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Noisy Committees

It seems impossible for a congressional committee to conduct a major investigation with order and decorum from beginning to end.

A committee that does a sound bit of business one day is likely to explode into irresponsibility the next. Then just as it seems a committee has got things quieted down and, perhaps, learned a lesson from its mistakes, the thunder rolls again.

Thus one week the Harris committee does creditable work inquiring into the "imprudence" of Sherman Adams. Whereupon it becomes a forum for a witness—John Fox—who fills the air with irresponsible gossip. Then, to top it off, the committee's chief investigator himself is unbelievably imprudent—in a use of a currently popular word—"bugging" a hotel room to get evidence.

It was this same committee that, last winter, fired its chief counsel after a raucous display of bickering, then straightened up long enough to cause the resignation of FCC Commissioner Mack.

The Harris committee moves one step forward and two backward. The wonder is that it has accomplished anything at all.

Gone Are The Days

With 48 U.S. servicemen held captive in four areas—Communist China, Soviet Russia, Albania, East Germany and Cuba—Americans have felt frustrated and dismayed in the last few days.

Some longed for the days of battleship diplomacy when we would have forced the return of our citizens by marines and gunboats and risk even war.

Those days are gone. Reluctant though we are to admit it, Americans can be captured with virtual impunity by foreign bandits in almost any part of the world. Sometimes we may be able to bring economic sanctions to bear and in other instances we can retaliate by arousing world opinion.

But Senator Knowland was dreaming of another day when he suggested last week that the U.S. should give Fidel Castro a 48-hour ultimatum to return the Americans captured in Cuba. If Castro failed, Knowland proposed, we would furnish Strongman Batista with arms in reprisal.

It would probably have taken longer than 48 hours to deliver the ultimatum to Castro in his jungle fastnesses of the Sierra Maestra. And more arms for Batista would hardly help. Batista already is well armed if he could use his strength effectively against Castro's forces.

When the U.S. cut off its arms supply to Cuba, Dominican Dictator Trujillo sent Batista arms and he has been able to buy others on the more or less open market.

Suppose, however, we had issued the ultimatum. It would almost certainly have been ignored and we would have been committed to backing the dictatorship of Batista. This intervention would have further hurt our relations with Latin America and provided more propaganda for communists. Finally, since Castro's men had little to fear in such a threat, they might have been moved to harm the captured Americans.

Knowland's eagerness to "do some-

thing" to right a flagrant act of banditry is understandable, but unwise. Unfortunately in the case of the hostages held in Cuba and elsewhere, military force is out. This is not timidity so much as a recognition of the realities of today's world.

Curtains For Zhukov

MARSHAL ZHUKOV, the top Soviet hero of World War II who was cashiered by Khrushchev, may soon be executed—another reversal, if it's carried out, of Khrushchev's attempted departure from Stalinism.

The clue to Zhukov's probable execution is, strangely, a semantic one. He was called a "revisionist," several weeks ago in the army newspaper *Red Star*. It is now clear that revisionism is a capital crime, according to C. L. Sulzberger in *The New York Times*.

Revisionism is actually a rather recent coinage. An English scholar on Soviet heresies and political crimes did not include it in his 1957 *Guide To Communist Jargon*. "Deviationism" was there, as was "fractionism" and "sectarianism," but not revisionism.

In general it appears to mean about the same as other heresies: independence or tendency toward it, a word or deed. So far three prominent communists have been publicly accused of revisionism: Imre Nagy, the Hungarian whose execution shocked the world; Tito, who has thumbed his nose at the Kremlin too often lately; and Zhukov, who would of course be a poor insurance risk if the communists could dispatch him without risking war.

But it is almost certain that Zhukov will die soon, the *Times* says. He's available, for one thing; for another, he visited Tito shortly before he was retired and humiliated. Thus his execution would be a proxy execution of Titoism.

Of all the Russians who have been busted for recent political crimes—Zhukov, Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Shepilov—Zhukov was unquestionably the most popular.

For this reason his execution may be the greatest risk for Khrushchev, but the little man is desperate. The Soviet bloc was shaken by the Hungarian revolt, by Tito's trucency, etc. All have contributed to a shift back to the brutal Stalinism of a decade ago.

Heads must roll to demonstrate once again the terrible central power of communism. And what better object lesson than to liquidate a man who has been the most popular living Russian?

States Rights On The Moon

Noisy rockets and satellites poking around in space are forcing earthlings to ask themselves "Who will own the moon?" just as earthstruck moonlings (if there be any) are probably asking "Who will own the earth?"

It appears to be less a presumptuous question from this side of the universe, however, since it is pretty well agreed that no life exists on the moon's dry, dusty, atmosphereless rock and soil, which is alternately severely hot and cold every couple of weeks.

That it is a forbidding bit of real estate doesn't keep man from wanting to travel there, and doesn't keep him from asking "Who should own the moon?"

That is the title of an article in the current *Methodist* publication *Together*, in which Sir Leslie Munro, ambassador from New Zealand; Dr. John P. Hagen, who directed the Vanguard project; Bishop Marvin A. Franklin, formerly of Birmingham, and Senator Sparkman all have a try at the question.

