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CAMERON MORRISON, DEMOCRAT

IN THE SHADOWED QUIET of the well-stocked library at Morrocroft, Cameron Morrison relived the earlier days of his great political career.

He cherished the memories of those turbulent days before the turn of the century when, as bare-fisted leader of the Richmond County "Red Shirts", he sparked the rough and tumble campaign that swept across the state and recaptured the state government from Negro rule.

He liked to retell the stirring campaign of 1900 when he whipped Max Gardner in a bitter run-off primary fight for the governorship.

He talked fondly of the accomplishments of his four-year administration—the $65 million "good reads" program, the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, the launching of an extensive state public health program, expansion of state educational institutions and hospitals, and his pioneering efforts toward goals that were achieved later: the "live at home" program, lower freight rates for the South, the consolidation of the Greater University.

A voter once asked Morrison how he thought of all those changes. "It wasn't me," he replied, "I found them in the heart of the people . . . I am trying to write the dreams of Aycock into action. The Lord has just used a knotty-headed old Scotchman who would use his fists, instead of the standard kind of statesman."

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APPOINTED to complete the U. S. Senate term of Lee S. Overman, Morrison met his nemesis in 1932 when Robert Rice Reynolds played on the depression theme and lampooned old Cam for riding around in a big limousine with a "gold spittoon", and eating "caviah—that's Roushian for fish-eigs."

The Democratic war horse held only one more public office—one term as U. S. Representative. But he never quite found himself in the U. S. House of Representatives. His roots were in North Carolina, his whole philosophy wedded to the thesis that states should do as much for themselves as possible. He was a pliant enough Democrat to go along with most of the New Deal, but his heart never seemed to be in it.

Out of office, Morrison retired to the rolling and graceful Sharon acres where he gave close supervision to the raising of pure bred cattle and hogs, a project he hoped and expected would set the pace for North Carolina farmers.

And when he left Morrocroft, it was frequently to sally forth in behalf of his cherished Democratic Party. Several generations of Tar Heels flocked to hear the colorful, witty, and fiery oratory of a day gone by.

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CAMERON MORRISON had many attributes that set him apart from other men.

He had enormous strength of character, and he looked upon those who would stoop to petty practices with the same scorn and disdain that a lion shows for circus spectators.

His concept of loyalty to persons and institutions was a thing of wonder, though it sometimes led him to give political support to candidates who did not merit it.

Nothing weakened his principles. He was like a post driven into the bedrock of the channel. The tide ran around him, changed its direction, and ran back, but he stood firm.

He worked his people at Morrocroft hard, but he had a deep personal interest in their welfare and activities, and especially in their children.

And for his own family, and particularly his grandchildren, he held unmatched affection.

Withal, he was a modest man. When he explained the work done at Morrocroft, he made it clear that "Sara's money" had made it possible. And when he discussed his own achievements in public office, he gave credit to the people—and to the Democratic Party.

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QUITE PROBABLY, we will never see the likes of Cam Morrison again. The last decade has seen much shifting, switching and bolting in politics, so much that the old-fashioned stalwart who goes down the line for his party first, last, and always has become a rarity.

Yet the vision of the man will linger on, especially that stirring performance before the TV cameras at Chicago last year when he mounted the rostrum to denounce the "half-educated Boys" in the Moody-Williams-Roosevelt group whom he believed were trying to split and destroy the Democratic Party.

It was out at Freedom Park during the Eisenhower-Stevenson campaign that Cameron Morrison made his last political speech. In his audience were the professionals of the Democratic Party, leading state, county and city public officials and candidates.

Keeping time with his cane, Morrison roared:

"Of course there have been actions taken by Democratic Administrations of which I have not wholly approved. Of course, there have been, and there still are, individuals within the Democratic Party whom I would much rather have seen elsewhere. But we must never let anything swerve us from the only honorable course, and that is true loyalty to the Democratic Party, now, as in the past, and forever."

Thus old Cam spelled out his political philosophy, and wrote for himself the epitaph which we are sure would have pleased him most.

He was one of the last of the "Romans", and though he lived through several eras of American history, for Cameron Morrison it was all one era—the era of the Democratic Party.

IT'S TIME TO BE FRANK ABOUT H-BOMB

WHEN RUSSIA exploded a hydrogen-type bomb, it blew into smithereens the last reason for keeping the American people in the dark about the hard facts of this atomic era.

Now that the Russians know how to make the conventional atomic and hydrogen bombs, from whom are we keeping secrets?

