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The Man They Called 'Muley'

FEBRUARY, 1952, when Rep. Robert L. Doughton finished reading his retirement announcement for Washington's television cameras, he turned to the technicians and asked: "Curtains?"
"Yes, Mr. Chairman," was the reply.
Newsmen who were present watched Mr. Doughton nod slightly, blink, then bring his hands slowly together like the final curtain of a long, long play and repeat, half to himself: "Curtains."

ation in the Ways & Means Committee; the administration's floor leaders in the Senate were, successively, Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Alben Barkley of Kentucky; the party whip was James F. Byrnes of South Carolina; Vice President Gary of Texas was the chief manipulator of parliamentary machinery; William B. Bankhead of Alabama was speaker of the House; Hugo L. Black backstopped FDR first as a senator and later as a member of the U. S. Supreme Court.
Throughout the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Doughton was both a wheel horse and a balance wheel. He loyally supported most of the pump priming experiments of the New Deal, helped pioneer the nation's first social security law and backed the first reciprocal trade agreements. His basic philosophy was: "Get the most feathers with the fewest squawks from the goose." During his tenure, the feathers added up to 390 billion dollars in tax bills.
Few congressmen worked as hard or as long as "Muley" Doughton. During most of his career, he went to the office at 6 a.m. Colleagues used to quip that he carried a lantern to work and that he considered the morning half gone by sunrise.
He neither smoked nor bothered with liquor. "Truth to tell, I never could like tobacco," he said, "and I always figured I didn't have enough sense to drink. Maybe you smart fellows can do it but I have to keep what little brains I got sober so's I can do my work."

American Science Under New 'Know-Nothing' Attack

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

BEFORE very long, the Eisenhower administration is likely to have to answer a short, high-ly practical question: "Do we really need scientists, or can we just make do with Lewis Straus?"
The question was first raised when Adm. Straus handed down the majority verdict of the Atomic Energy Commission against Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. That verdict inflicted the American scientific community with bitter, instantaneous indignation.

Ever since, the indignation has gone on rising, as more and more scientists have poured their way through the Oppenheimer transcript to find the real basis for the verdict.
In this already smoldering situation, Time magazine's Washington correspondents, James R. Shepley and Clay Blair Jr., have now published a remarkable book, "The Hydrogen Bomb" and this book has turned what was formerly a brush fire into a perfect conflagration of fury.

ENTER HORATIUS
The easiest simple The book is a direct indictment of almost the whole scientific community. It has two main heroes, Adm. Straus and Dr. Edward Teller.

Straus and Teller are depicted doing lonely battle for the H-bomb in the manner of Horatius at the bridge.
"and how can man die better Than facing fearful odds For the ashes of his fathers And the temples of his gods?"
Meanwhile, virtually all other American scientists, headed by Dr. Oppenheimer and most conspicuously including the staff of the AEC's great Los Alamos laboratory, are represented as leagued against Straus and Teller in a dark and sinister cabal. The general accuracy of this Shepley-Blair account of the H-bomb drama is indicated by the following representative comments.

By Dr. J. I. Rabi, Chairman of the General Advisory Commission
The Eisenhower administration is involved in this trouble for a simple but unhappy reason. Before issuing his statement, Gordon Dean queried his scientists, and his commission and others whom he regarded as having placed leading parts in the H-bomb story. He then reported the "shocking" almost "frightening fact" that among these 16, "only one person was consulted" by Shepley and Blair when they were preparing their book. The person who did not deny he had been consulted by Shepley and Blair was AEC Chairman Straus. That does not mean, of course,

that Adm. Straus has direct responsibility for the Shepley-Blair attack on American science. Shepley and Blair, it is noted, that Straus pleaded with him, and even offered him money not to publish his book.
"Every account was later confirmed by Straus," said the AEC Chairman told him. "The Hydrogen Bomb" was the sort of thing that should not be published "for 25 years." But Shepley rather than Blair did insist that Straus had warned him the book's only inference to be drawn was that Straus regarded the book as accurate but inexpedient. The scientists drew that inference, and became angrier than ever.

Because of his position, his relation to Shepley, and his role in the book, Adm. Straus has been asked to undergo the heaviest pressure to repudiate "The Hydrogen Bomb" publicly, finally and decisively.
SOLID FRONT
Straus's former colleague, Gordon Dean, is asked to repudiate Straus by issuing his own statement, and was refused. The director of the Los Alamos laboratory, Dr. Norris Bradbury, asked him to do so, and got an empty assurance of Straus's high regard for Los Alamos. More recently, all the division chiefs of Los Alamos have reportedly joined in a solid-front request for an official repudiation, which will be hard to refuse.

