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DURKIN MOVE POSES DILEMMA FOR IKE

TO SAY that we were taken aback by Secretary of Labor Durkin's decision is an understatement. It was a real disappointment —almost a shock.

Mr. Durkin is a well-respected union leader, responsible and able. He didn't want the job, and was somewhat surprised when it was offered to him. Apparently he thought he could do the labor movement more good by working within the Eisenhower Administration and helping frame new labor-management policies.

There is a good deal of evidence that the White House had led the Secretary to believe that it would give vigorous support to Taft-Hartley Act amendments. Just before Congress adjourned, copies of proposed amendments drawn up by Mr. Durkin and White House aides were circulated among key Congressmen. The *Wall Street Journal* obtained a copy and printed it in full. Other papers and magazines followed suit.

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The reaction in Congress and in the business world was unfavorable. The amendments were said to be too strongly pro-labor, and they were quickly withdrawn by the White House.

Mr. Durkin is a patient man, but after several months of relative isolation from the White House inner circle, he apparently became convinced that he could serve no useful purpose by continuing in office.

Mr. Eisenhower is not the first President to be haunted by his campaign promises. In his speech to the American Federation of Labor convention in New York on Sept. 17, 1952, Candidate Eisenhower promised to take a "realistic" view of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. He said he would not support any amendments "which weaken the rights of working men and women," and that "labor will have an equal voice with all others" in considering amendments to labor legislation. He went further:

"I know the law might be used to break unions. That must be changed. America wants no law licensing union-busting. And neither do I."

But when he became President, he discovered that Congress was in no mood to make any very fundamental changes in the Taft-Hartley Act. So labor legislation amendments, like most of the other big and controversial issues, were left over to the next session of Congress.

When Mr. Durkin was appointed—an appointment that the late Senator Taft termed "incredible"—political experts detected an effort to split organized labor leaders away from the Democratic Party and to win at least a portion of the labor vote to the Republican Party. Such a scheme could hardly be expected to succeed unless the Republican Party was willing to go the next mile and give labor pretty much what it asked for.

Now President Eisenhower is faced with the unpleasant fact, underscored by the Durkin resignation, that there is a wide gap between the goals of organized labor and the prevailing sentiment in Congress. It will tax Mr. Eisenhower's ability as a compromiser to close this gap.

LENNON LABELS HIMSELF A STEVENSON MAN

WE DID a fast doubletake when we read what Sen. Alton A. Lennon had to say about Adlai Stevenson in his speech to the Young Democrats at Southern Pines the other day.

"He has not been repudiated by the party," the young Senator said. "The nation has never produced a man of greater intellect and ability. It is rare to find such an intellect combined with such skill and sagacity."

And then, warming to his task, the junior N. C. Senator told the YD's:

"With circumstances as they were, we could not have put up anyone who would have made a better race. He took his stand honestly on every issue, the same in every section of the country . . . I believe the people appreciate his great moral leadership, and will follow his standard again, and that the nation will be resoundingly Democratic after the next election."

There were several interesting aspects to that ringing endorsement of Stevenson.

1. Since last November, many leading Southern Democrats, especially those in Congress, have been cool to a second nomination for Stevenson. So far as we know, Lennon is the first Southern Senator who has unequivocally come out for another Stevenson candidacy.

2. In so doing, Lennon made a clean break with the tradition he inherited from the late Willis Smith who was not even luke warm in his guarded endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, and who practically sat the campaign out.

3. And by the strange turn of events you often find in politics, Lennon's forthright declaration of loyalty to Stevenson puts him squarely beside the man he is most likely to have as an opponent in next year's primary—W. Kerr Scott. Indeed, the statement may have been intended to do precisely that, as a hedge against a possible swing of public opinion against the Eisenhower Administration and those Democrats who merely paid lip service to their party's cause last year.

In any event, it is refreshing to hear a Southern Democrat stand on his party's choice of a Presidential ticket without obscuring the issue by a lot of complaining about the "loyalty oath".

INDOCHINA AID A DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON

IN RECOMMENDING an additional $350 million in military aid for the French war effort in Indochina, the National Security Council has fashioned a weapon that will cut two ways.

The grant will greatly strengthen the French and the loyal native regime in their campaign to crush the Communist rebel forces in two years.