The Atomic Energy Commission has rather wide leeway under the Atomic Energy Act to declassify atomic information and release it, after clearing with other security agencies and with the joint Congressional committee on atomic energy.

That should be done.

President Eisenhower has said that some parts of the Atomic Energy Act are outmoded, and he wants the law amended to give the American people more information.

That should be at the top of the agenda for the next session of Congress.

It has been reliably reported that a special address on the implications of the atomic age was laid on President Eisenhower's desk before he left for his vacation at Denver.

If true, that speech should be made without further delay.

The two former AEC administrators, David Lilienthal and Gordon Dean, stressed the urgency of greater frankness with the American people. Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, probably the foremost U. S. authority on atomic energy, has called for less secrecy. And President Eisenhower told his July 9 press conference that he, too, favored releasing more information on atomic weapons, both American and Russian, in the conviction that an enlightened American people would make sound decisions.

Furthermore, the latest development in Soviet atomic science makes it imperative that the United States renew the wartime co-operation with friendly allies. The scientists of other nations contributed materially in perfecting the U. S. atomic bomb. Their knowledge and their talent should be on our side today.

And finally, it has now become more important than ever before to try once again to work out a realistic world program for controlling atomic weapons and for supervised disarmament.

Scientists have told us over and over that there are no scientific secrets that cannot be discovered in time by our Communist enemies. Their predictions have now been validated, and the time has come to reassess the whole question of atomic weapons in the light of the hydrogen bomb explosion somewhere in the vastness of Soviet Russia.

CONSOLATION

WE WERE MOANING low the other day over the fact that North Carolina had dropped a notch to 45th in the per capita income standings when a handout from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce came across the desk. The tidings it bore let us lift our head again.

The Chamber was viewing with alarm, as is its custom. This time the Chamber was alarmed over the growth of federal aid programs since the 1920's. And it went on to show how the states have come to lean on Uncle Sam for sustenance by showing what percentage of state general revenues come from the Federal Government.

This was the way the Southern states ranked:

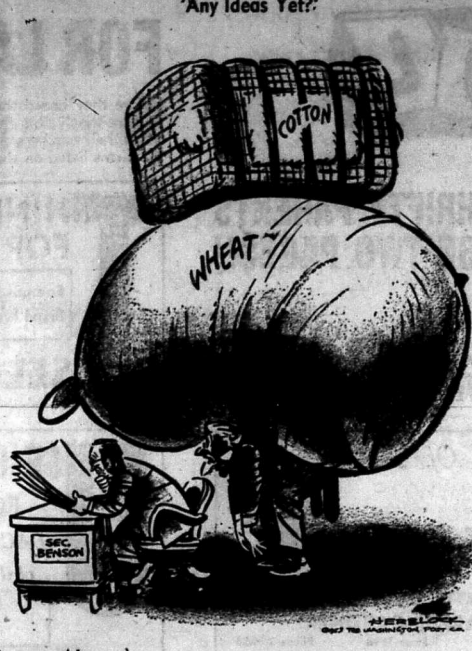
	State	Percentage Of State Revenue From Fed. Aid
1.	Arkansas	26.2
2.	Alabama	25.8
3.	Mississippi	24.7
4.	Louisiana	21.6
5.	Georgia	21.3
6.	Texas	21.0
7.	Tennessee	19.9
8.	Florida	17.9
9.	South Carolina	16.8
10.	North Carolina	15.3
11.	Virginia	12.6

As we were saying, North Carolina may stand 45th among the states in the per capita income listing. But poor though Tar Heels may be, only Virginia among the Southern states is doing a better job of lifting itself by its own bootstraps.

Premier de Gasperi's trouble was that he could not get the Republicans, the Social Democrats, the Socialists and the Monarchists, in Italy, to work together. If someone who can perform this miracle shows up in Italy, this country ought to try to hire him right quick.—*Lexington Herald.*

Judging by the large number of newly painted or freshly polished jalopies on the used car lots, this year's tobacco crop is a humdinger.—*Omega (Ga.) News.*

'Any Ideas Yet?'



Stewart Alsop

European Army Prospects Slim

PARIS

IT IS TIME to face a couple of unpleasant facts. The defense of Indo-China is the heart of American policy in Asia. Yet the French have no stomach for the Indo-Chinese war, and it is entirely likely that a government dedicated to the liquidation of the war by almost any means will soon come to power here.

The creation of a European army, within the framework of which Germany can be rearmed, is the heart of American policy in Europe. Yet the French have no stomach for the European army, and it is entirely likely that the French Parliament will finally kill the whole idea before many months have passed.

