

'I've Read About The Kinsey Report. Am I
'Big Enough To Know About The H-Bomb?'

Laniel A Symbol Of The Past,
Mendes-France Of The Future

By STEWART ALSO

WHAT DID THE WHEAT VOTE PROVE?

A GOOD MANY unwarranted conclusions have been drawn from the overwhelming vote in favor of wheat marketing quotas.

Sen. Milton Young, Republican of North Dakota, a wheat-growing state, said the vote proved that farmers "would rather fair prices and government control than low prices and no controls." He warned that "there will be no hope for the Republicans winning the farm vote in the 1954 elections." If Secretary Benson doesn't junk his flexible support "insurance" approach in favor of fixed high price supports...

market with a support price of about \$1.20 a bushel.

They didn't choose regimentation. They didn't vote for long-range high price supports. They merely chose the lesser of two immediate evils to avoid financial disaster for next year.

Instead of using this vote as a justification for extending fixed high price supports beyond 1954, Congress should take it as a grim warning that some better farm-price plan is needed. Because of surplus production, peanuts and tobacco are already under stiff controls. Quotas for cotton are inevitable, and more quotas will probably be necessary within another year.

A continuation of the fixed high price supports can only lead to further piling up of unmanageable surpluses, with disastrous effect upon domestic and foreign markets. This is no new problem. It would have come to a head long ago had it not been for the abnormally high demand during World War II and the indirect subsidy to U. S. agriculture by the various postwar foreign aid programs. It will not be solved by cheap political promises in the Congressional campaign next year, but only by a bipartisan effort that puts the welfare of the whole nation, including the farmers, above that of the politicians.

THEY STOOD UP TO THE VETERAN LOBBY

DURING the first session of the 83rd Congress, President Eisenhower and the legislators stood up to the veteran lobby better than they had in any previous Congress.

For one thing, veterans who can't pass civil service examinations are no longer assured government jobs, as many of them used to be.

Passing grade on these tests is 70. All veterans get five bonus points. Disabled veterans get 10.

It used to be that a disabled veteran who flunked with a score of 60, or a non-disabled vet who flunked with 68, could on these bonus points give him a passing grade. Now a disabled veteran who scored 60 would then go to the top of the preference list, and be chosen over a non-veteran who scored in the 80's.

Under the new law, at least 70, without any bonus points, is considered a job. And under the new law, to become effective in October, a disabled veteran must have at least a 10 per cent service-connected disability before he can serve in the way of the law.

Too, the President decided that all VA entitlements must be made in strict accord with the law. In some cases, particularly as regards insurance claims, attempts have

been made to circumvent the law by lawyers or their clients who believed extenuating circumstances warranted special consideration of individual cases by Congress.

Perhaps most important has been the tightening up of rules for giving dental treatment to veterans.

Formerly, a veteran could get free dentistry if he could trace his dental trouble to a condition which showed up within a year after he was discharged.

Now, a veteran may get free treatment only for dental trouble he can trace directly to his military service, or found to be aggravating a disability he received in service.

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EDWARD J. FLYNN, POLITICIAN

THE POLITICIAN has been in low repute for a century. Jonathan Swift, in his wonderful satire on British politicians some 200 years ago, said the fellow who could increase agricultural production was more valuable to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.

The 19th century American wit, Artemus Ward, had the nation chucking and nodding approval over his treatment of "an old politician" who says "my other habits are good."

Even so estimable an editor (and politician on the side) as William Allen White tagged the name "tin horn" onto the profession.

So, because of the stigma attached to the word "politician," many people shun it. They choose to be "civil leaders," "legislators," "statesmen."

But not the late Edward J. Flynn. He was a politician, and proud of it.

"No democracy can exist," he once said, "without political parties—without politicians, without party leaders. It is because of disagreements between political parties that we have an active, virile democracy in this country."

He was one of that dwindling number of political bosses who formed the majority of

the Roosevelt coalition.

