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BRITAIN REACHES FOR AIR LEADERSHIP

WHEN the British Overseas Airways Corp. began the London-Johannesburg jet airliner service last year, the aviation world sat back to watch.

Critics argued that the jets wouldn't pay off, that fuel consumption was too high, that range was too short, that frequent stops for refueling would largely nullify the gains in speed.

It didn't work out that way. Before 1952 was over, BOAC had started London-Colombo and London-Singapore service. And the de Havilland Company, manufacturers of the Comet, continued developing newer and bigger types.

The Comet I carried 36 passengers at a cruising speed of 450-500 m. p. h. in vibrationless comfort. Its range was 1,500 miles.

The Comet II, with a range of 2,000 miles and payload of 44 passengers, was given tests for several hundred hours. Then de Havilland announced the design of the Comet III with a range of 2,700 miles carrying 58 to 78 passengers. Pan American World Airways ordered three Comet III's for delivery in 1956, took an option on seven more for 1957. Five foreign air lines ordered modified versions of the Comet I for earlier delivery.

Now comes the announcement that the civilian version of Britain's new Avro Vulcan delta-winged bomber will be in service by 1956. The plane, to be called The Atlantic, will have an operating range of 4,000 miles, ample for non-stop service between London and New York. It will cruise at about 600 m. p. h. and will carry between 90 and 120 passengers.

As of today, no American manufacturer has offered delivery dates on commercial jet airliners, though several prototypes are on the drawing boards.

The U. S. aircraft manufacturers have largely dominated the transoceanic field since World War II, with the Lockheed Constellation, the Boeing Stratocruiser, and the Douglas DC-6 and their various improved models widely used by most of the world's air lines.

There is strong evidence, however, that Britain has outdistanced the rest of the world in the designing and building of jet transports, and that the day is not far off when the major air lines will be using British equipment.

It is true that the Comet I was developed by the help of a direct subsidy from the British Government. Critics charge that this is "socialism". It may be all of that, but if it results in giving Great Britain domination of the civilian aircraft field, this country had best try a little of it.

BACK ON THE LEASH

IN HIS STATE of the union address President Eisenhower said he was "issuing instructions that the Seventh Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China."

This was one of the new President's first foreign policy moves. It was widely heralded. Hooray, said editors, commentators, Democrats-for-Eisenhower and most every Republican. Chiang is unleashed. Uncle Sam isn't keeping him from getting those mainland Reds any more.

Time wore on. People went to see Chiang. But he didn't go see anybody, especially not Reds on the mainland. A few of his troops made raiding parties, just like they did before they were unleashed. But for the most part they hung around the barracks on Formosa.

Nevertheless, on the TV up in Washington last week, House Speaker Joe Martin said the deneutralizing of Formosa had "touched off an amazing chain of events." This TV talk was one of those "productions" and a couple of narrators broke in then and indicated that the prisoner exchange and truce were part of that amazing chain set off by the deneutralization.

This week the *New York Herald Tribune's* hustling Maggie Higgins broke the story, from Formosa, that Chiang has agreed not to step up military action against the China mainland without first consulting the U. S. Apparently the Nationalists leaked the story because they feel that "America should be informed of the inhibitions under which they operate as the result of Washington's own policy".

In other words, it looks as though Chiang has been re-leashed.

Confusing, isn't it?

$23.78 WASTED

IN THE *Congressional Record* of August 14, there is reprinted an editorial from THE NEWS of July 8 endorsing a bill to increase the salaries of Congressmen and Federal Judges. It was inserted in the appendix of The Record by Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada.

We are pleased at the distinction. It so happens, however, that Senator McCarran inserted the identical editorial in *The Record* of July 16.

Near as we can figure it, the extra insertion cost the taxpayers exactly $23.78 at the going cost rate of $62 per page.

It was a pretty good editorial, but it wasn't that good.

OH, TO BE A LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE

EVERYBODY wants to be a liberal. As we've noted before, that seems to be one political term that has come through the word wars unsullied.

And no one would like to be a liberal more than the *Freeman* magazine.

It, you know, is a right-wing fortnightly that hardly qualifies as being "liberal" in the historic and dictionary sense that the word is used in contradistinction to "conservative".

So, the *Freeman* and like-minded editorialists started out by calling liberals and other persons they disagreed with "McLiberals".

That didn't seem to do the job. So they replaced "McLiberal" with "quote liberal unquote".