If neither of these things happen, it will be something close to a miracle. If either—or both—do happen, a Franco-American crisis of the most dangerous sort, capable even of wrecking the NATO alliance, is almost certain to ensue.

FRENCH ATTITUDE

The French attitude in both respects is not surprising. In Indo-China the French are being asked to continue an immensely costly, interminable war from which they cannot hope to gain. In Europe, the French are being asked to sacrifice their national sovereignty in order to permit the rearmament of their traditional enemy, while the bulk of their own forces are engaged half a world away.

In these circumstances, it is rather strange that any optimism at all still exists in American official circles about the future of Franco-American relations.

The reasoning of the official optimists, as far as the European army is concerned, runs about as follows. The British are ready to go much further than is generally supposed to promise active collaboration with the French in the European army. This will calm French fears that the project will lead to German domination of the continent.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has privately indicated to the French that he will be willing to settle the tortured Saar issue, on a basis acceptable to the French, after the German elections. This should clear away another roadblock.

Meanwhile, all the other participating nations will soon ratify the pact. This will greatly increase the pressure on the French, who, after all, conceived the European army idea in the first place. By, this time it will also be clear to the French that the only alternative to a European army is a German national army. Thus the French will ratify the pact in the end.

MANY ASSUMPTIONS

This reasoning is obviously based on a whole series of hopeful assumptions coming true. As of today, moreover, the votes to rectify the pact simply do not exist in the French parliament. Outside a small circle of American officials, therefore, it is almost universally believed here that the European army project is as dead as mutton.

Yet, strangely, American officials in Europe have actually been forbidden to think seriously about alternatives, on the odd theory that to do so will encourage the French to believe that the United States has tacitly abandoned the whole idea. Yet it is perfectly obvious that the American policy-makers cannot indefinitely keep their heads uncomfortably in the sand.

Aside from abandoning the whole idea of defending Western Europe, the only alternative is, of course, limited rearmament of Germany under NATO. The European army project was originally conceived by the French as a device to prevent exactly this. Yet is a noticeable fact here that many French political leaders are becoming half reconciled to the idea of independent German rearmament.

When this reporter proposed this alternative to a number of French officials, they did not, as expected, take off like angry partridges. Instead, without exception they replied guardedly that a rearmed Germany in NATO might be better in the end. What has happened is that, as the years have passed, the notion of a limited rearmament of Western Germany has seemed less terrible, while the notion of a Franco-German marriage involving a heavy sacrifice of French sovereignty has seemed more so.

NOT ENOUGH VOTES

Yet the fact remains that, even less than in the case of the European army the votes simply do not exist in the French parliament for the admission of a rearmed Germany into NATO. Both in a legal and a practical sense, the French have a veto power on German rearmament in any form.

Everyone, including the French, agrees that there can be no real defense of Western Europe without a German military contribution. The looming danger is thus that the French will exercise their veto power to prevent any serious defense at all of Western Europe—including France. If they do so, it is not hard to imagine the reaction in the United States.

The neo-isolationists will have a field day, and the supporters of the notion of a "peripheral defense" will win at least a tacit victory. While French and American politicians scream politically profitable long distance imprecations at each other, the whole NATO concept will be well on its way down the drain.

"I find myself," Premier Joseph Laniel remarks to visitors, "on the edge of a knife." Not only Mr. Laniel, but the whole Western Alliance, is in the same precarious position.

Quote, Unquote

Due to the effect of gravity, it takes more energy to close the mouth than to open it. This is a scientific fact, observes some worried paragrapher. And yet the erudite are forever telling us that nature never makes a mistake.—**Oklahoma City Oklahoman.**

With Stalin dead and Beria on the way to the undertaker, the Kremlin is marching thru Georgians.—**Memphis Press-Scimitar.**

Report from Texas: "Down in Fort Worth the other day it was so hot a dog was chasing a cat and they were both walking."—**Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.**

Instead of trying to eliminate the federal tax on movie tickets, Congress should have shifted it to the popcorn.—**Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.**

Water Department Superintendent Karl Fuss says it's the truth. When the city shut off water recently for a few minutes, four persons rushed to City Hall and paid their water bills.—**Mattoon (Ill.) Journal-Gazette.**

Exercise will kill germs, theorizes one doctor. Maybe so, but how do you get the little pests to take it?—**Portsmouth (Va.) Star.**

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

M'Carthy Hits Newsmen Who Criticize Him

WASHINGTON

JUMPIN' Joe McCarthy really pinned a badge of honor on Russell Wiggins, managing editor of the Washington Post, when he demanded that Wiggins be investigated for following an alleged anti-McCarthy line.