He teamed up with Jim Farley to get Roosevelt the nomination in 1932.

He engineered Roosevelt's third term triumph in 1940, when Farley split with the President and Flynn took over the chairmanship of the Democratic National Convention.

This effort to be as honest as possible is understood by Flynn's knowledge and understanding of the problems of the world, a lot of it gained at firsthand on his far-ranging trip. He was, especially careful to try to spend any of the money he collected in the various parts of the world, in making any statement about the unhappy situation at the United Nations where the United States has been so conspicuous.

Although one man carries the awful burden of Presidency while it was denied to the other, it can be said that Flynn, as a politician, has achieved their greatest influence in national elections, but he lived to see their power begin to wane. At his death he was a symbol of the kind of politician who, in one measure or another, will exist so long as Americans voters permit others to shepherd them to the polls and do their thinking for them.

From The Richmond News-Leader

HIDEOUTS, BUT THEY'LL LOVE IT

IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME—about six years, in fact—since the fashion world has been thrown into a lull as the fashioning of the current mode about a new skirt length introduced in Paris by Dido, Dyer, Dodo or whatever that man's name is. Some fellow who, in 1947, set courtiers on their ears with something called the "New Look." For quite a while, now—don't ask us how long—lady's skirts have been a sartorial introduction from the floor and everybody seemed to be satisfied. And that, obviously, is just what the fashion designers don't want. Disatisfaction with last year's styles is the life of the fashion trade, isn't it? So along comes this Dido, or whatever his name is, and his skirts 10 to 17 inches from the floor, which is just below the knee.

Much of the hullabaloo being raised over this fellow Dido called the "live line" skirts. It is reasonable to assume, from the fact—let's face it—that in the female, the waist is a thing of beauty, but the knee is only a knee. Not all women can wear short skirts and remain chic, and the present cut-length skirt covers a multitude of knobby tattlers. This would account for the top comment

offered by an unidentified Richmond fashion co-ordinator who declared that the "knee-length hideouts." It is, and a diligent secretary's survey of outraged womanhood in Berlin, The Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland turned up comments no less wispish.

But after all the smoke of battle has blown away, we'll wager that the gentlemen of Berlin, The Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and London, New York, Rome, Paris and Richmond will get out of school, needle and thread and start raising helmets, just because some fellow in Berlin named Dido, Dumbo, or something like that, said it was "Time to Do."

Working a half day on Saturday has its merits. It allows time to wander around the house and yard noting all the things you could do if you had the full day off.—*Matsons (H)* Journal/Gazette.

The Communists have clamped travel restrictions on the East Germans. They don't want them to work up any more of an appetite than they already have.—*Fort Myers (Fla)* News-Press.



Marquis Childs

Like Adlai Contrast Grows

BY sheer coincidence the two men who fought the bitter political campaign of last Fall met in this city within 24 hours of each other. It was a chance to observe once again the striking contrast offered the American people in their choice of candidates for President.

The difference between Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson is as obvious. If anything, the intervening months have sharpened the contrast. Each man has his own brand of the two so utterly unlike human beings.

President Eisenhower flew from Denver to spend part of one day, most of it devoted to the dedication of Barack House, a aluminum-care project named after the father of Bernard M. Baruch. This was a matter of sentiment and loyalty on Bernard Baruch's 83rd birthday. But, at the same time at the dedication ceremonies Eisenhower's speech, as he addressed the public.

Speaking extemporaneously he sought as he has done frequently to reduce it to terms of simple goodness—the desire of men to help their fellow men. As in his longer extemporaneous speech to the Governors' Conference in Seattle recently, he was not entirely successful. What comes through is the earnestness of his belief that if only people will observe the simple laws of religion and morality, if each does his good then problems at home and abroad will be solved almost automatically.

however brought to Washington a given currency to the phrase "adlaiism," meaning a sliding scale, a loss in position.

