

McCarthy Trying To Find Way Out Of Army Hassle

BY JOSEPH & STEWART ALSDORF
 WASHINGTON
 There is no longer any doubt about it. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy is in very bad trouble indeed. Moreover, he knows it. McCarthy and his partisans are now making desperate efforts to negotiate some sort of deal in order to head off the forthcoming hearings on McCarthy's battle with the Army.

Last week, for example, Richard Berlin, a powerful executive in the Hearst newspaper chain, came to Washington on a special mission. Berlin is one of the original McCarthy backers, and he sponsored Roy Cohn as counsel for the McCarthy committee. At a carefully pre-arranged dinner party, Berlin and McCarthy were brought together with Brig. Gen. A. Drexel Biddle, who is personally close to both Gen. Matthew Ridgway and Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens.

The pitch was made over the brandy and cigars. Surely, Berlin said, some reasonable way out of the mess could be found. Perhaps both Cohn and Army counsel would be fired, and the matter then dropped. Or perhaps an arbitrator of national stature could be found to adjudicate the whole matter privately. McCarthy said that this would be "O. K. with him." But Biddle apparently did not rise to the fly.

OTHER EFFORTS
 Other attempts to work out a deal have also failed so far but they still go on. Since the Berlin visit, there have been hints that Cohn might be fired, and that McCarthy would not even insist that the Army fire Adams in exchange, if only the latter could be barred. There is plenty of material in the McCarthy files to ruin certain highly placed Defense Department officials, if the Administration "really wants to play rough."

At the same time, an attempt to divorce McCarthy completely from the whole affair is also going forward. McCarthy himself always refers to "John Adams' hassle," and airily implies that he has nothing to do with this minor mixup. He says that he has "nothing against Bob Stevens or anyone else in the Administration," the whole business is just trouble-making by "left-wingers." This line is being dutifully parroted by all those who still find it the better part of wisdom to sing whatever tune McCarthy calls.

Yet it is difficult to believe that anyone will be fooled. McCarthy has effected called several of his associates, (a) a blackmailer, and (c) so contemptible a poltroon as to offer to supply "dirt" on the other side in order to buy immunity for himself. Stevens, a naive but honorable man, is not so naive as to believe that all this is part of some grand scheme. "This time," he has told friends, "I'm in it to the end."

IRK ON GUARD
 This time, moreover, the whole Administration has its guard up. The most careful preparation has been made for the forthcoming contest. Complete substance has been found for everything in the Army report on the McCarthy-Cohn matter.

For example, according to the report, McCarthy told Adams and Stevens that David Schine was a "pest" and a "nuisance," and then he asked them not to repeat these views to Cohn. At least two other individuals, who have precisely the same experience with McCarthy ("but God's sakes don't tell Roy Cohn"), have been found, and are available to testify.

The Administration forces thus believe that McCarthy cannot seriously shake the Army's story. They also believe that the McCarthy story can be shaken and shaker hard — there are even serious internal contradictions in the memoranda so hastily released by McCarthy. Moreover, the Administration has weapons in reserve.

As previously reported, a check of the files of the Army, not included in the Army report, has compiled a report on the McCarthy "devising" on the effects on morale at Ft. Dix of the special favors for Schine deposed by Cohn and McCarthy. All in all, it is not surprising

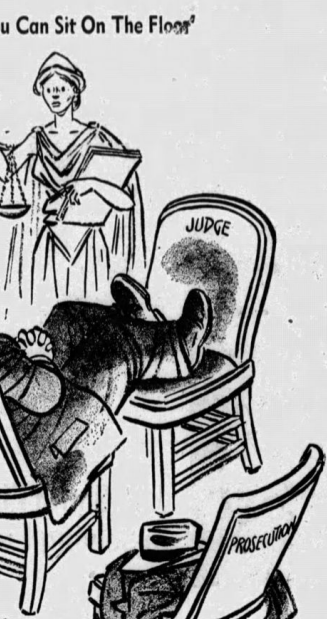
opportunity does now clearly exist to restore sanity to the country by defeating once and for all McCarthy's bid to seize control of the Republican party. **DEPENDS ON IKR.**

The final outcome, of course, depends on one man, as it always has. Here it may be worth recounting an incident which occurred during a recent correspondence dinner in Washington. Television broadcaster Ed Murrow suddenly fell in strong hand on his back. He turned to recognize a familiar grin.

"Hello, Ed," said the President. "I was just feeling your back to see if there were any knives sticking in it." The reference was obviously to Murrow's brilliant broadcast on McCarthy. Both men laughed and then Murrow said, "From now on, it's up to you, Mr. President."