It will also take much pressure off the French domestic economy, and enable that hard-pressed nation to look at European problems with more clarity.

Collaterally, the French authorities have promised to give Indochina a much greater measure of self-government, with complete independence the eventual goal.

Indochina is the key to security in Southeast Asia. If the Communists should win in Indochina, it would just be a matter of time until they controlled the entire area, with its wealth of critical raw materials and strategic-geographical position. A Communist victory might even make direct U. S. intervention necessary, though no one in the Administration wants that to happen.

French authorities have been impressed with the successful training of South Korean forces, and believe that they can do as well with the loyal natives in Indochina.

Congress has already voted $400 million in military aid to Indochina. The additional $350 million, it is believed, will enable France to withdraw its troops by 1955. Once France can see an end to the Indochina burden, a greater proportion of its national income can be allocated to shoring up the defenses of Western Europe.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal

'SUBSIDIES' HELP RURAL SECTIONS

WITH SPLENDID impartiality Sen. Joe McCarthy demands of the Post Office Department estimates of how much "subsidizing distribution" costs the department for the *Washington Post*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Communist Daily Worker*.

He refers, of course, to second-class postal rates, which have been the subject of no little public discussion before. More and more metropolitan newspapers, including the *Washington Post*, have urged that the Post Office Department charge them the whole cost of delivering. But it may possibly surprise Senator McCarthy to learn how small a circulation percentage on most larger papers is handled by mail. Mail service handles only 4 per cent of the *Washington Post*'s subscriptions. The rest are delivered by carriers or truck. The *Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times*, having a higher proportion of rural subscriptions, use postal service for about 10 per cent of their total circulation. Such big city street-sales papers as the *New York Mirror* use mail service for only one-tenth of 1 per cent of their circulation.

The mail percentage runs high in such farm states as Iowa; the *Des Moines Register & Tribune* uses mail for 30.3 per cent; the *Sioux City Journal* for 45.6 per cent and the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald* for 51.6 per cent.

In addition, country weeklies are distributed without charge in their own counties. This, together with the so-called subsidy of second-class postal rates, and Rural Free Delivery, was originally authorized by Congress as a public service to the rural resident.

The whole subject of second-class postal rates is under study by a Citizens Post Office Advisory Council, authorized by Senate Resolution 49 last March. Included in its efforts is exactly what Senator McCarthy is asking of the Post Office Department: to determine exactly what it costs the department to handle each class of mail. Thus far the question's answer has been buried in bookkeeping.

If out of all this urge to investigate and examine comes abolition of second-class rates for newspapers, it will be neither the city subscriber nor the metropolitan newspaper who is inconvenienced, but the rural subscriber, the county weekly newspaper and the national magazine.

In the Iron Curtain countries folks won't answer their doors at night, afraid the callers are the secret police coming to cart them off to some dungeon. Here folks are getting afraid to open doors daytimes—it might be the tax collector.—*New Orleans States.*

Two-fifths of Cornell's women students and three-fifths of the men say moderate campus drinking is all right. Does that add up to unanimity, or a gallon?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

'Well, Well — Deflation, Eh?'

Plan Of Action Outlined

Stevenson Wants Second Try

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

UNLESS his friends and advisers are dead wrong, Adlai E. Stevenson has made up his mind that he wants a second try at the White House. This is the background fact against which to judge Stevenson's performance at the forthcoming Democratic rally in Chicago.

Stevenson, to be sure, has never said that he wants a second chance, even to those closest to him. But all sorts of signs and portents point in the same direction. One such sign is a plan for t long, state-by-state and even county-by-county tour of the United States, which Stevenson is seriously considering.

If Stevenson finally adopts this plan, his trip will be the domestic counterpart of his recent world tour. He will do a series of articles on the state of the nation, like his magazine articles on the state of the world, and he might eventually write a book. The idea offers to Stevenson a number of obvious advantages.

MANY POSSIBILITIES

It would solve, at least for the time being, the problem which has worried Stevenson ever since his defeat — the problem of what to do with himself. It would also be one way of earning a living, another problem which faces him.