But still nobody seemed to recognize that it was the *Freeman* and its friends that were the true, untarnished liberals.

So, in its current issue, the *Freeman* offers some other terms it might like to be called. There's "libertarian"—but the editors have some doubt about it—some people might get it confused with "libertine".

They offer other possibilities—"traditional liberals", "classical liberals", "neo-classic liberals", "neo-liberals", "paleo-liberals", (we just checked that one in the dictionary and it means an "archaic" or "primitive" liberal, which might be the proper term, all right).

In fact, the *Freeman* even had Max Eastman do an article on this whole "liberal" business. And it concludes with him that maybe "liberal conservative" is the term it's looking for.

A "liberal conservative", in our book, would be a split personality, or a fellow who wants to have his cake and eat it too.

Maybe they ought to make up a new word to suit their condition. How about "gliberal"?

LIEUTENANT DUNN—A FINE OFFICER

WHEN David Oscar Dunn became a County policeman in 1933, the rural force was a loosely-run, rather motley aggregation of poorly trained officers.

In the more than 20 years that he remained on the force, Lieutenant Dunn saw many changes take place. He was there when the department was reorganized and put under the Mecklenburg County Civil Service Commission. He was on hand when young Stanhope Linneberry was appointed chief. He stayed on as the department was pulled together into a modern, efficient and well-equipped police force—one of the best in the South.

When he died on duty this week, he held the longest service record on the force. He knew his weakened heart wouldn't let him live long, but he preferred to stay on the job rather than spend his remaining time in idleness.

Lieutenant Dunn was a quiet man, a calm man, who enjoyed the respect of his superiors and the loyalty of those who served under him. A gentleman to the core, his service to his County was in the best tradition of good law enforcement.

From The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT, NO BEESWAX?

READING in the "What will they do next?" department, we have come across an item which says a man in Michigan has developed a plastic honeycomb for bees. He puts it into the hive so they will not have to build a comb but can spend all their time gathering honey.

This makes us somewhat concerned for the bee in the old nonsense rhyme:

How doth the busy little bee
Delight to bark and bite?
He gathers beeswax all the day,
And eats it up at night.

What bee will want to eat a plastic comb? On second thought, maybe any bee will want to when he reflects that no matter how much of a reputation you build up for being industrious, some efficiency expert will figure out how you can do more.

A writer lists some of the advantages of having a telephone in the bathroom, but fails to suggest how you would get in to use it.—*Ellaville (Ga.) Sun.*

Police shouldn't be too hasty, says a judge, about arresting a man for vagrancy. He may be shopping with his wife.—*Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.*

Let us repeat, at least once a year, the best garden club is a hoe handle.—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.*

'Thinking Of Building Something?'

Segregation Issue Coming To Head

The South's Hour Of Decision

By HENRY LESESNE
In The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THOSE who are working toward better racial relations in the South, and toward equal rights for the minority race, point out that, whatever the decision in the pending school segregation cases before the Supreme Court may be, fairness and equal opportunity for the Negro race will rest in large measure with the white race in the South and with public opinion.

This is a matter which is coming in for increasing attention in the South by those organizations concerned with interracial affairs. The simple fact is that by and large Negroes are systematically excluded from most boards which fashion school policy and control expenditures at state level on down to the school district.

Two World Wars and a depression have taught the South much, and so has the conscience of the country, speaking through its courts, and it goes without saying that in the South the number of those who dispensge legislation in the sensitive area of race relations is constantly dwindling. It is also taken for granted that legislation will be increasingly sought in the age-old struggle for equality.

* * *

INDUSTRIALIZATION, urbanization, the changing attitude of churches and the schools themselves, as well as the mass media of entertainment and instruction, have been for years lessening the South's stereotype thinking and acting toward the Negro. This has taken place, qualified observers point out, during an era when the courts have been constantly whittling away at segregation itself.

Already, here and there in the South, Negroes have been appointed to local policy-making boards. A few years ago, in North Carolina, former Gov. Kerr Scott named a distinguished Negro educator, Dr. Harold Trigg, to the State Board of Education. Previously, this also had been done in Kentucky, but no other Southern states have as yet gone so far as this. Only within recent months have a few Negroes gotten on local boards where the offices are elective, usually with the aid of white votes. Notable is the case of Dr. Rufus E. Clement in Atlanta, Ga.