Wiggins doesn't particularly need any badges of honor. He has a long and distinguished record, ranging from the editorship of the St. Paul Pioneer Press to assistant to the publisher of the New York Times. But when McCarthy singled him out for attack, here is the company he put Wiggins in:

Saturday Evening Post—Charged by McCarthy with following the instructions of Gus Hall, secretary of the Communist Party, when it published an article by the Alsop brothers. McCarthy took the precaution of inserting this charge in the Congressional Record so as to protect himself from a libel suit.

Time Magazine — McCarthy wrote to every company advertising in Time asking that they cancel their advertising—after Time carried a cover picture and critical story on McCarthy.

Milwaukee Journal — Branded by McCarthy as the "Milwaukee edition of the Communist Daily Worker." In addressing the retail merchants of Milwaukee, McCarthy also urged them to withdraw advertising from the Journal on the ground that their ads were helping put the Communist line into the homes of Wisconsin.

Christian Science Monitor — McCarthy claimed he saw a reporter for the Monitor shake hands with Robb Hall, Washington representative of the Daily Worker and that afterward the two papers followed the same line in covering him.

The Madison Capital Times—McCarthy accused its city editor of being an ex-Communist, and the Capital Times of following the Communist line. He also sent most residents of the surrounding county a circular attacking the paper.

Marvin Arrowsmith — When Arrowsmith, who covers the Senate for the A.P., failed to report McCarthy's speeches in extenso, McCarthy called him in and threatened to denounce him as being pro-Communist. Arrowsmith has a long record of conscientious impartial reporting.

John Steele—When McCarthy didn't like one of Steele's U.P. news accounts of a McCarthy hearing, he proceeded to bawl Steele out at a press conference for following the Communist line.

James Wechsler—Editor of the New York Evening Post was subpoenaed to testify before the McCarthy committee after he criticized McCarthy and also after he published a series of penetrating articles diagnosing McCarthy's defender, Walter Winchell.

Others McCarthy has attacked include the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Portland Oregonian, Cartoonist Herb Block, and this writer. McCarthy's first attack on a newsman was the hour-long diatribe he delivered on the Senate floor attacking this writer in which he demanded that the Adam Hat Co. cancel my radio program. McCarthy followed this with other speeches and with a letter to 1,800 newspaper editors asking that they cancel the Washington Merry-Go-Round column.

Actual fact is that McCarthy attacks newspapermen because they disagree with him or criticize him, not because they follow a Communist line. Russ Wiggins was denounced only because he was guilty of the terrible sin of printing the truth about the Senator from Wisconsin.

Missed The Boat

FRIENDLY diplomats both inside and outside the State Department feel that Ike missed the boat when he let the Russians call for free elections in Germany. The Red move is a bad blow to our friend Chancellor Adenauer.

Inside fact is that various proposals had been submitted by lower level U. S. diplomats to Secretary Dulles and the White House by which the United States would demand free elections both in Germany and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain. But with the one exception, when they got up to the top, they were stymied.

The one exception was a milk-toast message from Secretary Dulles to Adenauer on June 26 expressing the support of the United States for free all-Germany elections.

The letter, however, lacked punch and conviction. There was no insistent and repeated demand upon the Soviet Union that free elections be held not only in Germany but elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain. This is the most important point we can hammer home at a time when unrest continues not only in East Germany, but in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania.

These countries were supposed to be guaranteed free governments under the Yalta pact, but the U. S. has completely missed the boat by not demanding and redemanding that free elections be held under the supervision of the United Nations.

U.S. Finds It Impossible To Understand Indian View

By MARQUIS CHILDS

NEW YORK

THE stock figure of controversy in the United Nations drama has for several years been Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet delegate with the sandpaper tongue. When things get dull or when the free nations show signs of breaking apart, this puppet with the wires leading back to Moscow can usually be counted on to pop up and make a loud noise.

But there is another figure in the U. N. gallery who is in some respects as controversial as Vishinsky. That is the Indian delegate, V. K. Krishna Mennon.

Mennon is tall, amazingly thin. He has an air withdrawn, ascetic, superior to the mundane world, which is perhaps one of the reasons Westerners find him so irritating. With his intense gaze, his long graying locks, he would be perfectly in character in a loin cloth on the banks of the Ganges.

The fact is he has spent most of his life in London where he kept alive the agitation for Indian independence. A close friend of Prime Minister Nehru, he has a reputation in India that gives him some political stature of his own.

