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### France Will Retrace Her Steps

PRIDE and indignation led the French out of the United Nations but if their famed logic prevails they will be back. Within the U. N., by virtue of her Security Council membership, France in name at least is something she would not be if the walk-out became a permanent withdrawal—namely, one of the world's major powers. The prestige her U. N. ranking provides is keenly important to a nation which in fact is no longer a great power. There is no better demonstration of this than the General Assembly action which angered her, the vote to consider complaints of Algerian nationalists against her rule of that troubled country. France contended with Western backing that Algeria is an integral part of France itself and that the U. N. has no right to meddle in a nation's internal

affairs. The U. N. charter supports this position and certainly the French, as they asserted, will not be bound by any recommendation of the assembly may make. But however improperly the assembly may have acted, it did act and in so doing once again underlined the necessity for the French to come up with a sound policy for their North African protectorates. Even if the assembly should reverse its action, France still would be on notice that world opinion, as well as the North African nationalists, has turned against her conduct in the protectorates. If the multiple parties of France had brought to the North African problem the rare unity they are displaying in the U. N. dispute there would have been no opportunity for anyone to censure France.

### U. S. Tradition Passes A Key Test

BY ASSERTION and by implication Navy Secretary Thomas' decision in the loyalty case of Midshipman Eugene Landy cuts to the core of the tortuous problem of internal security. This is what Secretary Thomas did: He interviewed the young honor graduate of the Merchants Marine Academy, talked the case over with Vice President Nixon, and then ordered that Landy be granted the commission the Navy had denied him because his mother had been a Communist. In so doing he overruled a special review board of the Navy. This is what Secretary Thomas said: "That his 'common sense' told him the 'guilt by kinship' theory applied to Landy was wrong, that Landy should be judged on the basis of his own individual qualities. That there was no question of Landy's loyalty to the U. S. even though he had associated with his mother. That the secretary of the Navy 'could not ignore one of the fundamental principles on which our American way of life has been based and that is the opportunity of each individual to progress and succeed on his own merit.'" Secretary Thomas' words and action blot out a scar on the honor of a young American and on the proud tradition of

the Navy and the nation. But the unspoken implications of the case are equally important. It took the attention of the chief official of the U. S. Navy and the vice president of the United States to salvage the reputation of Landy. It also took the light of publicity as Secretary Thomas himself testified. It is an important case and has had a lot of publicity and I thought it was important enough to give the vice president the facts. The fact that the reputation of one American was important enough to be considered by two of the nation's top officials bespeaks the vibrancy and the beauty of our system of government. But the secretary of the Navy had been the center of considerable publicity. What of the other thousands of citizens who come under security examination and whose reputations can be ruined beyond repair if "common sense" cannot provide an integral part of the security system? That is the question that must prompt continued efforts to make certain that security does not assume the trappings of pernicious principles, such as "guilt by kinship," that we are striving to be secure against.



### Hands Of New Hampshire

## Primary Problem For Adlai

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON ADLAI STEVENSON will announce in November that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president. He is, however, still wrestling with the next questioner: what will he put to him. It is: Will you enter the presidential preference primaries in the states? ALTERNATIVES He has been told by his supporters within the states themselves that he must say yes. But some of his national advisers are counseling him to hold back, arguing that Senator Kefauver, one of some other favorite son might knock him off before he gets to Chicago. It is not a decision that can long be avoided. Senator Kefauver will arrive in Seattle next week from his long journey through Europe, including Russia, and Asia. He will be met by friends who will start planning with him a Kefauver campaign in which the primaries are a vital element. The Stevenson people in the states are aware that they are going to be faced with a Kefauver challenge on the home grounds. They are asking their man how he can possibly justify ducking it. It is a real quandary for Stevenson who has no public office at his back, no large treasury or fortune to dip into and who is going to have to start an organization from scratch. To the professional politicians the presidential primaries are a frankly a nuisance. They are not charted, unknowable pitfalls. There is no assurance that glorious victories will infuse a national convention; sometimes they have and sometimes they haven't.