Maybe all this sounds like a tentative step toward a scientific conflagration. But it is not. The partnership between the American government and American scientists, already so severely and so acutely endangered, the appropriate governmental authorities should indicate some sense of responsibility for protecting American science from the attacks of the modern know-nothing. The vital partnership will end by breaking down for good. Any sense of responsibility for this nation's true security is hard to imagine.



"Well, how'd they like the speech?"

Salute To America's Newspaperboys

MORE than 600,000 young Americans deserve a special nod today. This is National Newspaper Day, set aside by the nation's press to honor the "little merchants" now getting their first taste of business life.
These youngsters are responsible for getting the paper to the public. Actually, they make most of the personal contacts between newspaper and reader. Upon their shoulders falls the responsibility for creating good newspaper-customer relations.
In taking advantage of the opportunity to earn extra money in an important part-time pursuit, these young people have demonstrated their ambition and their resourcefulness. But a neighborhood school job is more than an after-school job. It is really a part of the youth's education. At a very early age and under careful guidance, newspaper boys enter the world of American business. Each one becomes a junior business-man, charged with serious economic responsibilities. He learns the give-and-take of American life, the importance of personal relationships, the value of money, the rewards of diligence. It is no accident that many of the nation's great men received their first training in the ranks of America's newspaperboys.

of his days as a newspaperboy in Cleveland, Ohio.
One of my regular customers was John D. Rockefeller. One night I couldn't make change for him and told him I'd trust him until the next time. His reply was: "Young man, let me tell you something. Never give credit when you can get cash. Remember that. You are in business, and you are going to be paid."

From The Wall Street Journal

MOTIVATION RESEARCH

ONCE upon a time the business of selling was a comparatively simple one. A man would have something another man desired and some money would change hands.
Later, merchandisers and the advertising people created new markets by creating desire and thus demand for their products. The general idea was not only to tell people about the better mousetrap but to get them clamoring for one, even if there were no mice about.
Now the discovery has been made by the motivation researchers that there are two faces to this coin. The psychologists and social scientists whose business it is to find out why people do not respond to some selling techniques have come up with some answers having to do with the id, the psyche and the psychiatrist's couch.
Guilt feelings and emotional blocks, they decided, can play as large a part in business as in behaviorism. Thus, what they call the "fear of posthumous fame" was found to keep some men from using air lines. The men were not afraid of death; they were afraid their wives would prove critical if anything happened to them. So the psychology was to soothe the wives on flying and the motivation researchers say it is working quite well. Sometimes such prejudices are rooted

deep in a buyer's subconscious. Everyone concerned was mystified why engineers and purchasing agents were reluctant to buy glass pipe even though they admitted the glass pipe was good. The motivation researchers decided that people weren't buying the glass pipe because of an emotional block about the fragility of glass acquired in their childhood. They learned as small boys that they were spanked whenever they broke a water glass.
The problem now is to unlock this particular emotion, as a bank in Rochester, N. Y., decided to do when the motivation researchers reported that people are frightened about banks because they consider them somehow a symbol of parental authority. The bank set in motion a campaign to convince its customers—and to get some new ones—that it really was a sympathetic institution and not a house of correction.
Well, we have no idea where all this is going to lead except perhaps to more research. Trade and prejudice have always had their part in purchasing and there is always some psychology connected to selling. All the same, somehow we think it will be quite a long time before the Fuller Brush man worries over whether the housewife he is peddling in childhood an emotional block about the back of a brush.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Liked Editorials

On Fluoridation Charlotte Editors, The News: I WANT to congratulate you on the splendid editorials on fluoridation. They were sharp and covered the important points beautifully. Your paper has rendered a very real service to the health of the city.

Democrats Aren't For The South

Charlotte Editors, The News: I AM of the opinion that the Democratic Party being largely for the South is a lot of hog wash.

