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PAUL DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT?

THOUGHTFUL Americans who have followed the spectacular career of Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois will not be surprised that Democratic state chairmen and national committeemen rate him right below President Truman in the list of possible Democratic Presidential candidates for 1952.

The poll was conducted recently by the United Press. The party officials who participated agreed that Mr. Truman could have the nomination again if he wanted it, although some expressed the view that the President is ethically, if not legally, bound by the recently-ratified 22nd amendment limiting Presidential tenure. In the event Mr. Truman does not run, they thought that Mr. Douglas would find more favor than General Eisenhower, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Justice William O. Douglas, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of the Illinois, Senators Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, and others.

Indeed he would. Senator Douglas is a rarity in Congress. He appears to have an impeccable standard of political honesty and political integrity. He studies every piece of major legislation with exacting thoroughness. And he has the courage to stand up against public opinion if he believes it to be misguided. Those three virtues are conspicuously lacking in most members of the Congress.

Among liberals, he is also a rarity. Mr. Douglas doesn't blindly take up the chant for every liberal cause that comes along, but applies to each the cold, searching analysis of an academic mind before lending his support. An example although he is a member of the Americans for Democratic Action, he does not endorse the ADA's full platform.

Douglas would find it difficult to get the nomination even if Mr. Truman should step aside. One reason is that he has made himself unpopular with many Senate colleagues by refusing to trade votes on pork-barrel legislation. Another is that his extensive preparation, alert mind, and oratorical artistry have sent many another Senator back to his seat, licking his wounds.

If he is not appreciated in the Senate, there is comforting evidence in the UP poll that his fame is growing in the provinces. After the experiences of the last few years, it would indeed be refreshing to have in the White House a man of ability and integrity. And we venture the opinion that the American people will swing in behind Senator Douglas if he happens to weather the storms of the national Democratic convention.

THE LAST LAP

REPORTERS who cover the General Assembly have interpreted Friday's vote on the Powell bill to aid city streets as proof it will skip past its third reading in the House tonight. Let us hope so. It is meritorious legislation, and it should pass.

Even so, Friday's vote was not so conclusive as the 56-32 margin indicated. The 37 members of the 125-man House who were not recorded hold the balance of power, and there was much politicking along the roads and byways of the State over the week-end.

If the Powell bill does get by the House, it will then go to the Senate for concurrence in minor amendments. That will mark the end to one of the bitterest fights in the recent history of the N. C. General Assembly.

Not in a long time has a Statewide measure been subjected to so much misrepresentation by its opponents. Governor Scott himself labeled it a "steal" when he spoke at the Farm Bureau meeting in Asheville. He and the officials of the Highway Commission have also perverted the meaning of the word "diversion" to raise that old bugaboo. Efforts have been made to set section against section, rural people against urban people, small towns against cities. It has been a campaign of calculated confusion, not unlike Hitler's famed "divide and conquer" technique. And to cap the climax, the Raleigh *News & Observer* has repeatedly charged that the bill was being rushed along with improper haste when the truth of the matter is that it has had four public hearings and has followed the regular order: Senate finance committee, Senate appropriations committee, full Senate, House finance committee, House appropriations committee, and now the full House.

At every step, opponents have sought to stall and delay. They have tried to get the measure referred to subcommittees. They have used every device in the bag of legislative tricks.

So far the House and Senate have stood firm and have successfully combatted this attack. Supporters of the Powell bill know that it is good legislation, that it seeks to remedy a long-standing injustice to urban dwellers, and that it will make for a better integrated road and street network.

The third reading in the House tonight is the acid test. If the newsmen are right, the House will meet the test and the 1951 General Assembly can get down to other important business that already would have been transacted had not the Governor decided to wage his all-out campaign against the Powell bill.

THE KOREAN STALEMATE

ONE mark of the mature and independent mind is the ability to discern the shadings of gray between what may appear at first to be all black or all white. By that measure, Americans can scarcely be said to possess mature and independent minds.

From the moment of our entry into the Korean war until the present, many Americans have seen the question in black and white. They have seen but two alternatives — quick and complete victory, or quick withdrawal, and they have become confused and somewhat irrational when forced by circumstances to consider anything else.

General Douglas MacArthur, supreme U. N. commander in the area, is not completely free from fault in this respect. The General has insisted he cannot win a complete victory unless he is permitted to take steps that would immediately bring about a general war with Communist China. He has recently complained that a stalemate is the only possible outcome and, by implication, has left the impression that a withdrawal would be better than a stalemate.

