

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... Publisher
J. E. DOWD... General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH... Executive Editor
C. A. McKNIGHT... Editor

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1951

MISSOURI MUCK

THE rampaging river left a lot of bill in Missouri, but an uglier muck is being exposed by the crusading St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It has charged that William M. Boyle, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, received \$8,000 from the American Lithoford Corp., in payment for influence in securing an RFC loan.

In this particular case the Washington and St. Louis RFC offices three rejected the company's application for a loan. After it was rejected E. Merl Young, man about the White House, husband of the Mink Cost Slogrenographer and former RFC employee who is now a high-salaried employee of the St. Louis RFC office called the manager of the Democratic National Committee is interested in the Lithograph Corporation loan.

Then enters James M. Finnegan, close personal friend of the collector of Internal Revenue, who often visited the St. Louis RFC office in what the manager calls "an obvious attempt to influence me in approving the loan." In the fall of 1949 the manager of the firm accompanied Boyle and Finnegan to a testimonial dinner for Boyle in Kansas City. The manager, incidentally, picked up the check.

Then followed frequent conferences between the firm manager, Boyle and Finnegan, in St. Louis, Washington and Florida. Four days after the Kansas City dinner three of the RFC directors suddenly reversed their stand and the loan, which eventually grew to \$585,000, was okayed.

Shortly afterward Boyle was put on the

PENTAGON MYSTERY

IT IS incredible that Secretary of Defense Marshall and Under Secretary Lovett should have to launch an official inquiry to find out who wrote a sensational statement read to newsmen by a Pentagon briefing officer Friday, and why. The statement, among other things, said that the U. N. troops had the Chinese "on the ropes" when truce talks were agreed upon and that they were deliberately held back to prove that the U. N. was acting "in good faith." It said further that the Chinese had steadily built up their ground and air forces, whereas the U. N. command had sent one combat unit to Japan. Even in the medical manual of the Pentagon, the word "admission" is used to track down the originator of the memorandum and the person who authorized direct quotation instead of the customary indirect rephrasing. Surely so important a task as briefing newsmen should not be entrusted to the broad meaning of frontline military activities would not be entrusted to some anonymous young shavetail. It is beginning to appear that the "in-

VARIATION ON AN OLD PHRASE

NORMALLY a struggle between a Senator and the President over appointments to Federal jobs is of limited interest. The Truman-Douglas impasse over Federal judgeships in Illinois, however, is grabbing headlines over the nation, and is developing into one of the biggest political stories of the year.

There are several reasons for this widespread attention. One of them is given by the Aloop Brothers in their column on this page today. The feud between Mr. Truman and Senator Paul Douglas, they believe, is tied in with the President's plan to run for office again next year.

Senator Douglas' spectacular rise to national prominence is also a factor in the newsworthiness of the feud. Although Mr. Douglas declines Presidential aspirations, he enjoys a large and growing popular following. Perhaps the most important angle—and the one which poses a basic national issue—is Senator Douglas' insistence that men be measured for the Federal judiciary by their qualifications and their party loyalty. In taking this stand, he has afforded the nation a stirring example of enlightened national interest.

Mr. Douglas' choices for two Federal judgeships have received the endorsement of the Illinois Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. One of Mr. Truman's appointees, Cornelius J. Harrington, also received a favorable, though much smaller,

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

IN THE SLUM CLEARANCE RACE

IN addition to Missouri, six states and Alaska this year have enacted laws permitting cities to take advantage of Federal slum clearance aid. Kansas, Nebraska, Delaware, Maine, North Carolina and West Virginia have so acted. The Public Administration Clearing House reports, and Indiana has perfected its law on the same subject by their party loyalty. In taking this stand, he has afforded the nation a stirring example of enlightened national interest.

So St. Louis has another reason for pushing rapidly ahead with its urban redevelopment plans. With other cities getting into

firm payroll at \$500 a month, Finnegan at \$1,000. Mr. Boyle says he severed all connections with the firm—except the one that he became head of the Democratic National Committee. He also prefers to call his payments received "legal fees." The company books call them "commissions." The payments, however, continued during Mr. Boyle's new job, continued in fact until two Internal Revenue Bureau men told Finnegan that his affairs were being investigated—then payments to both men were cut off. Mr. Boyle has not yet stated who he did to receive the fees. The president of the firm says Mr. Boyle "didn't do any work." The day after the IRB men announced their investigation, the company directors met to "unanimously" give my records and "correct" the minutes—and to cancel 120 shares of stock, par value \$12,000, which had been issued to Finnegan's wife.

These are facts so far made public by The Post-Dispatch. President Truman says he doesn't have all the facts yet, but is looking into the matter.