But more important, such a nation-wide tour would give Stevenson an opportunity to get on friendly personal terms with Democratic leaders in every important state, down to the county chairman level, and to achieve at the same time invaluable first hand knowledge of local political situations.

He could do all this, moreover, without giving the impression—fatal in the case of Wendell Willkie, Harold Stassen, and other aspirants — of parting desperately for the nomination. Stevenson is significantly quite aware of these advantages of the plan for a national tour, whether or not he decides in the end to adopt the plan.

Two negative decisions which Stevenson has recently made also seem interesting straws in the wind. While he was abroad, he was offered the seat on the United Nations Delegation subsequently accepted by his campaign-time enemy, former Secretary of State James Byrnes. Stevenson firmly rebuffed the Administration's offer, on the grounds, as he has told friends, that holding any post with the Eisenhower administration would compromise his political position.

Stevenson was also invited to address the Woodrow Wilson Foundation dinner, on Oct. 1, in honor of another former Secretary of State, Dean G. Acheson. Stevenson is an officer of the foundation, but he begged off. He pointed out that he was making a major foreign policy speech on Sept. 15, and said that he did not want to make another one within a two week period. But it is certainly not illogical to suspect that he may also have had in mind the political dangers of too close an identification with so battered a political punching bag as Acheson.

ADLAI STEVENSON

POLITICAL MOVE

Then, of course, there were the carefully publicized telephone calls which Stevenson made to ex-President Truman, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, and House Leader Sam Rayburn. Stevenson made these calls within a matter of hours of setting foot on his native soil—hardly the act of a man in whose bosom all political ambition is dead.

The calls were particularly significant since both Johnson and Rayburn have been widely reported as opposing a second try for Stevenson, and leaning strongly in favor of Senator Stuart Symington as a compromise candidate, acceptable to north and south. Johnson's refusal to attend the Chicago welcome home rally for Stevenson has been interpreted as partial confirmation of these reports.

NO COMMITMENTS

Actually, neither Johnson nor Rayburn nor any other political leader is committed to any candidate this early. Johnson, moreover, was careful to explain to Stevenson that he would have liked to go to Chicago. He could not go, he told Stevenson, simply because he felt on his neck the hot breath of pro-Eisenhower Gov. Allan Shivers, who may try to unseat Johnson in the Texas primaries.

It is very much too early, of course, even to venture a guess as to whether Stevenson will get his second chance or not. If President Eisenhower looks unbeatable a couple of years from now, Stevenson may well decide that he does not want a second chance after all. All sorts of new political lights may appear on the horizon, moreover. There have already been tiny boomlets for such figures as Senator Mike Monroney and Mayor Joseph Clark of Philadelphia, as well as for Senator Symington.

But as of today, at least, Stevenson is clearly the man to beat. And it is good to know that Stevenson will not crawl into his shell, as he had half a mind to do after his defeat. For he has already proved that the opposition will be intelligent and rational, as long as he is its chief spokesman.

Vast Expanses In Far North Hold Key To U.S. Security

By MARQUIS CHILDS

OTTAWA

IN THE great empty spaces far to the north of the thin line of population in the relatively empty land, the future of the American continent — whether in fact it is to have a future — may be determined. This is one of the great cloudy unresolved issues about which the people both in Canada and the United States remain in almost complete ignorance.

If the United States with its vast industrial potential is to have a fair degree of protection from an atomic Pearl Harbor launched by the Russians across the top of the world, then a radar warning fence must be built somewhere in the north. But how far north, how extensive, how it is to be manned, all these questions remain to be settled between the two countries.

This is a part, a vital part, of the problem of continental defense with which the top policy-makers in the Eisenhower Administration have been wrestling for many troubled weeks. With President Eisenhower giving the final assent, the National Security Council has now agreed on a decision to let the public know at least the outlines of the danger and what can be done to meet it. This may also mean increased pressure to get on with a working agreement between the United States and the neighbor on the north that now and then feels itself too readily taken for granted.

MANY STUDIES

There have been a half dozen technical studies of this problem, all of them highly secret. One was known as Project Lincoln, carried out by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Air Force. In a joint operation with Canada under the direction of Project Lincoln, some important tests were made in the late Spring and early Summer in the Arctic wastes on Canada's northern boundary.