However, this is a broad area on which the efforts of organizations concerned with the advancement of human relations in the South will be concentrated in the months and years ahead. For instance, the Southern Regional Council, a biracial organization made up of Southerners in all lines of endeavor, is concentrating devoting much time and effort toward effecting the appointment of members of the minority race to state and local policy-making boards and commissions.

* * *

"WE propose," said Marion A. Wright, president of the council, recently, "to try to influence such appointments by the procedure followed so successfully in the case of Negro policemen: that is, by constantly reiterating the arguments and appealing to the public conscience. More important, we shall give all publicity to the appointments which have been made, upon the theory that everybody's doing it is more compelling than you ought to do it."

Mr. Wright points out that, whether or not the United States Supreme Court outlaws segregated schools, the personnel of school boards of trustees and county and state boards of education will for years be determined, with very few exceptions, by white officials. These officials, he observes, have an area of discretion, "which the courts will find it difficult to invade or to control."

"Such officials will be charged with the duty of carrying out consolidation of white and Negro schools if the (Supreme Court) decision should be against segregation. Such officials will be charged with the duty of equalizing (school) facilities to the last degree if the decision should be in favor of segregation.

"In other words, whatever the result, such officials will be placed in position to attempt evasion and unfairness, to practice inequities of various kinds, or to give the decree that ungrudging compliance to which it is entitled and which would be warmly applauded by the civilized majority of mankind.

"It is asking a great deal of the Negro to have complete confidence in the fairness of a board which fashions policy and controls expenditure but from which he is systematically excluded."

* * *

IN HIS address to the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Wright suggested that the times call for a fresh approach to the entire matter of segregation.

"Heretofore," he said, "the battle has been fought upon the issue that the Negro has certain rights and, in good morals, he cannot be denied their exercise. That is the correct philosophical basis upon which all of us have heretofore proceeded. My criticism of this philosophy is that it is negative and that the argument should now be put upon a positive and, I think, a broader ground."

"Let us," he continued, "not abandon the high moral position that minorities have rights which, in good conscience, they would exercise upon the same terms as the majority. But let us also stress the argument that we are a wise and provident people if we do utilize to the fullest the endowments and capacities of every member of our society . . .

"We hope that we may contribute to a redefinition of civil rights. Of course, many such rights rest upon a solid legal base. They depend upon laws and courts for their enforcement—such rights as voting, jury service, equal pay for equal work, access to facilities in transportation, education, and the like.

"But when the last statute has been enacted and the last decree written, what may we have? We may have a sullen, grudging compliance with the law, doing exactly what and no more than the law requires, doing it because of penalties which follow upon failure.

* * *

"ADMITTEDLY, even such reluctant and spiritless recognition of minority right represents a distinct advance in human relations. But surely society is not properly ordered where this kind of an armed truce prevails, where the men stand and glare at each other, do only what they are compelled to do—because a pistol is aimed at their heads . . .

"Whether it knows it or not, the South stands today at the hour of decision. What course shall it pursue? Shall those dressed up in a little brief authority drag us back into the eighteenth century? . . . I don't believe it. The weight of reason, the weight of religion, are against such a course."

In the view of Mr. Wright, it will be relatively easy to deal in the years ahead with the deliberate evasiveness of reluctant officials, but much more difficult to combat "the sweet reasonableness of the gradualist" because the gradualist "appears to agree with all that you say," disagreeing only as to timing. The gradualist, he said, must be convinced that it is "immoral to ask a citizen to accept future delivery of a present right."

Tory Party Strength Grows As British Economy Booms

By STEWART ALSOP

LONDON

MOST OBSERVERS here believe that if the Conservative Government calls a general election this autumn (as it may), it is likely to be returned with a heavily increased majority. In short, the Conservative government is currently enjoying a resounding political success.

This success is, of course, closely connected with the economic recovery which is so striking a phenomenon in Great Britain. Even the staunchest adherents of the government agree that there has been a considerable element of simple good luck in this economic upswing. But many Socialists also privately admit that there has been a considerable element of simple good management as well.

The most conspicuous good manager has been R. A. Butler, the able, rather frosty Chancellor of the Exchequer. Butler's thorough credit and other fiscal policies were anything but popular at first. Now unemployment (which reached serious proportions some months ago) has evaporated, business is booming, and Butler has been able to lift most of the hated controls, and to offer the overburdened British taxpayer some small relief.