Sparkman and Sir Leslie are for international control as the alternative to "spatial anarchy." Dr. Hagen talks of the desirability of a moon trip for scientific reasons; Bishop Franklin avoids the question of ownership, but indicates the church will be ready to supply missionaries as needed.

Moon ownership is unsettled because control of outer space is unsettled. It is pretty well agreed that a nation controls the airspace over its territory, but not outer space. Unanswered is the question, where does airspace end and outer space begin?

Nor will the question of ownership be settled by the arrival of the first spaceship on the moon. As Sir Leslie Munro says, "The moon is not a territory, it is a vacuum." That, perhaps, is what he really wants.

The United States recognizes no claims to sovereignty in the Antarctic on the grounds stated by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes

in 1924 that discovery not followed by occupancy is "frail support for a reasonable claim of sovereignty." So far as we're concerned, any claim to ownership is frail unless accompanied by a vigorous assertion of states rights, a la tidelands. If the rest of the planet wants international control, all right. But Alabama, which has a documented report with the heavens by virtue of the famous star-fall, will yield its share of the moon to no such enterprise.

## Matter Of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

NEW YORK.

IF AVERELL HARRIMAN is comfortably re-elected to the New York governorship—as he now seems to be—he will promptly become a candidate for the Democratic post of U.S. senator in 1960.

But though the news is not official, no other politician in the United States has anything like the national political clout that Harriman possesses. He is the only man in New York state, and to get himself re-elected as governor of New York state by the most impressive majority possible.

He is thinking and talking about nothing else but this immediate task. He is not thinking of anything else but this immediate task. He is not thinking of anything else but this immediate task.

He will, therefore, be 68 by the time the Democrats gather to choose their next presidential nominee. His theory, this is surely too great an age for a man seeking to assume the presidency of the United States.

But in practice, Averell Harriman at 68 looks not more than 30, and he lives at a pace that most men of 40 would be hard put to match. He is fond of pointing out, Harriman is also 14 years younger than Konrad Adenauer, the German chancellor, the strongest leader of the Western nations.

And instead of the golf in his own country, he has been playing golf in the White House. President Eisenhower, Harriman's favorite sport is skiing. Adenauer's favorite sport is golf. Harriman is also 14 years younger than Konrad Adenauer, the German chancellor, the strongest leader of the Western nations.

A MUCH more youthful Adenauer, who has been sweeping down the steepest snow slope—that, one can predict, will be the picture of the German chancellor in the White House when and if his presidential candidacy is declared. Furthermore, any man who is distinguished by his public life is a candidate for the White House.

Possibly the trouble is that Harriman's own determination to succeed in his presidential bid is so concentrated, and in an odd way, ungainly. At any rate, myriads of people have been repelled by the reputation not to take Averell Harriman seriously, whenever he was beginning a new chapter in his formidable career.

On the experience of these myriads is founded the Harriman rule, which reads: "Always take him seriously, or you'll get your fingers burned."

To be sure, Harriman's presidential bid is still wholly conditional. If he is not re-elected to the New York governorship, he will have to retreat into the already overpopulated ranks of the Democratic Party's "states rights" group.

But he will not think or talk about anything but the governorship. He is at least ready to talk about it and talk at great length and with much astuteness.

Harriman not only thinks he is going to win the governorship again, but he is also all-out to win the governorship by the kind of majority that will impress Democratic leaders in other states.

CERTAINLY he has a lot of assets. To begin with, all but the more frenzied Republican partisans admit that Harriman has made a good governor. To help out he has made himself some nice, cozy, useful state issues, by solid, common sense improvements in New York state's important structure of social and welfare legislation and administration.

When too, Harriman has made himself a name in the Democratic Party, strengthened the Democratic organization upstate in the main Republican stronghold of New York, in fact, Democratic mayors and city councilmen and county supervisors have ceased to be hostile to him.

With all these local factors to fight against, the probable nominee of Nelson Rockefeller is also going to have to fight against the nationwide drop in the prestige of the Democratic administration, plus the strong Democratic tide that seems to be running over the country. But, Rockefeller (if he is the man the Republicans plan to plainly going to have a rough time of it. But, Rockefeller (if he is the man the Republicans plan to plainly going to have a rough time of it.

## Tell It To Old Granama

Your name and address must be given on letter. \* But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion. \* We reserve the right to shorten letters. \* No poetry please. \* Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

### Boycott Abe Stamps

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—I

was shocked to learn from Sunday's *Advertiser* of the Republican plot to force us to use a Republican president's likeness on first-class letters effective July 1.

Fortunately, a simple solution to the problem is available for Southern States. We can use the likeness of two 2¢ stamps with Jefferson's likeness instead of one of the Lincoln 4¢ variety.

WILLIAM E. GARNER, Montgomery.

### Patience And Perseverance

Editor, The Advertiser:

I was delighted to see your short editorial concerning the Greek Indian claim since I am one of the attorneys for the Greek Nation East of the Mississippi, descendants of the original Greek Nation.