The Air Force provided $50,000,000 to carry out these tests. They were concerned with such difficult technical questions as whether a radar warning system can function at the northern latitudes against the interference of the Aurora Borealis and other natural obstacles. When the Northern Lights are active in the Winter months, wireless communications are disrupted often for days at a time.

Study and appraisal of the results of the tests were estimated to take a year. Not until next Spring therefore will the data be available. But many Americans and some Canadians are beginning to wonder whether the basic decisions can wait that long. For after they are taken, months and years of planning and construction will be required to build a fence which would give an attack warning of from an hour to two and a half hours for America's cities.

In the past Canadians have felt unhappy over widely advertised plans of the American Air Force to send bombers across Canadian territory to attack Soviet targets by the northern route in the event of war. It was felt that this might bring retaliation from Russian attacks falling short of the United States but causing widespread destruction in Canada.

Some of this apprehension has been removed by construction of the Air Force's great base at Thule on Greenland. The Department of Defense is currently taking a group of newspaper men on an inspection of that forward post for launching a retaliatory strike. If it is decided to build a far north warning system, Thule would also be a useful point from which to extend operations.

JOINT NETWORK

A joint Canadian-American radar network is now being built in what has been described as the "semi-northernly parts of Canada." This will cost when completed hundreds of millions of dollars, two-thirds of which is being furnished by the United States, one-third by Canada. The exact amount is secret since it would reveal too much to intelligence agents able to break down such figures.

In a discussion in the Canadian House of Commons it was disclosed that construction and development of one radar station, at St. Margarets, New Brunswick, had cost $3,222,988.

This warning system covers only selected target areas in the United States. It falls far short of the kind of protective alert urged in Project Lincoln and similiar studies.

Here the experts disagree. General Omar Bradley, retired chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and a close friend and collaborator with Canada's Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes, Canadian Chiefs of Staff chairman, had long held that a truly effective system could be built by pushing north from the northernmost railway line. Others insist that the line must be started in the Arctic north and pushed south.

But a great measure of the gravity and the urgency of the problem was Bradley's final warning that it should be taken up as quickly as possible between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister St. Laurent.

Quote, Unquote

Luxury From Saving

It seems that some people just can't understand how anyone can have a wonderful time by patient saving.

Miss Charlene Fyock of Fort Wayne, back from a tour of six European countries with a group of fellow workers reports that Europeans "couldn't believe we worked; they thought we were all rich."

Miss Fyock was a member of a General Electric group that saved for a $1000 trip over a three year period.

It is potent emphasis of the fact that if we really want something we can save it—provided we have good health and a steady job.—**Memphis Press-Scimitar.**

Censors Hunt Standards

As was to be expected, the only censorship board now trying to function in Florida has discovered that to own members do not agree on what is over the line in picture and text. Jim Hensley proposed a standard on pictures that would have banished from the news stands every national magazine which runs advertising and most issues of daily newspapers, not to mention books of reproductions of famous paintings.

"If there were any standards," said another member, "we would not be here." That puts the finger on the difficulty. There are no standards that can be set down in words. It's a tough job. Maybe it's impossible.—**Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat.**

Who's Crazy?

IN Chicago, state officials uncovered a bookie establishment being masterminded by a patient in a mental hospital.

Evidently the enterprising patient had been taking bets from other patients. And a number of hospital employes and a physician were involved.

A fair number of psychiatrists probably would say that these avid horse-players were like most of those on the outside, only a little more so.

Dig those crazy horse-players!—**Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.**

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Denver Suits Ike Better Than Washington

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has enjoyed his Colorado vacation so much that he plans to spend as much time as possible away from Washington between now and the first of the year. He will continue to handle major problems, but when possible from the distance of Augusta, Ga., where the new Winter White House is nearing completion.

The President has several important trips scheduled for the Fall, and between these trips he hopes to divide his time between Washington and Augusta. Being away from Washington he finds has the advantage of discouraging the steady stream of callers who bog him down with routine matters which Ike believes can be handled just as well by subordinates. Also his doctors have urged him to take as much time off as possible from the pressing burdens of the Presidency.

Finally Ike wants more time to concentrate on major problems. He has frequently complained to intimates that the red tape surrounding the job of being president was so burdensome that he never had time to think.