It may be that simple, but we doubt it. To understand why, one must tot up the tangible and intangible assets that the free world now has as a result of the Korean enterprise.

First, Korea has kept the free world united. The United Nations would be all but defunct now had it failed to meet the challenge last June.

Second, collective security is no longer a dream. It is a reality. True, the bulk of the effort is still American. But the history-making precedent has been set, and collective resistance to aggression is a factor that all future aggressors must include in their calculations.

Third, Korea has awakened us from our lethargy, has dispelled all lingering doubts that world Communism is anything but a plan for world conquest.

In a more tangible way, Korea has been of incalculable value to this nation and to its allies. It has, for the time being at least, dissuaded Mao Tse-tung from aggressive moves on Formosa or Indo-China or Burma. He has lost countless thousands of his best troops and much of his best materiel. He is also being forced out into the open on the domestic scene, if news of wholesale executions and purges can be trusted.

Korea has forced us to abandon many of our foolish ideas about a "push-button" war. It has taught us to combat new guerrilla tactics. It has brought many valuable lessons in air-ground-sea co-operation. It has proved the worth of unification. It has spurred us to patch the gaping holes in our military establishment left by the frenzied demobilization after World War II and the subsequent "economies" by former Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. It has prompted the activation of the Atlantic defensive alliance, and has bought time for General Eisenhower to get his monumental assignment under way.

These are not all of the assets which are now on the side of the free world as a result of the Korean experiment in collective security. But they are sufficient to show that Korea has not, as so many Americans believe, been a liability. Our losses have been grievous, but they have not been in vain.

No man can say with assurance what the long-range result of a stalemate in Korea will be. Stewart Alsop, in his column on this page today, advances the theory that Mao will soon become aware that he is being used by Moscow and be willing to settle on reasonable terms. In any event, a stalemate, costly though it may be, is more attractive prospect in many respects than a withdrawal, and the American people should be careful to assay it properly as one alternative to a complete victory or a complete rout.

From The Winston-Salem Journal

AT LAST TEACHER HAS HER DAY

THE Pupils of Greensboro's Gillespie Park School pulled a new "wrinkle" the other day.

They staged a surprise "teacher appreciation day" and honored every faculty member at a special assembly.

The whole affair was initiated and carried out by the pupils in deepest secrecy, and the teachers knew nothing about it until 10:10 A. M. when the school-wide assembly was called. Only Principal B. McIver had any inkling of what the pupils were up to.

In the surprise assembly program each of the school's twenty instructors received a carnation, and students serenaded the teachers with original music dedicated to individual faculty members. Two students wrote an original skit for the celebration.

Here is a suggestive incident. Even the best teachers get comparatively few "bows." Yet teachers are very human and all need the encouragement which stems from pupil appreciation. No doubt the teachers of this Greensboro school will be better teachers for the handsome gesture of appreciation made by their students, and there is no doubt but that the pupils and teachers will work together in a stronger mutual spirit of co-operation.

Good diction is a benediction to those who have to listen.—*New Orleans States.*

Bipartisan Slum

Stewart Alsop

China Is Playing Russia's Game

WASHINGTON

GENERAL of the Army MacArthur's prediction of a stalemate in Korea, and the news of another heavy Chinese offensive, should be read in context with the planned indiscretions of a Russian diplomat in this country. Neither the diplomat in question, nor the man he talked to, can be identified. But the diplomat's remarks are worth repeating.

The Russian asserted at the outset that the only reason the "imperialist" forces had not been finally defeated is that the Chinese do not have the necessary airpower and other modern weapons. In the last war, he said, the Soviet Union built a great air force and masses of weapons without outside technical assistance, and while the Nazis occupied key industrial areas in Russia.

The Chinese had unlimited manpower, and no part of China was occupied. Given "technical assistance" from the Soviet Union, Chinese deficiencies in airpower and modern weapons could in time —perhaps in a year or so—be remedied. Then the "imperialists" would be driven into the sea.

Meanwhile, the diplomat said flatly, neither the Russians nor the Chinese would entertain for an instant any proposal for a settlement which permitted the Americans to remain in Korea, at the 38th Parallel or anywhere else. Moreover, if by some chance the "imperialist" forces again reached the Manchurian and Soviet Siberian borders, or if the Americans attacked the Chinese mainland, the Soviet Union would be forced to intervene openly in the war.

