechanic, but am also a housewife who knows the prices of things these days too.

We don't complain about the price of coffee but instead we use tea, milk, water, hot chocolate, etc, part of the time, and hope that we will have the price of coffee when we do want a cup.

Why doesn't Mr. Allison get up on a soap box and shout about the charges that are being made for services on appliances? Washers, stoves, TV., etc.

Something gets out of order. A service man is called and he charges a flat service call, whether he does any work or not. Then on top of that he charges so much per hour, not only for the work that he actually does while at the house, but from the time that he leaves the last job that he was on until yours is finished. And at their own time, today or tomorrow or next week.

And that is not all. If the time goes into just a small portion of the next hour he charges for the whole hour and when he gets to the next job that person is also charged for the time of that hour for which you have already been charged.

Mr. Allison says that back in the old days Jesse James had to carry a gun, but then he had to walk or ride a horse. So, maybe in these days the housewives are the ones who should begin to carry a gun.

—MRS. W. L. BEAM

Quote, Unquote

He—There is talk that the next war will be fought with radio.

She—Well, I'm in training. I've faced some terrible programs.—**Greeneville (Tenn.) Sun.**

Becoming wiser today isn't an unmixed blessing. It causes a person to realize what a fool he was yesterday—**Bristol Herald Courier.**

Architecture Reflects The Reds' Poverty Of Spirit

By MARQUIS CHILDS

BERLIN

THE THEORY is that architecture reveals a people more than literature, music or any of the arts. The builders of Chartres and the other great cathedrals in France built monuments that in every line, every carving testified to a dedication of the spirit rarely seen before or since.

On this supposition, a tourist's trip around East Berlin is a rather frightening experience. For there, amidst the ruins of Berlin's past, the Communist masters have decreed the construction of the new order. It is a chilling and depressing prospect.

In a park along the River Spree, the Russians have built a great war memorial in the center of which 7,500 Russian soldiers killed in the battle of Berlin are buried. This memorial, extending from the bowing figure of a sorrowing Russian mother to the vast statue of a Russian soldier atop a shaft which in turn caps a stone cenotaph, has two aspects.

LIKE COMIC STRIP

One is a crude sentimentality too often found in this type of memorial. The bas-reliefs on a series of marble entablatures that range down both sides of the grand concourse are sentimental representations of the Soviet soldier destroying the beastly Hun. These bas-reliefs also show innocent families being oppressed by the Nazi invader. They are as completely without artistic merit as a crude comic strip.

In a small circular room within the cenotaph beneath the huge figure of the idealized soldier are mosaics in primitive colors of each separate nationality in the Soviet Union. These figures are also done with an exaggerated sentimentality; without the kind of stylization that with artistry can ennoble an effort to commemorate a great national tragedy.

The second aspect of the huge memorial is a coldness, a barbaric remoteness that can be compared to the architecture of the Aztecs. Two great, outthrust wings of polished red marble — taken, incidentally, from Hitler's ruined chancellory — have an inhuman, bigger-than-life quality scarcely relieved by hammer and sickle insignia cut into the stone in a scale almost childishly small, as though they had been an afterthought.

The showcase of East Berlin is Stalin Allee. Partly bombed apartments were torn down to build a housing development meant to advertise the glories of the socialist state as exemplified in the East German republic. One would have assumed, since this is a modern, socialist state, that these big blocks of apartments would be functional, with broad expanses of glass to let in the precious light of a northern winter.

Instead, they are ill-conceived and pretentiously designed. The windows are small. Stone and plaster ornament is stuck on the exterior walls that adds nothing but cost. The effect is of a rather badly designed apartment house of about 1905. The style might be described as neo-Federal, except that it is no style at all.

TOURED WITH YOUTHS

On a Sunday I went through two model apartments in one of these buildings along with Communist Youth groups—fresh-faced looking girls and boys from 12 to 15 or 16 who were being taken on escorted tours of Stalin Allee. One apartment consisted of living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath. The other had an extra room furnished as a study.

Here was no ingenuity, none of the adaptation to modern living such as American architects have in recent years introduced in houses and apartments. The furniture was of a quality a third-rate department store back home would have been embarrassed to display. It, too, was old-fashioned both in line and materials.

As sign and symbol of the mentality directing the other half of the world, these structures can only add to the chill that one feels in the presence of almost every Communist phenomenon. It is a tragic poverty of the spirit that borrows from the past, not knowing what it borrows but only that forms must somehow be supplied.

Information Still Vague About Security Discharges

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON

IT'S STILL a mystery just how many disloyal government workers the Eisenhower administration has found since taking over from the Truman administration in January 1953.

The Republicans campaigned in 1952 on a promise to get Communists out of the government. Some are talking of making Communists-in-government a campaign issue again this year in the November congressional elections.

The Democrats, with a large political stake in the actual number of disloyal persons found, have demanded exact figures. Newsmen repeatedly have asked for figures as a matter of public information.

The latest information, given yesterday by Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission, still didn't provide an answer.

He told the Senate's Civil Service Committee 2,427 "security risks" had been removed from the government payroll under the Republicans. But he said he didn't know whether a single one had been fired for disloyalty, subversion or communism.

He had gathered his figures from the government agencies which did the firing after the committee, made up of Democrats and Republicans, asked him for answers.

He said 383 of the 2,427 were persons whose files contained something of a subversive nature. Then he added these people were not necessarily subversive and said he didn't know whether this subversive information was sufficient reason for getting them out of their jobs.