While this mess has been going on to light a quieter investigation proceeded in Detroit. Brig. Gen. David L. Crawford, who commanded the Detroit Arsenal, was found guilty of violating an Army regulation. He occupied a hotel suite in Washington which he knew to be rented by a representative of the firm negotiating the loan. He accepted the gift of a boat keel for his personal use from a representative of a steel firm negotiating for contracts.

He was promptly reprimanded and relieved of his command. He "did not meet the high standards required of an Army officer."

Of course Mr. Boyle is a politician, not a general, and politicians these days seem safe from the kind of investigation that Crawford had the drum for the President. The standard by which they are judged—not a high one—is unwavering personal and party loyalty.

quity may be an effort to cover up for

any higher-ranking Pentagon official. In any event, the fixing of responsibility is not so important as the accuracy of the memorandum. Did we, indeed, have the Chinese "on the ropes" early this month? And did we deliberately hold back advancing ground troops just to show "good faith"?

At the time General Ridgeway made his first cease-fire proposal, it was well known that the Chinese had suffered a decisive defeat in their all-out offensive. U. N. troops had pushed forward in pursuit of the fleeing Reds, well past the 38th Parallel in the East. News articles from the front had not hinted at a complete rout of the Communists.

If the memorandum was accurate, the decision to hold back U. N. troops is the thing that needs investigating. Full pursuit of the fleeing Reds would not only have freed the Communists to make peace with the U. N. troops, it would also have been good military insurance against a breakdown in the talks.

majority, and the other Truman choice, Joseph J. Drucker, was rejected outright by both bar groups.

His hand thus strengthened, Senator Douglas announced he would oppose the Truman nominee. Said he:

"I regard these methods and manner by which the appointments were made and the effect of these nominations as obviously contrary to the public interest, and in that regard I believe it to be the duty of a believer in good government."

It will be seen later whether the Senate, under the rules of "Senatorial courtesy," will back up Senator Douglas and decline to confirm the nominations of the two Truman appointees. Douglas has posed a new variation of the "personally obnoxious" phrase. Usually that objection has included attacks on the integrity or character of the nominee, but Mr. Douglas has said he doesn't wish to "cast the slightest slur" on the character of Drucker or Harrington. He wants his fight on the comparative qualifications of his selections and those of the President.

Interesting sidelight to the struggle has been developed by Editorials Research Reports. In 1939, a Virginia judgeship nominee, Floyd H. Roberts, was overwhelmingly rejected with two Virginia Senators declaring him "personally obnoxious." President Truman, then a member of the Senate, followed tradition and voted with the majority.

Sign of the times—A... man counter: Our pocket makes better checks... than any you find ever used.—Ferdinand (Fia) News-Leader.

Making Up His Foursome



People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Comment On Two Editorials

YOUR lead editorial of July 25, "A Code For Businessmen," is splendid. How any fair minded person can disagree with its intent is beyond understanding. Summarized, that intent is: we should not throw our weight around recklessly, by bribery, threat, intimidation or otherwise, in attempting to influence legislation.

I have been informed, by a source that I consider unimpeachable, that last Friday night, when the House of Representatives was acting on its final bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the bill was crowded with lobbyists representing varied interests, each exerting his influence for amendments favorable to his particular interests. The great mass of people, whose interest our Congressmen are supposed to protect, was not represented by a single lobbyist.

My philosophy is that no organization, no group, or no individual has any legal moral right to influence legislation, personal liberty or action, by intimidation, bribery, threat, or club swinging.

With that philosophy in mind, it seems to me that your second editorial of the same date, "Make It Strong, Senator," contradicts the first editorial, which, as I say, is so splendid. This opinion is based on the assumption that information in my possession is correct, which is: that Dr. Brimley, addressing a meeting of his teachers, informed them that if they joined the teachers' union of the AFL, they could never again teach in a school under his jurisdiction; further, they would receive no letters of recommendation to use in seeking other teaching positions. (This latter statement you confirm in your editorial).

If my information is correct, then it seems that any man who is unjudicious to practice such methods (threat and intimidation) is not temperamentally equipped to handle any question in an impartial manner. If my information is incorrect, and Dr. Brimley only advised the teachers to affiliate with the AFL, then the protest of our two Senators is justified and correct. There is no offense in offering advice; there is serious offense in threat and intimidation.

Again, if my information is correct and Dr. Brimley did actually threaten the teachers, then, knowing Secretary Marshall's usual reaction to justice, I can readily understand why he recalled the appointment, if he actually made the final decision, and you may be sure that the AFL could not influence or intimidate him into any decision, but he could be influenced to make the decision he desired, if he became that which was offended by the intimidation of the teachers.

—ELMER M. SIMKINS.