No truer word was ever spoken. With McCarthy on the run, the President has a golden opportunity to show once and for all who is the real leader of the Republican Party, and of the United States.

"You Can Sit On The Floor"



Tension Grows In Middle East

MANY astute students of foreign affairs believe that the spark which sets off World War III will be struck in the Middle East—not in Korea, or Indochina, or along the line of partition between East and West Germany. Their opinion is based on these factors:

1. The continuing friction between Israel and her Arab neighbors.
2. Growing nationalism in the Arab world.
3. The immense oil reserves of the Middle East.

The strategic importance of the Middle East—historically the crossroads for world conquest.

Recent incidents along the Arab-Israel border indicate an increase, rather than a lessening, of tension. When Arab raiders massacred a busload of Israelis in Scorpion Pass far from the hot, dry Negev desert, they set off a sequence of events that included Israel's withdrawal from the Mixed Armistice Commission, a speeding up of military preparations on both sides of the border, and the voicing of warlike threats in Arab propaganda. This new round of Israeli retaliation for the Scorpion Pass attack by slaying nine Jordanians in the village of Natalin. U. N. observers tell newsmen privately that they are more dubious of preserving the peace than at any time since the end of the Arab-Israeli war in 1949.

Many wise men have sought a formula that would decrease tension and remove

the threat of another war. But the fear lingers on either side that the other plans to renew hostilities. Israel and her Arab neighbors are diverting large sums to military preparations—sums that are so desperately needed for redeveloping the Middle Eastern lands left barren by centuries of misuse and neglect.

The situation is made to order for the Communists, for whom any fish is good if caught in troubled waters. Moscow may not want an outbreak of hostilities on Russia's southern flank for the time being, but neither does it want a firm, lasting peace. Moscow prefers to keep the waters stirred for future angling.

The United States was instrumental in the establishing of Israel, and the remarkable progress made by the Israelis in renewing the land and developing its resources has justified that faith. But the United States also has a responsibility of formulating a fair and just policy toward the whole Middle East, a policy that will aid the indigenous national movements in the Arab nations and guide them along democratic lines.

In carrying out this policy, however, this nation should make it clear that the renewal of open hostilities between Israel and the Arab nations would probably set off a third World War which would be far more disastrous to both sides than the continuing border relations, provocative though they may be.

Food Stockpiling A Sound Policy

TODAY the government owns, or is committed to buy, about six and a half billion dollars worth of agricultural products.

That amount includes enough wheat to make 260 loaves of bread, enough cotton to make 22 shirts or 18 dresses, enough milk to provide 13 quarts of milk for every American.

This mounting surplus of agricultural goods is properly resented by the taxpayer insofar as it represents overproduction of goods that may spoil. The consumer-taxpayer is likewise properly resentful of the fact that some goods that are in surplus are priced out of his reach.

The big problem is that no end to the overproduction is in sight, that past and present farm programs encourage production of more farm goods than can be consumed at home, sold abroad or safely stored. That continued surplus pluses will be exceedingly difficult is realized when one stops to remember

that cows do not recognize less than a seven-day, twice-a-day work week, and that farmers are reluctant to curtail severely production of their cash crops.

But, in the continuing debate over solution of the surplus problem, one point must forever be borne in mind, and not shunted aside irritably. It is that the idea of moderate stockpiling of agricultural goods is sound. This is particularly true in an age when germ warfare could disrupt the nation's agricultural economy, or when a prolonged drought could rapidly diminish the reserves. Despite the recent advances in conservation and farming techniques, it is not unreasonable to expect seven or more lean years after this decade and more of good crops.

Somehow, surpluses must be made manageable. But the pendulum must not be permitted to swing toward scarcity. For despite their irritating and costly consequences, surpluses are preferable to shortages.

You Have To Pay To Keep Good Men

THE resignation over the weekend of capable Budget Director Joseph Dodge points up a growing problem within the administration. During the past six months, 15 major members of the Eisenhower team have quit.

First to go was Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin. One of his assistants went with him.

Members of the National Labor Relations Board, Atomic Energy Commission, Small Business Administration, followed. So did Donald B. Lourie, undersecretary of state, Craig R. Scheffer, assistant secretary of commerce, Lloyd A. Mashburn, undersecretary of labor. About a dozen high agriculture Department officials resigned.