ADLAI STEVENSON And Those Babies!

ask for the big prize. There is a tendency these days to insist that nationwide telecasts are the answer to all politics but Americans still like to shake the hand that they ever do. Once he achieves the national ticket, the money starts coming in and much can be done for him. In the proving ground of the primary, he is much alone, and greatly dependent on himself. MUST WIN One thing is certain. Once in a primary, the aspiring politician had better make sure he wins. It may not help him but it will hurt him if he loses. This is particularly true of Stevenson at this point. He would have to be tested by actual count for three years. The primaries are again necessary to Senator Kefauver because so few organization politicians have taken his side. His supporters are convinced that he is as popular with the rank and file of Democrats as he proved to be in 1953. AN OUT Governor Harriman has an out when it comes to the primaries. He is still saying he is for Stevenson but he can hold back on this account. There is, of course, the risk that Stevenson might do surprisingly well. Many of his supporters believe he would. They would not expect it to be easy. They rather grimly suggest that he would have to kiss every baby in New Hampshire where the lead-off primary takes place March 3. But, they add, New Hampshire is a small state and once he carried it, he would be off to a flying start, never to be headed.

### The Danger Of Economic Ignorance

THE WAY stock prices swooned and flittered through the nation's financial welkin when President Eisenhower lay in his oxygen tent last week did little to inspire confidence in the stability of U. S. prosperity. The sudden break and the painful shudders that went through official circles when it happened offer some cause for concern. There even seemed to be—in Washington—a sense of futility about the whole thing. This should not have been the case. The stock market, as some financial experts reminded the nation afterward, is no longer just the concern of a few speculators. Common stocks are found today in the holdings of insurance companies, charitable institutions, educational boards, foundations and investment trusts which affect the systematic savings of many, many Americans. The Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission to protect the public from those who would play fast and loose with somebody else's money. The question can be asked if these agencies are doing all they should in the performance of this duty. Actually, the problem is much more serious. There is deep distress in educational circles today about fairly widespread economic ignorance in America. Prof. Kenneth E. Boulding, University of Michigan economist, would go so far as to say that a lack of understanding of economics may send our national economy into a tailspin just when capitalism is gaining strength. It is sad but true that few people on the Washington scene are fully equipped to grapple with the broader economic issues of the day. Many of our legislators, for instance, do not understand the simplest economic models, much

less the high-order complexities of full employment equilibrium and dollar circulation. Lawrence E. Leamer pointed out recently that if we should license economists as we do physicians and dentists, and consider a Ph. D. in economics equivalent to an M. D. or a D. S., there would be only about 4,000 competent authorities in the nation. In Congress only Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) would qualify. The problem of economic ignorance is intensified by the reckless manner in which many a politician makes use of economic ideas. He disposes of the ones he dislikes (and believes the public dislikes) as "communist," "fascist," "reactionary" or "ivory towered." He boasts his own pet theories as "practical," "realistic" and "solidly American." He may even preach that we can be the beneficiaries of wonderful plans, cut government expenditures, lower taxes and still sacrifice none of our personal or national interests. This happy illusion may win votes but it is hardly feasible. We cannot vote ourselves bounties without making some kind of sacrifices. No social policy provides something for nothing. The only reasonable solution lies in closer liaison between men thoroughly trained in economics and the men in government. The Council of Economic Advisers was designed to fill this need but little of its original identity has survived the political wars. Our national economy is too precariously balanced to risk tampering by economic "quacks." There are, of course, good and bad economists just as there are good and bad government administrators. But until we establish a workable liaison between the reliable representatives of both fields, the nation will remain in economic peril.

