

Editorial Correspondence

Goa An Integral Part Of Portugal

By THOMAS L. ROBINSON
 Publisher, The News
 LISBON (By Mail)
 August 22, 1954

WHILE here in Lisbon I was successful in obtaining for The News an exclusive interview with the distinguished Dr. Paula Cunha, foreign minister of Portugal. This interview, arranged through the excellent cooperation of the American Embassy in Lisbon, was cable and published in The News Friday, Aug. 20. The answers to questions directed toward Dr. Cunha need some further elaboration in the light of mounting pressure which Mr. Nehru is bringing to bear on a wisely defiant Portugal.

Before the interview with Dr. Cunha, several hours were spent learning about the critical problem of Goa from Dr. A. Tavares de Almeida, chief of the information service of the Portuguese government. Dr. Almeida has available a wealth of material regarding the Portuguese overseas territories.

From Dr. Almeida it was learned that since 1914 a measure of autonomy has been granted to these overseas territories. For example, each may establish its own code of laws. By the Colonial Act of 1933, each territory enjoys financial and administrative autonomy under a governor appointed by Portugal's president. However, their budgets must be approved by the minister of overseas territories and they must not contract foreign loans. Natives are protected in their land ownership and against forced labor.

As Dr. Cunha pointed out with great emphasis, the Portuguese government takes the firm position that Goa, and its two neighboring territories, Damao and Diu, are not by any stretch of the imagination colonies. But all over the world, Dr. Cunha has available a wealth of material regarding the Portuguese overseas territories.

Stiffen Punishment For Armed Robbery

THE WAVE of robberies by pistol-packing hoodlums calls for stern action on the part of the law and society in general. In Charlotte, favorite victims of these gunmen have been small loan companies, one hold-up this week, five since December. But all over North Carolina, the armed bandit has been leaving darker and darker stains on crime records.

TOMATOES

TOMATOES ripen, and there is rejoicing among those who know good garden food when they taste it. There is private celebration, which might very well be made public if it were, perhaps we would be able, once and for all, to scotch that nonsense about tomatoes being long considered poisonous. Every now and then the old tale comes up. Not long ago a radio announcer said they were considered poisonous 50 years ago. Why, 50 years ago tomatoes were sold all over America, canned and succulent the year around! One encyclopedia says they weren't considered edible until "within the last century." That is also nonsense.

believe that the Goanese were not satisfied with their Portuguese destiny, and seek to be merged with the Union of India. In studying closely Pandit Nehru's techniques in endeavoring to create unrest and trouble, there are definite indications that he is following the methods of Moscow.

In several public addresses, two of them widely broadcast, Dr. Salazar has, in essence, accused Nehru of acting in bad faith and of misrepresenting the entire Goan problem. Nehru has beclouded the issue still further by insisting that "the problem" be negotiated.

The Portuguese government strikes back sharply by stating that the "inalienable rights of Portugal" are not a subject for argument or negotiation. Furthermore, Dr. Salazar and Dr. Cunha direct attention to Article One (and other articles) of the United Nations Charter which they say fully protect Portugal from the aspiring aggressions of India.

Our State Department has been working hard to persuade Nehru to abandon his disposition to flirt with the Reds. In other words, in order to avoid lukewarm interest in the western democracies, there may well be a tendency not to deal with this Goan crisis with sufficient boldness and finality.

India's case for grabbing, either deviously or blatantly, this part of the sovereign nation of Portugal seems completely without justification. The problem, growing daily in size, should be tackled in such a way that all the American people and our allies understand it. Our government and the United Nations will both have to help find a solution.

Why John Bull And Uncle Sam See Things Differently

AN Editorial In The London Times attempts to oppose the concept of a world divided between sleep and goats between countries with which it is possible and impossible to make agreements.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

(Editor's note: While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by the guest columnist, today's being Mr. Pearson's assistant, Jack Anderson, who is also author of the best-seller "The Man, The Rat, The Scoundrel.")

Even If EDC Fails, Sudden U.S. Policy Shift Unlikely

By MARQUIS CHILDS
 PARIS (The day discussed, long delayed issue of the European Defense Community reaches a climax. American officials best informed foresee the timetable of events about as follows:

As he told a small group of the record when the Brussels conference had ended in failure, Premier Mendes-France intends to go through with the schedule he had previously announced. This means that with three days of debate the EDC treaty will, after more than two years of hesitation, come to a vote. The debate could be prolonged by treaty amendments, which both opponents and proponents of the treaty are expected to put forward.

The National Assembly will reject the treaty, in the belief of American officials who are of the opinion that the majority against its acceptance will be considerable. They base this view on the psychological effect of the Brussels meeting, where five countries held out against the treaty modifications urged by France.

'Plane To Tower—Plane To Tower—'



Why John Bull And Uncle Sam See Things Differently

AN Editorial In The London Times attempts to oppose the concept of a world divided between sleep and goats between countries with which it is possible and impossible to make agreements.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

(Editor's note: While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by the guest columnist, today's being Mr. Pearson's assistant, Jack Anderson, who is also author of the best-seller "The Man, The Rat, The Scoundrel.")

very few practical steps that can be taken to make France feel America's disapproval. The letting of aid to France, which is coming in the form of dollars by way of the French Treasury, which helps the French dollar balance, is not important and in any event would soon end. The shrewd minister of finance, Edgar Faure, made a speech recently in which he said that France's surplus of dollars for this year would be in excess of a half-billion. For 1953, without any American aid, the surplus would be between one hundred and two hundred millions. In effect, in this specific France, serving notice that France was not frightened by threats of American reprisals, American researchers confirm these figures.