* * *

THESE remarks can be best interpreted in the light of the Russian and Chinese roles in the Korean war. In the first place, it is now established, from documents captured in North Korea and from other evidence, that plans for capturing South Korea were first agreed upon between Mao Tse-tung and Stalin during Mao's first mission to Moscow, in December 1949.

From the first, Mao's contribution was to be in manpower. Accordingly, the Chinese armies began to concentrate in Manchuria well in advance of June 25. The Fifth and Sixth North Korean armies, which formed the spearhead of the attack, were sent across the border. These armies were actually composed of Chinese nationals of Korean origin, who had trained and fought with the Chinese Red Army. The Soviet contribution consisted of weapons, including tanks and aircraft, for the Korean (for which the North Korean government was charged full value).

Meanwhile, the Chinese armies were kept in reserve in Manchuria, in case the plans miscarried. And the Kremlin, for its part, promised the Chinese to intervene with the Soviet Siberian air force if China itself were attacked. The plans of course did miscarry, and Mao, fulfilling his part of the bargain, sent in his best Chinese troops. But it is a striking fact that since the Chinese intervention, the Chinese have been fighting almost barehanded, with none of the equipment which the Russians initially supplied to the North Koreans.

IN VIEW of the foregoing, a reasonable interpretation of the Russian diplomat's remarks is about as follows:

First, it is the primary Soviet objective if possible to persuade this country and its allies that no settlement of the Korean war is possible, and that the war is therefore endless and hopeless. If the UN forces now withdraw, the Kremlin will have enjoyed a marvelously cheap victory.

Yet if the UN forces do not withdraw, and the Chinese are defeated, it is a secondary Soviet objective to make as certain as possible that the UN forces do not take action which would make it necessary for Stalin to honor his bargain with China, and intervene openly.

Finally, it is clear that the Russians are extraordinarily reluctant so to strengthen the Chinese Communists, with aircraft and heavy weapons, that the Chinese might become in fact supreme in Asia.

"Technical assistance" is no substitute for this sort of equipment, which Chinese industry cannot conceivably produce in the foreseeable future.

The fact is that the Chinese have been playing Russia's game in Korea, with no compensating advantages to the Chinese. If the current offensive fails, the Chinese will then have no alternative but to admit failure, or to commit all China's by no means inexhaustible reserves of trained military manpower to Korea, in an attempt to drown superior UN firepower in human blood.

The Chinese Communist leaders are anything but fools, and they must be fully aware that the Chinese are paying the piper while the Russians call the tune. A settlement becomes possible when it is in the interests of both sides to settle. This is why it is still hoped that the Chinese will eventually cease to play Russia's game in Korea, and will become willing to settle on reasonable terms. This hope may well be dashed—the Chinese may by now be left without a shred of independence. But there is no reason to assume that the hope is forlorn, if the UN stands firm.

Quote, Unquote

Cod liver oil is one of those foods which seems inclined to defeat itself. It raises objection among youngsters when they begin to be aware of taste in their foods, and at the same time gives them more energy with which to object.—Sherman (Tex.) Democrat.

* * *

You ought to pay your poll tax. There's practically certain to be at least one candidate it's worth $1.75 to vote against.—Wichita Falls (Tex.) Times.

* * *

While the weather is cold and rainy the time is ideal to shoot pool, sleep, or set out cabbage.—Omega (Ga.) News.

* * *

One big general has a job of delivering confidential papers in the Pentagon, and let us remind him not to drop them in the pumpkin.—Dallas (Tex.) Morning News.

Guilt By Association Gains Strength As Potent Weapon

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

IT IS LIKELY that the Alger Hiss case will soon be in the news again with an epilogue or a new beginning written by the Supreme Court. Hiss will then have had an opportunity to exhaust the full process of American justice.

One factor in this process is not generally understood. That is its cost. In going from the trial court to the Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court the routine expense might run as high as $25,000. If the lawyers charged nominal fees merely covering their time, the bill to the individual could hardly be less than $50,000.

With first-class lawyers paid customary fees the total would be well over $100,000. Hiss stated in court that he had exhausted all his resources and had gone into debt to pay for his defense.

This matter of the costs and who paid them promises to receive considerable prominence. Associates of Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin say that he has obtained a list of the contributors to the Hiss defense fund. If he follows the method employed in the past, McCarthy will bring these names into the headlines with the intention of doing as much damage as possible to all concerned.