Slippage is evident in Washington at a number of points and in the direction, informed political leadership the President can cure it. Eisenhower's crisis is obscured, of course, by the fact of the power of the Presidency, the sheer weight of it before the world.

Stevenson's crisis is a much more immediate and personal one. If he is to hold his position in the 1954 inevitably occurs, in many eyes the adherence he personally won in the campaign, he is going to have to fight a battle in the twenty areas of practical politics. Integrity, intelligence and knowledge are not enough in that hard-boiled contest.

The parallel with Wendell Wilkie when he returned from his One World trip after his defeat in 1940 inevitably occurs. In many eyes the parallel is close. As did Wilkie, Stevenson has a deep and a real desire to help his country in a time of grave trial and testing.

Wilkie retained his passionate desire to be President. And it is here that the parallel may end. There is no assurance that Stevenson has lost the profound reluctance which last June led him very close to saying finally and flatly that he would not run if nominated nor serve if elected.

Looking tense and a little tired, as he would not, he did not look in the least prepared statement of his desire for some "quiet, plain living" if he is to hold a position of honor in the Democratic Party that is a luxury denied him. Powerful forces would like to see him pushed to one side if he does not of his own accord stand aside.

The same devoted amateurs are around him. But it will take more than their dedication, plus the Bible say that it is always hard to be in two places at the same time, but I managed to make it and I am very glad indeed that I could do it.

The Bible says that all are in the same boat and I spend quite a bit of my time this Fall in Mecklenburg.

REP. CHARLES RAFFER JONAS

People's Platform
References Appreciated

WASHINGTON, D. C. Editors, The News: I could not let the occasion pass without expressing my appreciation for your complimentary references concerning my attendance record during the first session. It was sometimes difficult to attend the sessions of the House and Senate in two places at the same time, but I managed to make it and I am very glad indeed that I could do it.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round
Crystal Ball Expert Visits White House

WASHINGTON Her clientele or to talk about the Eisenhower. Sources close to the White House, however, report that she has amazed the President by her crystal ball.

Mrs. Dixon is a real estate broker by profession, but she has turned to psychic services. Furthermore, she takes no personal credit for her occult powers.

"The Bible says that all are in the same boat and I spend quite a bit of my time this Fall in Mecklenburg."

As for the future, she declared firmly "Beware of Russia in 1964."

Now that the President is out near the Western cattle ranges, cattlemen are hoping he'll get better acquainted with their problems. The last delegation that came to see him got better acquainted with one personal-political angle, but included the Republican over, the President's secretary, and a spokesman for the farm side.

The cattlemen's delegation included bull-spoken Stanley E. Furrow of Greeley, Colo., who has been extensively recognized as having come to call on him during

the election campaign last Summer.

"The last time I saw you," chided the President, "you told me you wanted your government out of the cattle business."

"Well, conditions have changed," replied the cattlemen, "and the government of the cattle business."

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Washington Whirl

BEFORE the Korean truce, the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, was broadcasting around town that "military aid to the government of the United States is the ultimate defense of the United States."

George S. Dick Russell's doctor says he has a plan for solving the cattle crisis. He would have the government support cattle prices up to the level of the market prices. The same scheme could be followed, he suggested.

The President was so impressed with the idea that he jumped up from his chair, "I am glad to hear that," said the President, "but I am glad to hear that you are still in the cattle business."

retary of Agriculture, advised caution. He recalled that a South Dakota editor, W. R. Rouse, had said some several years ago that to fix more wire with the problem was to fix more much each farmer in the country. He expressed his opinion that Anderson would not put it in any farmer's calendar to support cattle prices, but he was surplus and had to be sold at world prices.

In the end, the President suggested that the cattlemen should be given a hearing with Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Note—Meanwhile, Federal aid to drought-stricken areas has been approved by the Federal aid, has already checked the panic selling wave and firming up cattle prices.