No Reason To Fear

EDITOR JOHN W. HESTER has written an interesting letter to The News forum, (July 27), as his contribution to the "Boyle-Lindsay argument," (pro-and-con New Deal-Fair Deal). While Mr. Hester maintains the high standard of a newspaperman, I am afraid that he has become captive of his own metaphorical slogans and bon mots.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

THE tax gray passed out by the Truman Administration for building defense plants is so juicy that even the anti-Truman Chicago Tribune wants to get in on it. The Tribune, believe it or not, has applied to the National Labor Relations Authority for special labor contract building a \$2,022,288.17 enlargement of its composing room, engraving room, pressroom, and circulation room.

It is a way you can't blame the Chicago Tribune for trying to horn in on this tax gray. So many companies have applied for it—and got away with it—that it's become one of the biggest giveaways in the country. Yet a request was made to amortize this new addition to the Tribune plant in five years—the same benefit given to manufacturers of guns, tanks, airplanes, and war goods.

However, the Tribune's reasons are interesting. It stated in its official justification for the tax gray that the newspaper industry has been accorded a special position relative to other industries since 1789. As newspapers were considered essential industries in the last two wars; and that the press is the only daily medium that can be used to explain and interpret complicated governmental policies.

Want Ad Columns

FINALLY, The Tribune justified its proposed tax benefits by stating that each day it carries a large number of

Truman Slaps Arvey, Aids Nash, in Illinois Affair

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

ALREADY, a number of Arvey's hold on the Chicago machine has slipped badly since the Democratic nomination in 1948. And now, Arvey is most seriously challenged in his own bailiwick. He has been outmaneuvered by the nephew of a former Democratic boss, who bankers to inherit the Chicago machine. The Chicago machine has been captured. In Nash's fight to replace Arvey, Chicago's powerful "grandfather" has refused to nominate Arvey. He has accepted accounts, an attitude of at least benevolent neutrality.

Moreover, Arvey's hold on the Chicago machine has slipped badly since the Democratic nomination in 1948. And now, Arvey is most seriously challenged in his own bailiwick. He has been outmaneuvered by the nephew of a former Democratic boss, who bankers to inherit the Chicago machine. The Chicago machine has been captured. In Nash's fight to replace Arvey, Chicago's powerful "grandfather" has refused to nominate Arvey. He has accepted accounts, an attitude of at least benevolent neutrality.

"DAMNED INTELLECTUAL." Already, a number of Arvey's hold on the Chicago machine has slipped badly since the Democratic nomination in 1948. And now, Arvey is most seriously challenged in his own bailiwick. He has been outmaneuvered by the nephew of a former Democratic boss, who bankers to inherit the Chicago machine. The Chicago machine has been captured. In Nash's fight to replace Arvey, Chicago's powerful "grandfather" has refused to nominate Arvey. He has accepted accounts, an attitude of at least benevolent neutrality.

In 1948, however, he made the mistake of naming Arvey as his running mate. He backed Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Democratic nomination, as did Senator Truman. Arvey has been a major political boss. Arvey, who is a good cut above most city bosses, is a public man, a statesman, a godfather of a Senator or Douglas, whose nomination Arvey put through the Senate in 1948. Arvey has been the past one of the Democratic Party's great panjandrums, and the most powerful machine politician in the country.

Each separate function meshes with and rests on its neighbor. Nothing is done aimlessly or without specific intent. There is practically no lost motion and few loose ends.

A Safari's a Little City, But It Fits On One Truck

By ROBERT C. RUARK

THE works of a safari, its insistence on detail, its attention to the smallest details, its relentlessly fascinating spectacle to me, so much to do and so much to see.

Each separate function meshes with and rests on its neighbor. Nothing is done aimlessly or without specific intent. There is practically no lost motion and few loose ends.

From a dozen to fifteen native boys and one white hunter make a little city of the vast African. They transport that city hundreds of miles into semi-impassable bush, through forests, through mountains, through rivers. They set it up and they tear it down in 45 minutes.

Modern conveniences. Far from electricity, drugstores, service stations, groceries, doctors, you have the counterpart of all modern convenience plus no servant problem. We dine at six or at midnight according to the day's schedule. Unpacked, fed, watered and generally tended without the necessity of raising a servant.

It's first thing to be unloaded when making camp is a table, chairs and the beverage bucket for the day. The Messengers and the crew are lit, one for the cook, one for the tent. The beer is ice cold—no ice, but the water-filled bucket kept chilled.

Will be the same under Kimball. He is a man who remembers how Cedric Worth, operating under the protection of Kimball's office two years ago, tried to cut the heart out of the Army and Air Force.

It was revealed as the spreader of a poison propaganda memo claiming that Secretary of Army Symington ordered the B-36 bomber because of personal or monetary gain. This vicious myth was completely exploded.

Both Matthews and Sherman played ball with the Army and Air Force, and the two rival services hope it