MENNON'S VIEW

Mennon believes that India should be represented at the political conference on Korea. He talks about this with quiet insistence and righteousness. That may be another reason why Americans find him irritating. India voted for the original resolution to put down the aggression launched by North Korea. India sent ambulance units to support the Commonwealth division fighting in Korea. And, finally, India with great reluctance agreed to head up the prisoner repatriation commission and for that purpose is sending troops to the Korean neutral zone.

What is more, India is the chief non-Communist power in Asia. A settlement with Indian approval worked out with Indian participation would carry far more weight among the peoples still on this side of the Bamboo Curtain.

Mennon says this is the voice of one who knows that the prevailing forces are against him. It is a protesting voice, an injured voice."He knows that many Americans consider him a fellow-traveler or worse.

Before these words can appear in print, India may have made a public statement disclaiming any interest in participating in the Korean conference. Nehru in New Delhi is being urged to take that step.

It would save the United States a great deal of embarrassment, since if the resolution providing a place for India at the conference table goes to a vote, the American delegation will have to rally enough support to defeat it. President Syngman Rhee has said that South Korea will not stay with an Indian delegate present and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., have acceded to the Rhee veto in this matter.

But Mennon's determination to have his way should not be discounted. Last winter over the furious behind-scenes objection of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the Mennon resolution for bringing about a truce in Korea won the support of a majority of the Assembly.

UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

To this observer it seems important to try to understand Mennon. When he says that the United States cannot treat China as a conquered power, that China today is strong, we are more likely to take it as an annoying piece of propaganda rather than as a statement of fact. Yet, what Mennon is also saying is that Asians must be treated as equals, they must be accepted as partners. And in so doing he may express the doubts of millions in Asia wavering between the power of Communism and the familiar ties with the West.

It would seem that often the West confuses shadow and substance in its relations with the new, uncertain mass that is India. At the General Assembly meeting next month Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Nehru, will be elected President to follow Lester Pearson of Canada, whose term ends with the present session. Or, at any rate, as of now the Commonwealth countries and the United States have agreed on the selection of Madame Pandit.

She is a brilliant and beautiful woman who will preside over this world assembly with skill and graciousness.

International Atom Control Continues To Be Unlikely

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON

IF THIS story had a title it would be: A tale of no progress, or how history repeats itself.

In January, 1946, five months after the first atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima, the General Assembly of the brand new United Nations held its first meeting.

At once it voted to create a commission to find an answer to the question: how to get all nations to agree to outlaw the bomb in such a way that no one could cheat?

By Sept. 23, 1949 the commission, which included the United States and Russia, had met more than 20 times without finding a solution. On that date President Truman had an important announcement.

The Russians, he said, had produced an atomic explosion. He said this development emphasized the necessity for "truly effective, enforceable international control of atomic energy."

HEAD START

Four years passed, a period in which it seemed likely the Russians might have been able to build a stockpile of several hundred bombs and the United States, since it had a head start, might have been able to store thousands.

In order to be sure it stayed ahead of the Russians, the United States, in those four years, began work on the hydrogen bomb. The Russians apparently were doing the same, although they didn't say so.

In those same four years the U.N. commission couldn't find a formula for outlawing atomic weapons on which Russia and the West could agree.

Yesterday, just a little less than four years after Truman announced they had produced a atomic explosion, the Russians announced they had exploded a kind of hydrogen bomb.

Immediately the United States Atomic Energy Commission confirmed the Russian claims to the extent of indicating the Russians had managed an explosion of a hydrogen nature, similar to earlier American tests.

And yesterday, just a few hours after Russian statements by Russia and the United States, the U.N. Disarmament Commission held a brief session in New York and adopted its annual report.

In the commission's January 1946, had the commission found a way to control atomic weapons and a formula for general disarmament? No. The commission just wanted to report its failure to agree.

The commission, in fact, had not met since October 1952, because of a deadlock between the West and Russia. For one thing, Russia opposed the West's plan for checking on a nation's atomic development.

The commission, the report said, did not meet because no new plans had been offered since October a year ago.

And yesterday—just as on the day in 1949 when Truman told the world of Russia's atomic explosion and called for renewed efforts to control the bomb—Sen. Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, made a plea.

Wiley, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee now attending the General Assembly meeting in New York, proposed action by the American and Russian governments to control atomic power.

Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet delegate, was reported to have said yesterday that he may have something "in time," which means he'll suggest a Russian disarmament plan in the Assembly in September.

Since the West and Russia haven't been able yet to find the answer to the question raised in the United Nations seven years ago, there's no reason to expect they'll find one any time soon.