There is the cutoff of American military supplies to France provided in the aid bill passed by Congress. But so long as the United States has five divisions in Europe as part of the NATO defense force, this has the look of cutting of the nose to spite the face. America can stop supplying modern jet planes to French air units, yet Gen. Alfred Gruenther has said it is imperative to Europe's defense that these units be modernized. Moreover, a considerable part of the French force has been equipped with American materiel already.

There remain two agonizing choices in the appraisal process. One is to concentrate to the exclusion of France on the immediate rearming of West Germany. But Britain could do this.

'Plane To Tower—Plane To Tower—'



Why John Bull And Uncle Sam See Things Differently

AN Editorial In The London Times attempts to oppose the concept of a world divided between sleep and goats between countries with which it is possible and impossible to make agreements.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

(Editor's note: While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by the guest columnist, today's being Mr. Pearson's assistant, Jack Anderson, who is also author of the best-seller "The Man, The Rat, The Scoundrel.")

fault for America as one of the three Western partners in occupation of Western Germany to go it alone in that direction. Even more important, hundreds of millions of dollars have been directly invested in France in air bases and lines of communication and supply linking French ports with the forward areas of the Rhine front. The NATO force with five American divisions represents the defense of the West. Nearly as important is the American air bases in France, Morocco, which are a key part of the strategic air defense.

'Tidy World' Of Tompkins Has Come Tumbling Down

By JAMES MARLOW
 WASHINGTON

THINGS WERE pretty tidy when William F. Tompkins came to Washington last July. His work was fairly well cut out for him. The Eisenhower administration had just made him an assistant attorney general and put him in charge of a brand new section in the Justice Department's Division of Internal Security. His new job was to provide Communists and subversives in general.

He is 41 and not a novice as a prosecutor. He's tall, with a lean and friendly face, and an unassuming manner. When the new Republican administration took over here in 1953 it picked Tompkins—who had been chief of the New Jersey assembly—by the U.S. attorney for all of New Jersey.

With a great deal of energy he recruited a staff of work against racketeers and so impressed the administration it tapped him for bigger things. Atty. Gen. Brownell brought him here.

The President nominated him in May and he took office July 9. The recently work seemed fairly well cut out for him was this: There were then just two main laws on the books for the government to use against Communists.

It seemed, when Tompkins took over, that all he had to do so, far as law went, was to master these two well known laws and the Communists an even greater dose of the miseries. After all, the government had been using them for years.

One was the Smith Act, passed in 1940. Through this one squad of Communist leaders had been convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The other was the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950.

The government has been using the McCarran law for four years in an effort to make Communists register. The Communists are fighting it in the courts. The Supreme Court won't give a final verdict on its constitutionality before next spring.

The Eisenhower administration through Brownell, long before Tompkins got here, had asked Congress for a few more laws. Not blockbusters. Just a few laws to tighten up on communism.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

Neither Tompkins nor the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

retire to "Fortress America," which Herbert Hoover and others have accused. But this would represent such a drastic reversal of the policy of the past nine years that Americans who look at it from the point of view of the changes in RIM, the changes that come in the next few months will not be sudden or dramatic. It will be the result of a revolution.

'Tidy World' Of Tompkins Has Come Tumbling Down

By JAMES MARLOW
 WASHINGTON

THINGS WERE pretty tidy when William F. Tompkins came to Washington last July. His work was fairly well cut out for him. The Eisenhower administration had just made him an assistant attorney general and put him in charge of a brand new section in the Justice Department's Division of Internal Security. His new job was to provide Communists and subversives in general.

He is 41 and not a novice as a prosecutor. He's tall, with a lean and friendly face, and an unassuming manner. When the new Republican administration took over here in 1953 it picked Tompkins—who had been chief of the New Jersey assembly—by the U.S. attorney for all of New Jersey.

With a great deal of energy he recruited a staff of work against racketeers and so impressed the administration it tapped him for bigger things. Atty. Gen. Brownell brought him here.

The President nominated him in May and he took office July 9. The recently work seemed fairly well cut out for him was this: There were then just two main laws on the books for the government to use against Communists.

It seemed, when Tompkins took over, that all he had to do so, far as law went, was to master these two well known laws and the Communists an even greater dose of the miseries. After all, the government had been using them for years.

One was the Smith Act, passed in 1940. Through this one squad of Communist leaders had been convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The other was the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950.

The government has been using the McCarran law for four years in an effort to make Communists register. The Communists are fighting it in the courts. The Supreme Court won't give a final verdict on its constitutionality before next spring.

The Eisenhower administration through Brownell, long before Tompkins got here, had asked Congress for a few more laws. Not blockbusters. Just a few laws to tighten up on communism.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.

The Justice Department and the administration had dreamed that afternoon of what was cooking.