At the moment, some highly important problems face the President which will require not only concentrated thought, but a multitude of conferences with others. Some of them have been awaiting his return from Denver. Some, which cannot wait, have already been placed before him in Denver.

Here is a summary of the major problems requiring decision—problems which only the President himself can handle:

Russia's Possession Of The H-Bomb.—Though we expected Russia to get the hydrogen bomb sooner or later, none of our scientists expected the development to come so rapidly. This fact has considerably upset American timetables, may completely upset Eisenhower plans for cutting the Air Force.

The President had on his desk before he went to Denver a draft of a speech on the hydrogen bomb in which he would have warned the world and the American people of the horrors of hydrogen warfare. At first it was decided to pigeonhole this speech. White House psychological adviser C. D. Jackson, among others, feared it would terrify the American people.

But, since this first decision, the Russian announcement came that they had the H-bomb and now Ike has changed his mind. He will deliver the speech after all—sometime this Fall. It has already been written and rewritten 15 times, and is still undergoing more revision. Even so, the 64-dollar question is not being answered: "What can the United States do to prevent hydrogen warfare?"

One draft of the speech contained a proposal that Russia join us in outlawing the H-bomb. But in more recent drafts this came out—on the grounds that no agreement with Moscow is worth anything. And so far the 64-dollar question still remains unanswered. This is the biggest problem facing the President.

Recession Clouds.— White House economic advisers have been warning the President that, despite optimistic statements from the Commerce Department, business is not good. There is a tremendous backlog of merchandise piling up in warehouses and on department-store shelves. Buying power has slumped. Business psychology is not encouraging, and in July factory hiring reached the lowest rate for that month since July of 1940.

Ike's economic advisers fear that defense cutbacks came too suddenly and are cutting too deep. They don't like the looks of the clouds on the economic horizon. So far they haven't come up with any specific remedies for the New Deal cures of public works, and both Ike and his advisers are loath to trot them out. In private talks, the President has frankly warned that the country has got to take its deflationary medicine, that it won't taste good, but it will be necessary.

Farm Headaches.—While these started well before the business worries from defense cutbacks, they are related and the effect is similar. Farm prices have now dropped 12 per cent, while the prices farmers must pay have increased recently 1 per cent. On top of this came one of the worst droughts in recent farm history. All this has been enlightening in rural areas. And when farmers don't buy, city populations suffer.

The President has left this baby mostly in the hands of his Secretary of Agriculture. As a military man, Ike doesn't pretend to understand farm problems, makes a wry face when he talks about them. He remembers the time he told a delegation of cattlemen that if he put price supports under beef, he would have to put them under dairy products—only to be reminded that they were already under dairy products. So Ezra Benson will have to wrestle with the farm headaches pretty much by himself.

National Debt Limit.—The President has good news from his Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, that he can probably scrape through the Fall and early Winter without calling Congress back to increase the debt limit. Humphrey is counting on receipt of six billions in corporate taxes this Fall, and, by drawing on part of the money which the government keeps on deposit in banks around the country, Humphrey figures he can meet the bills until well into early January, when Congress meets again. So a special session of Congress is one thing the President won't have to worry about.

Next Fall with Russia — Churchill's illness has pretty well extricated Ike from the prospect of holding a Big Four conference with Premier Malenkov impended, which would have riveted the attention of the world. But it hasn't solved the many other pressing problems on the Iron Curtain front—especially what to do about the increasing drift of our western allies toward Russian appeasement. With Moscow's H-bomb announcement this drift accelerated almost to a stampede.

Meanwhile, the temper of the Senators Ike has to do business with on Capitol Hill has become more strident, more adamant than ever against any appeasement.

To solve this, White House psychological advisers are preparing a big step in the satellite countries. In other words, Moscow's propaganda of weakening our ties with western allies, we will concentrate on weakening Moscow's hold on its satellite allies. Some important moves in this direction can be expected fairly soon.

These are the biggest problems on the President's agenda. They do not include a myriad of political and other smaller problems—such as the growing rivalry between his Vice President, Mr. Nixon, and his Senate leader, Mr. Knowland, both from California — problems which sometimes make the President remark that it was an unlucky day for him that he ever toyed with the idea of entering the White House.