Other good managers have been Harold MacMillan, Minister of Housing, and Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Labor. To the amazement of all and the discomfiture of the Socialists, MacMillan is in a fair way to making good on the Tories' promise of 300,000 new houses. Monckton has gained the confidence of the initially hostile Labor leaders, to such an extent that there have been fewer man hours lost from strikes than under the Labor government.

Butler, MacMillan and Monckton are thus conspicuous rising stars. Butler is now universally regarded as the next Conservative Prime Minister, after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who is likely rather soon to succeed Sir Winston Churchill. If his title rules out the exceedingly able Lord Salisbury, either MacMillan or Monckton may replace Eden in the Foreign Office (the latter is a better bet, since Eden and MacMillan do not get on well together).

Aside from such individual success stories, however the central fact is that the Conservative party is now very much stronger than anyone would have predicted a year ago. By the same token the Socialists, bitterly divided internally, no longer confident of their doctrines, their grim forecasts of war and depression blown higher than a kite, have reached a new political low point.

This Conservative triumph has real meaning for the United States. Logically, it should be very good news for the Eisenhower administration. The economic recovery of America's major ally has long been a central American objective. In a narrower political sense, it should encourage the Eisenhower Republicans that a moderate Conservative government which does not attempt to repeal the twentieth Century—a me-too government, if you will—can score a whopping political success.

Yet, paradoxically, the renewed strength and confidence of the British Conservatives could spell bad trouble for the Eisenhower administration.

American prestige has never since the war been lower in Britain. This is for various reasons. There is McCarthyism, of course, which American Ambassador Winthrop Aldrich has courageously and accurately described in cables to the State Department as an inverse liability to the United States.

There is resentment at what the British consider Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' attempts to bully them. There is also what the British increasingly believe to be the unreasonable rigidity of American policy. For such reasons, there has never been a time when "standing up to the Americans" has been more popular and politically rewarding.

All this is not to be taken to mean that responsible British leaders wish to rupture the Anglo-American alliance, or to appease the Soviets (although there are forces favoring appeasement on the right here as well as the left).

It does mean that we are now entering a peculiarly delicate and difficult period in the relations between the United States and its major ally. If this period is to be got through safely, American prestige and confidence in American intention must first be restored. Fortunately President Eisenhower himself, whose personal prestige is undiminished, is perfectly capable of doing this essential job of restoration.

Peace Of World May Hang On Rhee, Mossadegh Acts

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON

TWO strong-willed old men, Syngman Rhee and Mohammed Mossadegh, walk dangerously close to the world's powder keg with a lighted match in their hands.

Both move toward the climax of their lives in their late 70s.

And the best the world — the non-Communist world, at least — can do is watch them, hold its breath, and just hope they'll be shrewd and nimble enough not to stumble or fumble.

Rhee, the peppery President of South Korea, is 78. Mossadegh, Iran's Premier, is believed close to 78 too. Both march into the future as determinedly as if they had a lease on life. But—

If Rhee, exasperated by the forthcoming peace conference, wrecks the truce by attacking the Chinese, what then? The Chinese seem capable of slaughtering Rhee and his people.

Would the United States and the United Nations stand idly by? Or would they go in once more to bail out the South Koreans, thus renewing the war which might soon become bigger than Korea?

Mossadegh became Iran's No.1 man Sunday when the Shah fled into exile. What now? Has Mossadegh so weakened the structure of government that, unwittingly, he has opened the door for the Iranian Communists to bounce him and take power? That would make Iran another Russian satellite.

What would the United States and the United Nations do in that case, since Iran is strategic in the Middle East and its rich oil fields are important to both Russia and the West?

Rhee has made it abundantly clear what he wants in Korea: unification under him. Mossadegh's ultimate ambition for Iran is far from clear, unless it is making over the country to his liking.

Both men have been in the politics of their homeland most of their lives. Because the two are intense nationalists, both are national heroes. Both use their popularity for all its worth.

Where they differ profoundly is in the way they go about getting what they want.

The chunky, well - fed - looking Rhee is defiant as a rooster. He keeps the air-crackling with pronouncements on his attitudes and desires. Not so Mossadegh.

That lean man with the mournful face looks hungry. He has fits of fainting and weeping spells which he manages in public places. He doesn't cry in private conferences.

He has stalked states like a cat, eliminating opponents one step at a time, letting his people and the world guess where he'll jump next.