And the exodus is not over. C. D. Jackson, special assistant to the President, is leaving this week. Roger M. Kyes, deputy secretary of defense, leaves May 1. Walter Bedell Smith, undersecretary of state, wants out. So does Robert Cutler, a presidential assistant. Assistant Secretary of Defense John Hannah recently agreed to serve another six months. A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission is leaving soon.

The problem of getting—and keeping—good men in top jobs is not new to this administration. Former President

Truman had the same trouble, for the same reasons, the main reason being financial. Many of these executives can, under government pay, or three times what the government pays.

One official put the problem to Luther Huston of the New York Times this way:

"The only argument we have for holding top people or getting others to rejoin is to sell them on the idea of patriotic service. It makes us feel good to find how men will buy it."

Some men may not even go for that argument, though, after witnessing the frequent attacks on the integrity, judgment and the patriotism of others who, in a financial sacrifice, have gone into government.

Government officials must expect, indeed they need, criticism. Not much can be done, in a democracy such as ours, about the unjust attacks on government officials. But something can be done about the pay problem. It is simple this: Salaries for top executives should be raised. The biggest business in this country, which is the federal government, needs stable management. A few million dollars annually invested in salaries for top men ought to pay off handsomely.

Record Of Mean Temperatures

N.C. Growing Slightly Warmer

By BILL SHARPE
In The State Magazine

1922-23 through 1941-32, it had 12 such winters in other words, there were almost as many such winters in the first 20 years as it had in the last 30.

The heaviest snowfall in the record, however, was a modern one—the winter of 1935-36, with 23.3 inches. Even Grandpa can't out-gripe that one.

The warmest day on record in Asheville was the average of 65 degrees for June 27, 1952, the coldest day was the average of 3 degrees, Feb. 5, 1917.

The shortest growing season on record in the 154 days of 1906, and the longest was the 222 days of 1929.

WINSTON-SALEM
 Winston-Salem seems to be slightly warmer than it was 30, 40 and 50 years ago. The five-year averages are:

1900-04	57.3	1925-29	57.6
1905-09	57.6	1930-34	59.0
1910-14	57.3	1935-39	58.1
1915-19	57.6	1940-44	58.2
1920-24	57.7	1945-49	59.0

The snowfall record is not available beyond 1914-15, and it is not very significant. In the decade, 1914-24, there were five years with 10 inches or more of snow; in the decade, 1925-34, there were four such years; in the decade, 1934-44, there were five, and in the last two years there have been three. The biggest snow year was the winter of 1935-36.

GREENSBORO
 Greensboro's weather has been more stable, in five-year cycles, commencing in 1900, it had temperature means in this order: 57.3; 58.8; 58.8; 58.8; 59.8; 59.2; 58.2; 57.7 and 59.7.

Its snowfall record is available since 1929-30 and is not significant. Two big snowstorms are noted—none in 1930, one in 1931.

WILMINGTON
 Wilmington's record gives a

Dulles Leaves Door Cracked For Red China

By JAMES MARLOW
 WASHINGTON

THE Republicans have made a political issue of the charge that the Communists were not to permit a charge they wouldn't want the Democrats to wrap around their necks by a turn of events.

Some of Secretary of State Dulles' fellow Republicans in Congress expressed misgivings when the Communists met in April 29, in Geneva with the British, French, Russians and Chinese Communists to talk about peace in Korea and Indochina.

This could be interpreted as fear by members of his own party that Dulles might be outmaneuvered by the Communists. He wasn't strong enough to stand up to them.

Last night, a month before the Geneva meeting, Dulles wrote to allay any fear of what the Eisenhower administration might do in Geneva with a New York speech in which he said:

"This country not only would not recognize Red China but would agree to letting her into the United Nations."

This seemed to slam the door on either possibility. But the way in which he phrased it was not to indicate the door was left slightly ajar, provided the Chinese took the bait he left outside.

What Dulles really said: This United States would not recognize a nation that "actively attacks our vital interests" or approve of a U. N. seat for one that promotes the use of force in violation of the principles of the United Nations.

As illustration of this, the Red Chinese still occupy North Korea, and are supplying the Communist-led Viet Minh with the means to fight against the French in Indochina.

Although Dulles didn't say so, the Chinese could take it as a sign to mean they might some day look forward to recognition and a U. N. seat if they surrendered to the U. S. demands.

1. By withdrawing from North Korea, agreeing on a peace settlement for North and South Korea, and permitting the Koreans to vote for their government, which undoubtedly would mean a government under the American ally Syngman Rhee.