It will be an opportunity to carry one step farther the insidious technique of guilt by association. What names are on the list or how they were appealed to for help I do not know. But a safe guess would be that it includes former colleagues and friends at Harvard, in the State Dept. and in other Government agencies, some in high position.

VARIED MOTIVES

Nor is it hard to imagine their motives. Some have persisted in believing in Hiss' innocence. Others determined to give him the benefit of the doubt have wanted to make sure that he had every opportunity for a fair trial.

The latter motive might conceivably have led persons who never knew Hiss or who never had any associations with him to contribute. That was true in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti in the twenties when the whole country was exercised over the guilt or innocence of the two philosophical anarchists who were subsequently executed for a pay roll murder.

But there are signs, however small and tentative, of a revulsion within the Republican Party. The other day on the floor of the legislature in Madison, Wis., Republican Assemblyman Arthur Peterson stood up to introduce a resolution making legislators liable for remarks made under the cloak of legislative immunity. He said:

"I am submitting this resolution because I am fearful for the future not only of the Republican Party but of our state and nation if we continue to countenance, with apparent approbation, the irresponsible actions of such members as Sen. Joe McCarthy. If our party surrenders those values which prompted its founding to the temporary political success of a self-appointed campaign of fear and fraud, I am convinced we will have lost far more than we will have gained, including our self-respect. . . . I beg all of you to seriously consider the merits of this resolution in terms of the maintenance of a free republic and of our great Republican Party."

Peterson is 24 years old, the youngest member of the legislature. A veteran of World War II, he is soon to be called back to active duty in the Marine Corps.

DEAD DUCK POLITICALLY

The older heads among the Republican majority in the legislature quickly passed judgment on him. He's killed himself politically, they said. We warned him not to do it. No use in his coming back here when he takes off his uniform again.

But they could be wrong. It could be that the kind of courage and resolution which Assemblyman Peterson showed will have a new birth, inspiring the faith and the dedication of the American past in the rights of free men.

A few Americans denied their birthright of freedom. They were beguiled by the Communist conspiracy. That is the tragedy on the Communist trials and it must seem tragic to anyone who believes in the strength and the nobility and the vitality of the American tradition.

It is also tragic that for expedient political purposes there are those who would use these trials to frighten and shame us into believing that the number was not small but large and that it has corrupted and corroded much of American life. That is a lie. But if the slanderers have their way, they will make it the truth.

Love's Language Has Changed Since Days Of Romeo, Juliet

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK

LOVE IS A proposition which has intrigued me for years, but once in a while we have some ramifications around here which leave you a little limp. I cannot forget the recent statement of a Broadway show girl, who must go down with Juliet as a phrasemaker. The language of love has definitely grown more muscular of late.

A statuesque show gal named Rosemary Williamson has been implicated in a recent swindle accusation as the recipient of the supposed swindler's gifts. Among other baubles she is alleged to have received a Cadillac convertible, a diamond ring, a mink coat, and a diamond wrist watch. Her boy friend, name of Sid Levy, made only $75 a week, but he was by no means a slow guy with a buck.

"I never asked that creep for gifts," the lady said, with great dignity. "He practically forced that convertible on me."

(Oh, Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou, Romeo? Wherefore are thou? Thou creep, thou?)

Miss Williamson was unaware that her beloved was mixed up in anything shady.

"I never knew he was in an illegal business," she said. "He always told me that he was a gambler."

HOW COULDEST THOU?

(Ah, Romeo, how couldst thou deceive me so, thou creep, thou? Thou sayest thou art only a second story man, and all the time thou art in on the ground floor.)

Miss Rosemary has said that "the convertible was literally forced on her." She was asked, how?

"That's easy," she replied, but did not elucidate. The picture is incomplete here. How DOES one go about forcing a Cadillac on a lady? Do you pick up the car and hurl it into her lap? Do you drive it into her boudoir? Do you chain it on her wrist, using a diamond chain, of course?

(Ah, Juliet, Juliet, get thy fair frame down off that balcony. I think I would take thee for a spin on this brand-new palanquin, Model X with the overdrive.)

NO BUSINESS ACUMEN

Rosemary allows as how she sold off hte palanquin for $3,800 when she was mad at her ardent swain, but that he bought it back for $4,100 and gave it to her all over again. No suitor in history, including Cyrano, seems to have been more selfless than Sidney.

(Fair maiden, why dost they spurn my presents? Why dost thou tread so upon my heart? And why the hell doesn't thou get a better price for the palanquin than thou spurnest, in spades?)