Later Young told newsmen he knew of no way of finding out whether subversion was the controlling factor in getting the 383 out of government service. A little later Sen. Monroney (D - Okla) said:

"I guess the only way we are going to find out is by asking each of the security officers in the agencies."

Each agency has an official charged with getting rid of those found to be security risks. Some of these security officers have been questioned by other congressional committees. And some of their information has been vague.

This is the background:

In 1947 former President Truman set up a program for getting Communists or people who might injure the country out of government jobs.

When President Eisenhower came into the White House he gave to Atty. Gen. Brownell the job of drawing up a new kind of program.

Last April Eisenhower produced the program. It abolished the two classifications of Truman—the distinction between loyalty cases and security problems — and lumped both in one, called a security program.

Under this a Communist, drunk, homosexual, a person convicted of a felony or misdemeanor or a blabbermouth could be fired as a security risk any place he was found in the government, whether or not his agency dealt in secrets.

Total figures on those released thus would not show how many were Communists and how many fell into other classes unless the administration provided a breakdown.

Last October the White House, in its first announcement, said 1,456 security risks had been fired. The President on Jan. 7 upped the figure to 2,200.

Newsmen asked Eisenhower for a breakdown. He referred them to Brownell. Brownell referred questioners to Young. Young refused and passed the ball back to the White House. It's still bouncing.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Politics In Army Is Dangerous

WASHINGTON

A FORMER officer of the Italian Army was sitting with a group of senators when the question of Secretary Stevens' capitulation to Sen. McCarthy came up. McCarthy had been quoted as saying: "If you want a commission in the Army I can fix it up for you."

"I doubt if you Americans realize what politics can do to an Army," the Italian said. "I was a young captain in the Italian Army when the Fascists took over, and I know what politics did.

"It creeps in very subtly before anyone realizes it. An inferior officer who's a lieutenant is promoted to be a captain, simply because he's a friend of the Fascist regime. Or again, I remember I once ordered a lieutenant to take over a work detail and he refused. He said he was busy making out reports on the Army for the Fascist Party.

"Some people have criticized the Italian Army for caving in during the war," continued the former officer. "Politics was the reason. An Army doesn't fight when it's run on political lines."

Sen. Fulbright of Arkansas, who was listening, remarked: "I just received a telegram from a friend calling attention to the fact that the Egyptian Army had kicked out its Prmier, the Syrian Army had kicked out its President, and McCarthy had driven a political wedge in the American Army all in the same day."

"It may seem farfetched to you," concluded the Italian ex-captain, "but once a political leader begins to dominate an Army the line between free government and a totalitarian government becomes very thin indeed."

Passed The Buck

Judging from current resentment against McCarthy in the Army there should be no early danger of his taking over. However, officers recalled last week how Maj. Gen. Cornelius Ryan, commander of the 19th infantry at Fort Dix had phoned Secretary of the Army Stevens to complain that McCarthy's office had been bombarding him to get special privileges for McCarthy's ex-aide, Gerard David Schine.

"General," replied Secretary Stevens, "this is one you've got to handle yourself."

Officers also recalled last week that when Col. Frances Kreidel, commander of the provost marshal school at Camp Gordon, Ga., had protested against Schine's transfer to his school without sufficient qualifications, Kreidel was suddenly transferred to Tokyo.

Under Army regulation 615-215-1, no one is admitted to the provost marshal school without two years service, without attaining the rank of corporal or higher, and without being in a class 1 or class 2 physical condition. Schine is in class 3, has been in the Army only four months, and is a private.

Despite this, Sen. McCarthy arranged for his ex-staff member to ride roughshod over Army regulations and transfer from Fort Dix basic training to the provost marshal's school. Regular Army channels objected. But the transfer was ordered by Secretary of the Army Stevens himself.

And when the commander of the provost marshal school objected, he was transferred.

No wonder McCarthy boasted to friends: "If you want a commission in the Army I can fix it up for you."

Efficient Lyndon

Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas has developed one of the smoothest machines in recent Democratic history. Colleagues agree that while it isn't always right it certainly is smooth.

It was this machine that brought defeat to the Republicans when Democrats overrode Sen. Knowland's plan to hold night sessions on the Bricker amendment. Every Democrat was in his seat at the right moment and voting, except for two —Symington of Missouri, who was in Europe, and McCarran of Nevada, who was sick.

Johnson had gone around to almost all Democrats and said: "I don't think it's fair to hold night sessions so early in the session. We've cooperated on everything else, but the older senators can't be here at night. Sen. George can't get here, and I think we'll just have to ask the Republicans to get their work done in daytime."

Johnson held no caucus, though a caucus is customary. He hasn't held a single caucus this year, partly because he's afraid some of his Democratic opponents, of which he has plenty, will take him over the hurdles. Instead of caucusing, he goes around to see each senator personally. It's more work, but you can't get around the fact that the gentleman from Texas is efficient.

Merry-Go-Round

Remarked Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona apropos of the way the four Republican senators got Secretary Stevens to surrender: "They've been watching these Communists so closely that they've learned how to brain-wash."

Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune amazed Washington by publishing a front-page editorial at the height of the Stevens-McCarthy controversy telling McCarthy to lay off the Army. McCormick and McCarthy are old friends and the Chicago Tribune is one of Joe's staunchest backers, but first and last "the colonel" is an Army man.