2. By abandoning the Vietnam to their fate through shutting off their supplies and telling the Communists agents to stop the Indochina war on terms acceptable to the French and the American ally.

Heavy snow at Hatteras is very rare in the decade from 1909-1900 to 1909-09, it had five winters with only a trace or less of snow. In the next decade, 1909-1919—it had four winters with only a trace or less of snow.

Then it had a remarkable decade. For ten years, the (twentieth) it had no snow registering more than a trace.

The thirteen had nine snow-free years and then five forties gave us three more snow-free winters.

The year with the heaviest snow at Hatteras was the bitter winter of 1917-18—remember?—When 14.1 inches fell. In 1935-36, another memorable winter in this state, 10.5 inches fell.

Records of other stations are about as inconclusive as these. You'll probably have to wait another 100 years before the argument becomes really arguable.

WHAT PRICE FOOTBALL?

A FOOTBALL GAME may have an important bearing on when the Charlotte City Schools formally open for the fall session in September.

At a recent board meeting the matter came up and instead of the usual routine decision a complex discussion developed with a football date becoming the fly in the ointment.

It seems that without reference to the opening of school, a game between Central High and Chattanooga had been scheduled for September 3, which this year is the Friday before Labor Day. Beginning school before the final holiday of the summer season is usually avoided but in this case the slaying of a football game may make the difference.

Under state school regulations football games cannot be played unless school has formally opened.

The Charlotte board deferred action for the moment but still has hanging

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

Jack Shelley of San Francisco, a member of the Teamsters Union, who was a friend of Internal Collector of Revenue James Smythe, indicted in connection with income tax scandals, but never convicted. A search of Congressman Shelley's record, however, proved fruitless.

No. 3.—Meanwhile, U. S. Attorney Laughlin Waters in Los Angeles has shown every indication that he is out to get Congressman Cecil King, Democrat, of Los Angeles. King is the second-ranking Democrat member of the congressional delegation from California and any action against him would have important political reverberations.

Wrong Mrs. King
 Recently the U. S. attorney's office in Los Angeles subpoenaed King's bank record from the Riggs Bank in Washington. The name of the wife of King and name is Louise, but whose nickname is "Gert." Both bank accounts failed to show any substantial deposits. The attorney then subpoenaed the banking account of a "Mrs. Gertrude King" from the same bank, apparently under the impression that she was Mrs. Cecil King. Mrs. Gertrude B. King had heavy deposits, reportedly from a trust fund, and was U. S. attorney's office. They were disappointed to find, however, that she was not the wife of a congressman, but the

GOP Looking For Scandal In California

wife of a government official in Washington, D. C.

Meanwhile, U. S. Attorney Waters is reported to be persevering. He was formerly a member of the California legislature and as such chairman of the committee which investigated Congressman King's 17th district so that King had to move his home.

What Waters did to chop the district up so that two isolated blocks, including King's home, were placed outside his election district.

As a result, the congressman had to move. And one of the matters which was U. S. attorney's office is now investigating is where King got the money to acquire a new home.

U. S. Attorney Waters' activities have gone so far that he recently filed a political rally in Manhattan Beach where he sat beside the Republican candidate who is opposing King, Mr. Robert Finck. Significantly Finck had previously indicated he would not run for Congress. But after the U. S. attorney started the grand jury investigation of King, Finck suddenly changed his mind and entered the race. Now he has the public support of the U. S. attorney on political allies, as well as the private support of his office.

Justice Department officials in Washington, when queried, expressed the opinion that Waters' attendance at a political rally aimed at defeating King, the man he was attempting to prosecute,

Two Johnsons

Gus Johnson, the 76-year-old treasurer of the State of California, a Republican, is hoping to secure re-election. Johnson has challenged him for reelection. Hitherto, not many people have bothered to run for reelection in California, and Gus Johnson has considered the job more or less his personal preserve.

As he has grown older—and more cantankerous—Gus Johnson has decided to run for himself, and when serving under Gov. Earl Warren, was bitterly anti-Warren.

When, therefore, he heard that a Democrat named George Johnson was challenging him for reelection, Gus Johnson nearly hit the ceiling.

"I'm going to find out the name of that Greek bastard who came to the United States," he told a friend, referring to the fact that George E. Johnson, a Sacramento restaurant man, is of Greek origin.

"My name," remarked George E. Johnson, when he heard what Gus had said, "was just the same as Gus Johnson's. He came to the United States, his wife was Johnson. Mine was Joanides. Both were the son of John."

And Gus Johnson, who refers to George Johnson as an immigrant, also immigrated to the United States.