Duke Off To Busy Start In New Era

Charlotte Editors, The News: OUR interest here have read with interest and appreciation "The News" editorial captioned "Power for the Whores of Industry." The friendly encouragement of such voices as your own means a good deal to us as we launch upon a new era of industrial and commercial growth in the Piedmont Carolinas.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON THE resolution concerning Sen. McCarthy, now almost certain to pass the Senate, will be only the beginning of Jumpy Joe's troubles. His colleagues are now talking about hitting him with a one-year suspension.
Number One Punch: This will be the censure vote itself, which should send Joe sprawling. Now that the Walkins committee has knocked down McCarthy's guard by recommending censure, most senators are eager to vote against him.
Number Two Punch: The group of senators, led by Republican Ralph Flinders of Vermont and Democrat Clint Anderson of New Mexico, are planning to follow up the censure vote with a demand that McCarthy reply to the long unanswered questions about his finances. This could lead to the final knockout blow—name, impeachment by the Senate.
Meanwhile, doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital whisper that McCarthy's recent "suck spell" was not so much sinus as it was nerves.
It is true that McCarthy has had chronic sinus trouble. It is also true that, immediately after his finances were checked to ensure him, McCarthy turned

Yankees In Dixie

Myrtle Beach Editors, The News: SECTIONALISM can be fine and inspiring loyalty only if it applies to the achievements of its people in their contribution to the good and well-being of all America.

Senators Fear of McCarthy Diminishes

That one of the censure counts is McCarthy's contempt for the committee which investigated his finances, also that McCarthy himself has criticized witnesses who refused to answer questions.
On these grounds, they will introduce a resolution to censure McCarthy. McCarthy to answer the questions he has been dodging. If these answers are unsatisfactory, they may urge another investigation to determine whether McCarthy ought to be impeached.
Note 1—Chairman Arthur Watkins of the censure committee fought vigorously behind closed doors for a stronger report, condemning McCarthy. Once a McCarthy hearing was cooled down after Joe issued a public statement hinting that the Agriculture Department was investigating him.
Note 2—Sen. Herbert Lehman, New York Democrat, is compiling all the evidence that the Watkins committee overlooked. He plans to bring it up on the Senate floor during the censure debate. However, his colleagues are urging him to lay off, for fear the censure counts will be lost in the confusion of his remarks.
Another aftermath of the McCarthy

They Enjoy Traffic Jams

In Busy, Booming Caracas

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN

(Editors' Note: Mr. Othman has been in Caracas, Venezuela, for several days.)
THE THING to do, fellow motorists in the U. S. A., is to take some good advice from the Caracasques, Venezuela, who are suffering from a perpetual traffic jam. The idea is when you get stuck in snarls of automobiles as far as the eye can see, to get out of your car and walk on the sidewalk. Or buy a necktie. This saves parking lot charges.
I was out last night. Five and I and a friend got caught in a jam in the suburbs that looked as if it never would get untangled. I thought I was in for a long wait, but a nearby cop said he'd believe we'd probably get going again in half an hour.

Editors Get Things Right Once In A While

Toledo, Ohio Editors, The News: I see that The Charlotte News published an editorial on the "HAPPY INTERLUDE" which was a little off. The editor sure got sidetracked that time in my opinion. How could you expect anything else? Those funny editors are all right sometimes. Once in a while they get things right. If they slip and don't hold it against me, I'll give them a hand. They have to have one reader once in a while, even a doctor or dentist likes to read things like that. Maybe he is just doing his best.

Unpopularity Vote

Meanwhile, Senators Flinders and Anderson are counting on Joe's personal unpopularity with his fellow senators to roll up a decisive vote against him.
After the roll call, Flinders and Anderson will demand that Joe resign. They will point out that the Watkins committee has recommended censure. It gives senators all the excuse they need to vote against him.

INTERLUDE

Whole mountains are coming down to provide more building space. In every direction tall buildings are going up. In the center of town twin skyscrapers 30 stories tall are nearly completed. The main boulevard tunnels beneath them and reveals a couple of stories of underground garages for the thousands.

Happy Interlude

Miles of old houses are coming down to make way for new ones. Some are rubble now, two years ago are rubble again, while bigger sewers are being installed. The city is turning into what would be a nightmare in the United States. Here it just provides a pleasant interlude in the course of a busy day. It was not always so.

When I First Came Through Caracas

When I first came through Caracas a year ago the traffic jams were something new and the lo-

They Enjoy Traffic Jams

In Busy, Booming Caracas

cars nearly blew their tops. They had blown horns so long and loud that the city had been near sheer cacophony. The government then took drastic steps. Anybody who drove a car with horns louder than \$100. This law was strictly enforced.

Things Changed

A year passed and the traffic got even worse. Every day and folks gradually grew philosophical and even quipped the tin. Today, the automobile snarl, is now acutely endangered. The appropriate governmental authorities should indicate some sense of responsibility for protecting American science from the attacks of the modern know-nothing.

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