From the Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Dispatch

### BOTH WAYS AT ONCE

IF YOU HAVE an old banjo stuck away in the attic, or a ukulele or a stringless guitar, you ought to haul them out and dust them off because they're all back in style. So are players, namely, that saloon-tuned, twanging, honky-tonk piano. The young people have discovered these melodious instruments and the record business is booming on good guitarists and thumping good banjo men. As a matter of fact, things seem in general to be rolling two ways at once. Cars are long and sleek and houses are ranch-spreading, planes are jet propelled and we just can't seem to get enough progress. Yet fashion's latest look is a look backward. Ladies are wearing those shoes again, the ones with the dagger point toes and what they call an opera heel. It starts big at the heel bone and skinnies down to pencil point thickness. They look a little like the shoes the Minnie Mouse wears. As for the male garb, the three-button suit is Edwardian. The nar-

row lapel, and higher top button makes any man look as if he were wearing an old turtle shell. And that natural shoulder line—to whom did that ever do any good? It seems as silly to put a flapper in a 1955 kitchen as it does to seat King Edward on a hassock before the TV set. But as for the ukulele, there, my friends, is a real maestro's instrument. Just pass me the sheet music for HARVEST MOON. Two camels trudged along side by side in a caravan crossing the burning desert in a hazy, hazy, hazy landscape. One of them was looking around furtively and spoke: "I don't care what anybody says," he whispered. "I'm thirsty."—MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR. The American male has come a long way in the direction of informal dress. We remember when he wore a derby while rowing a boat on old Riverside Park lake.—ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HERE is some of the vitally important backstage-by-play which took place immediately after the President was stricken in Denver. Behind it was jockeying for position to take over the reins of government and be in the favored spot for the lightning to strike in '56. It indicates a probable do-or-die battle between the forces of Tom Dewey and the forces of Dick Nixon — with the old friends of Bob Tait ready to pitch in if necessary. Chief Jockey The young man who did the chief jockeying was the same young man who, a freshman senator, relatively unknown, got himself picked at Chicago in 1952 for No. 2 spot on the Eisenhower ticket. In Washington on the night of September 24, just after the news came that President Eisenhower was taken to the hospital with a heart attack, Vice President Nixon went to the home of his intimate friend, William Rogers, at 7007 Glenbrook Road in near-by Maryland. Dark Horse This was in the dark hours when the President was so sick he was blinded in both eyes and when initial reports looked much more pessimistic than later materialized. Rogers is deputy attorney general, and when Brownell took the absent in Europe, Rogers was acting attorney general of the United States. He had also traveled with Nixon all during the 1952 political campaign, helped him prepare the famous television speech which recouped his political fortunes after the \$150,000 personal expense fund disquiet.

## Brownell Blocks Nixon on Grab At Reins

The vice president went not primarily to get away from phone calls as he told the press, but to ask Rogers to make a legal ruling that he, as vice president, could take over the powers of the President during his illness. The two discussed the question until 4 a. m. For a time, Secretary of State Dulles sat with friends Rogers, as could not Nixon's general, at first was inclined to give Nixon the ruling he wanted, to take over the powers of the President. Objection However, J. Lee Rankin, assistant attorney general in charge of the office of legal opinion, was skeptical. He was the man who would have to draft the opinion. And having in mind the historic controversies which took place during the illness of Woodrow Wilson and President Garfield regarding the delegation of presidential authority, he suggested they telephone Attorney General Brownell, then in Spain with his old friend, Ex-Gov. Tom Dewey. Rankin and Rogers had some difficulty getting Brownell on the trans-Atlantic telephone but finally did so and found him extremely loath to give a ruling. By this time, friends of ex-Gov. Dewey had begun to wake up to the power Nixon would have during the months the President was recuperating if he occupied the White House, as could not only hold potent public support, but he could hand out patronage. The job of attorney general of the United States would be a powerful start toward getting the nomination in 1956. Dewey Forces So the Dewey forces started operating.