For half a century there was no doubt about the prominence of Rhee among his Koreans. But Mossadegh, a Johnny-come-lately to high office, was a minor figure in Iran until he became premier a few years ago.

For years he had been a minor member of Parliament, making a hobby of criticizing the government. Also, he was reportedly one of the richest of Iranians, he consistently backed liberal measures for the people.

He swam to the top on the wave of nationalism that swept over Iran after World War II, appealing to the Iranians' ancient pride, denouncing foreign interference in his country's affairs, and finding the British a handy target.

For 40 years, through their ownership of Iranian oil production, the British had been a force, perhaps the controlling force, in Iran. Mossadegh led the Iranians in throwing out the British and taking the oil.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Wives Of Joint Chiefs War Over Housing

WASHINGTON

UNIFICATION may be hard to achieve in the armed forces, but it's a love feast compared with the problem of unifying the wives of the top brass.

The wives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are really behind the present squabble over who gets what house in Washington.

In fact, even while the new Joint Chiefs of Staff were listening to lectures on "team play" at Quantico, Va., their wives were kicking up a row over who should live in the fanciest house.

The shuffle over houses became so fast and furious that the harassed Navy finally consolidated two commands in order to create an extra vacancy. However, the ladies' tempers still haven't simmered down, and Mrs. Arthur Radford, wife of the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is reported ready to explode.

The ruckus started soon after the new Joint Chiefs got into town last month and their wives discovered that there were only three houses to go around among the four of them. This embarrassing predicament was caused by the fact that retiring Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins, was remaining on active duty and refused to budge from his comfortable Army house at Ft. McNair.

Mrs. Robert Carney, wife of the new Chief of Naval Operations, hastily laid claim to the rambling, old mansion at the Naval Observatory, the traditional home of the CNO. Mrs. Matt Ridgway, wife of the incoming Army Chief of Staff, let it be known that they were moving into Gen. Omar Bradley's quarters at Ft. Myer. And Mrs. Nathan Twining, wife of the new Air Force chief, wasted no time taking possession of retired Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg's quarters, also at Ft. Myer.

Husbands Called In

THIS left Mrs. Radford out in the cold. But as the wife of the nation's senior military officer, she made it clear that her husband would pull his rank, if necessary, to expropriate either the Navy mansion or Gen. Bradley's house. However, Mrs. Carney and Mrs. Ridgway not only had already staked their claims, but had boasted to their society friends about it.

So to save the embarrassment of being kicked out of the new homes, they appealed to their husbands. Mrs. Carney even egged her husband into getting a ruling from the Navy's legal department that the Navy mansion was the official residence of the Chief of Naval Operations.

The controversy finally was sent up to Secretary of Defense Wilson, himself, who hastily passed the buck to the Navy. This evoked a pained outcry from the Navy that Adm. Radford, as Joint Chiefs' chairman, was working directly for the Secretary of Defense and therefore was no longer the Navy's responsibility.

However, Wilson was too shrewd to get mixed up in the battle of the ladies. He held to his ruling that it was up to the Navy to house its two top admirals. Already armed with a legal opinion in his favor, Adm. and Mrs. Carney triumphantly took over the mansion at the Naval Observatory.

Admiral Duncan Roars

THIS forced the Navy to shift its attention to the No. 2 quarters, occupied by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Don Duncan. When he got orders to clear out, however, Duncan roared like a bull, and, with possession nine-tenths of the law, held fast.

The Navy finally discovered that Rear Adm. George Fort was retiring Aug. 31 as commandant of the Potomac River naval command. Since a three-story, eight-bedroom, colonial-style house goes with the job, the Navy decided this should be room enough for the Radfords.

However, the Navy still had the problem of where to lodge the new Potomac River commander, and finally hit upon the solution of consolidating two posts and making the naval gun factory superintendent, Rear Adm. T. B. Hill, head of the Potomac River command too. Since Hill already has a house, this should work out fine.

However, it didn't take into account the social position of the charming Mrs. Radford, wife of a full admiral, who is fuming over being stuck away in the home of a rear admiral. As wife of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, she claims the right to the best house—though she has indicated she would be satisfied with Adm. Duncan's house, where the Radfords used to live before he was exiled to the Pacific for insubordination.

To avert another explosion, some high Navy officers are trying to promote Duncan to be Gen. Mark Clark's successor in Tokyo. Then the Radfords could hurry up and move into Duncan's house before a new Vice Chief of Naval Operations is appointed.