The handsome victim of excess ardor says that somebody swiped her mink, a couple of weeks back.

"The other stuff," she says, "is lying around the apartment somewhere."

Love, oh, love, oh, careless love. "Our first meeting was when we went for coffee," she says. "I paid the tab."

(Oh, Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou? Thou creep. And I do mean thou.)

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Truman's Temper Major Topic Abroad

(ED. NOTE: Drew Pearson is on a flying tour of Europe and the Middle East, surveying the world situation.)

ATHENS

THE chief subject every American is asked about, no matter what country he is traveling in, is Harry Truman's temperament. Why, you are asked, does your President write so many letters? Why does he call people so many names? Why does he make so many quick statements in press conferences?

Few people in the United States realize how widely the President's letter to Paul Hume, Washington music critic, was published—from London to the smaller cities of the Balkans. In Turkey some newspapers, having heard that the President once hurled an uncomplimentary epithet in my direction, got mixed up and thought the Hume letter had been written to me.

Leaving personalities strictly aside, however, the net effect of the President's mercurial disposition is to give the rest of the world an impression of American unsteadiness and a feeling that we are likely to fly off halfcocked. This applies to press conferences just as much as Presidential letter-writing, as two cases will illustrate.

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Truman was asked at a press conference whether the United Nations forces in Korea would cross the 38th Parallel. He replied that he was leaving this entirely up to General MacArthur. Now it so happened that this was not true. But true or not, nothing he could have said could have injured our relations more with other UN nations, for several reasons.

First, they feel important political decisions of this kind involving further embroglio with China and Russia are not up to the American military commander but to the entire UN. Second, both the French and the British repeatedly urged, requested and begged us not to go above the 38th Parallel prior to MacArthur's previous disastrous advance. Third, we are now demanding that Europe rearm under an American ground commander, an American naval commander and air commander. Unfortunately, Mr. Truman's hasty press-conference statement makes them think twice about who would decide political matters regarding Europe's defense.

The other Truman press-conference boner was his famous statement that we are considering dropping the A-bomb on Korea which brought British Prime Minister Attlee hotfooting it to Washington.

Questions Sometimes Loaded

MOST people don't remember that the three most recent Republican Presidents refused to answer oral questions at press conferences and that it is only a man of extraordinary versatility, such as Franklin Roosevelt was, who can get away with it. Every week, as 200 newsmen face the President, they come armed with questions which either they or their editors have concocted on a score of difficult, sometimes intricate, problems. Some are friendly, some are calculated to embarrass, some merely want information. Presidents Coolidge and Hoover found it wiser to answer these only when handed in in writing, in advance, and this system of written questions began through the same kind of boner as that which Mr. Truman occasionally has been guilty of.

During the Washington arms conference of 1921, President Harding, who then permitted oral questions, was asked whether the treaty banning fortifications applied to the Japanese mainland which, of course, included Japanese islands. He replied in the affirmative. Whereupon the State Dept. had to rewrite the entire treaty to clarify this issue. After that Harding permitted only questions in writing.

American Impact On Greece

YOU don't have to read the signs at the railroad stations to sense the difference between the Communist and capitalist countries when you pass a border in Europe. The minute you get into Greece from Communist Yugoslavia you can tell the difference in a dozen different ways — the availability of taxicabs, the speed of doing business, the vigor of the atmosphere. Part of this is due to American money and American methods, which have had a terrific impact on Greece during the last three years. . . . Greece now rates as one of the most efficient countries in Europe. Gen. Reuben Jenkins, a former Georgia National Guardsman, deserves great credit for training the Greek Army into an aggressive, compact fighting force which could throw ten divisions into battle overnight with ten more divisions available in a week. . . . Greek airways now cover the country. Whereas it once took days to get around Greece by boat, airplanes now reach almost every corner in a matter of hours. Much of this enterprise is due to American aid and encouragement. U. S. Ambassador Jack Peurifoy had a lot to do with persuading the Greek Government to open its border to Yugoslavia at Salonika, thus permitting American food shipments to enter by the shortest route. I was on the first train from Greece into Yugoslavia carrying American food, marking a new milestone in Yugoslav-Greek friendship. Most people wouldn't realize the significance of this first pioneer train unless they remembered that, only brief months ago, Yugoslavia was still the chief source of arms for Communist guerrillas which had kept Greece in a state of bloody revolt for three years. In contrast, Yugoslav ef-