Not only did Brownell, Dewey's 1948 campaign manager, who was with Tom in Spain when the President was stricken, say no to Nixon's request for a ruling, but he also told his deputy, Bill Rogers, not to discuss the matter of a ruling with anyone. Furthermore he told Rogers to give the message to other members of the Cabinet. Simultaneously, Sherman Adams, then enjoying a junket in Europe, was rushed back to Washington on the private military plane of Gen. Al Gruenther. Clincher Next day a meeting was held in the office of Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, most potent force of the Cabinet today, at which Brownell's position was clinched — namely, that there would be no legal ruling and no necessity of Mr. Nixon's serving as acting president. The meeting was held in Humphrey's office, not Nixon's. The vice president politely deferred to the secretary of the Treasury. There were no arguments and no animosities. No Chiseling Below the surface, however, there was and continues to be a strong determination by the friends of the Europe-traveling Mr. Dewey to see that young Mr. Nixon does not chisel out for himself a favored place in the political sun while the President is sick. Stop-Dewey Move Word has gone out to all Cabinet officers from Republican National Chairman Len Hall that there is to be no speculation about Republican election plans for 1956. He wants no one talking to the press—and this includes Republican leaders in Congress. The more conversation there is about who is going to run next is not going to run, Hall says, the less chance the Republican Party has of winning. That was why he issued the most ironic headline of the week: "Republican Plans Unchanged." Privately, however, the long-distance telephone lines have been jangling between top Republicans all over the country, and a stop-Dewey movement among the old Tories is already under way. Bricker Move Already Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio, one of Tait's campaign managers, has promised that the Ohio delegates in 1956 will be lined up for Ohio's favorite son, Sen. John Bricker, in order to block Dewey. Already a move is on by the Sen. Jenner forces in Indiana to try to line up the Indiana GOP against Dewey. May Be Early The stop-Dewey movement may be coming to a head. But animosity toward him by the Tait wing of the GOP is so great that they want to take no chances.

for the few opportunities that he enjoys. GOLD AND HUNGRY It was a black man that died the first martyr for American Independence. Black men shivered and starved at Valley Forge along with whites. In the War of 1812 black soldiers won the praise of Gen. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans; in the Civil War they died along with the whites to save the Union, and in the Spanish-American War it would mean hardship and death with the white barbed-wire and yellow fever know no color line. World War I and World War II have seen the Korean conflict cost black lives just as they did white. And what about the millions of slaves out of whose blood, sweat and tears the South wrung its wealth? No, white folks, you are not giving us the hard way. —REV. W. T. SHERMAN



COLONEL NASSER A Bargain?

### Egypt Endangers An Uneasy Peace

Rock Hill, S. C. Editors, The News: [GYPT'S decision to buy arms from the Soviet bloc is a danger to the stability and present uneasy peace in the Middle East. It can embroil the West and stir up a hornets nest. As a sovereign nation Egypt, or any other country has the right to buy arms where she pleases. More important, though, is the possible entanglement of Egypt with the Soviet bloc. Does Colonel Nasser really believe that the Russians or their satellites will sell him arms without forcing Egypt to make a deal? The Western democracies are and should be concerned with Russia's maddening the waters of the Middle East. Russian influence in this vital area is a threat to the security of the West. To invite Soviet influence into Egypt would be a sure-fire, one-up against Israel would in the long run be dangerous to the entire Arab world. —A. R. SURITZ

### Quote, Unquote

Two British airmen flew to New York for lunch and then back some for dinner. Now they, too, will probably be writing a book about America. — Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press. During this interval of sweetness and light between the United States and Russia, we are willing to concede them one "first"—the satellites. — Asheville (N. C.) Citizen. Vice President Richard Nixon said it is "certainly not true" that the Democrats gave to the President more support than the Republicans. There was only one tie vote during the session, and Vice President Nixon wasn't even there to break the tie. — Lexington Herald. It's impossible for the law to make a man run good, but it can make him furnish a good example. — Hamilton County (Tenn.) Herald.