These Indians have been more patient than even your editorial may have indicated since public law 729 of the 90th Congress (HR 4407, approved Aug. 13, 1946) created the Indian Claims Commission and the Creek Nation East began investigating the possibility of action in 1946. Since that date hearing (have been held) before the Indian Claims Commission, the United States Supreme Court.

Presently we are awaiting action on the part of the U.S. Justice Department to file a reply brief in the matter of value of the Indian lands. Indians have long been noted for their patience. It appears now that the Indians are the Indians to be recognized for their perseverance.

While it is true the U.S. Interior Department urges the Indians to take a self-supporting, we hesitate to recommend they become dependent on the U.S. for payments for their independence.

C. LENOR THOMPSON, Bay Minette, Ala.

### Did Caruso Pinch The Lady?

The Milwaukee Journal

NEWSPAPER headlines of 30 years ago recall a crucial moment in the career of Enrico Caruso, the celebrated Italian tenor. There was a time when his success or failure literally hung on a monkey tail.

Caruso was strolling in the Central Park monkey house when a woman, standing close to him, turned around and pinched his buttock. A policeman came up, and the great singer was arrested and taken to the nearest station.

He was held until the Metropolitan Opera Company management was notified and hurried to get him out on bail.

Here was a sensation. For a few days the city was the front pages of the newspapers, crowding out even the ebullient President of the United States. The incident was usually contrived to monopolize publicity.

A wag in one New York paper rhymed:  
If you see it in the Times, it's so.  
If you see it in the American, it's so.  
If you see it in the Sun, it's so-so.  
If you see it in the monkey house, it's Caruso.

### WHAT HAD BEEN CARUSO'S OFFENSE?

Newspaper versions seemed to agree that he had pinched the woman. On the other hand, the biographer, T. R. Ybarra, contributes some enlightening remarks:

If he did pinch the lady (and, knowing something about male anatomy, I sometimes suspect that he did), part of the blame, I think, should be placed on the woman. She was in a Buenos Aires, a city well known to Caruso.

### The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

LONDON.

"HERE is the history of the Lyons Den," said Orson Welles to my 10-year-old son as we entered the National Gallery. "A good portrait will tell you more than a hundred words ever made. A good portrait will tell you more than a hundred words ever made."

Orson Welles, as a guide in the gallery. When Welles was a boy, he was a member of the Lyons Den. He was a member of the Lyons Den. He was a member of the Lyons Den.

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### WEARY OF FOREIGN AID

WASHINGTON.

IT is not often that a reader's letter merits reproduction, in part or in full, in this column, although I receive scores of interesting and intelligent responses from readers every week. They are more helpful to me, being a commentator on the world scene, than a news poll.

However, the following letter, which I am publishing in full, from E. L. Albouquerque, N.M., a woman, expresses so precisely and so pointedly the emotions of members of Congress, of a certain faction in the White House and of the insular aid program, both military and economic, that it deserves reprinting, although it is not necessary to agree with her complaints and conclusions. The virtue or vice of American foreign aid.

It is a fact, though, as recent votes on "I make \$80 a week, a top in this area. But the federal government takes almost 25% of my salary. I have a small home—about \$100 a month. I can afford—but one week's pay goes for a house payment. I have no car, no TV, no luxuries. I am over 40, and I cannot put aside \$4 for my old age. I am too young for Social Security."

### QUESTION IN AMERICAN MINDS

—E. H. then voices the question which, as so many similar letters to *Canfield* have shown, must lodge in the minds of millions of Americans. She continues:

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### ADAMS' GOP LIABILITY

—The "Adams" movement has increased as a result of Bernard Goldfine's latest testimony about their relations with the communists and the revelations still to come.

In admitting that he furnished hospital care to Adams and other federal employees, and that he deducted these expenditures from his income tax, Goldfine depicts himself as a collector and subsidizer of politicians, and not, as Sherman Adams claims, a "good friend."

Under Adams' regime the Democrats probably will sweep the country in congressional and gubernatorial elections this year. Adams, the Republicans' 1958-60 albatross, according to almost unanimous belief, is the total.

### Living Today

By Arlie B. Davidson

MAN often allows circumstances to be his great kind of handicap. This may be more imaginary than real. But if man always surrenders to his circumstances, he may succeed in his circumstances. If you start with any kind of handicap, you may overcome it or compensate for it in different ways. If you make a bad move, you may make a better move the next time. If you lose your sight, hearing or limb, you can find ways to make something out of what you have left. If you fail at one thing, you may succeed at another thing.

Circumstances need not tell the whole story of your life. Shakespeare was aware of this. "Men are masters of their fate; the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves." This is a great truth, often overlooked.

### A Canal To The Gulf

The [Foley] Outlook

A MEETING was held at Gulf Shores last Thursday to discuss a proposed permanent pass from the Gulf into the Gulf. The project was a big improvement for Baldwin's fishing industry. The pass would provide a protected harbor for boats in the lagoon. The pass would provide a protected harbor for boats in the lagoon.

Several years ago the U.S. Engineers made a survey on a canal linking the Gulf and the Gulf. The survey report stated such a canal and pass was feasible. However, the U.S. Engineers made a survey on a canal linking the Gulf and the Gulf. The survey report stated such a canal and pass was feasible.

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By Ray Tucker

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