

Ike Will Lose Support Among New Senate Chairmen

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Eisenhower probably will lose support at 15 strategic Senate outposts — the committee chairmanships — if the Democrats hold their lead and snatch control from the Republicans.

But a check of voting records shows that the President could have favored more consistently than the GOP Senate average, which was 72 per cent.

Eighteen of the 15 prospective Democratic chairmen scored above the Democratic Senate average — 71 per cent — in Eisenhower Support during the 83rd Congress, 1953-54. Eisenhower Support means the frequency with which a member of Congress votes in agreement with the President on roll calls on which Mr. Eisenhower's stand is known.

Eight of the 15 Republican chairmen voted with the President more consistently than the GOP Senate average, which was 72 per cent.

Thirteen of the Democrats in line for chairmanships of standing committees had lower Support records than the Republicans they would succeed. One Democrat ranked higher than his Republican predecessor, and one had the Democratic control, however, remains problematical even with a one-vote majority. Sen. Carl Albert, D-Ala., second-ranking Democrat in point of service, said Nov. 4 that his party would be "reluctant" to organize the Senate with such a slim margin.

But other Democrats scoffed at this strategy.

Traditionally, committee chairmen are selected by the party in power on the basis of seniority. The chairman is often the "leading" voice in determining which bills the committee acts upon, and he also pilots legislation through the Senate.

SIX RETURN

Six committees probably will have the same chairmen who presided during the Democratic 82nd Congress. These are Agriculture, Armed Services, District of Columbia, Government Operations, Post Office, and Public Works.

Here are the prospective Democratic chairmen, their age, percentage of Eisenhower Support in their voting during the 83rd Congress, and their views on legislation under their committees' jurisdiction:

Agriculture — Allen J. Ellender (La.), 67, 47 per cent, to replace George D. Aiken (Vt.), 62, 81 per cent. A senator since 1932, Ellender is chairman of the 82nd Congress. He favors rigid price supports for basic farm products and announced Nov. 2 he would advocate a return to this method — replacing flexible supports — "as nearly as we can get" along with our government support for rural electrification.

Appropriations — Carl Hayden (Ariz.), 77, 56 per cent, replaces Styles Bridges (N.H.), 56, 65 per cent. A senator since 1917, Hayden is apt to go along with the administration except on conflicts with his interest in development of the West through reclamation. A "gigantic development program" of natural resources is to be presented by Senate Democrats and announced Nov. 2. Hayden favors public power as opposed to the administration's "partnership" power policy.

Armed Services — Richard B. Russell (Ga.), 57, 28 per cent, replaces Everett S. Salmansall (Mass.), 62, 65 per cent. A senator since 1933, Russell was chairman during the 82nd Congress. He may favor larger funds for military expansion despite budget-balancing problems.

Banking and Currency — J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), 49, 33 per cent, replaces Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), 48, 48 per cent. A senator since 1945, Fulbright has been a New Deal supporter but favored the Dixon-Yates power contract. He is expected to try for more public housing, and he will guide the "windfall profits" housing insurance bill.

District of Columbia — Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), 80, 49 per cent, replaces Francis Case (S.D.), 58, 75 per cent. Neely, a senator intermittently for 23 years, served as chairman in the 82nd Congress. He favors home rule for the District as did his predecessor.

Education — Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), 67, 44 per cent, replaces Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), 67, 87 per cent. A senator since 1933, Byrd has consistently fought for economy, and a reduction in the size of government. He is generally opposed to tax cuts while the budget is unbalanced. Two major issues face his committee. One is a temporary increase in the national debt limit. This expires in 1955, and Byrd originally opposed the increase. The other is extension of the reciprocal trade program, which he favors. Byrd was one of four Democratic senators who voted in 1954 against substituting a higher income tax

Streamlining Legislative Machinery

WITH the opening of the 1955 General Assembly still approximately two months off, key political leaders are already at work on plans to speed up legislative processes in the new session. Rep. Larry Moore of Wilson, Rep. George Uzzell of Rowan County and Raleigh lawmakers met Nov. 9 and 10 to draw up a list of proposed improvements designed to take some clanks out of the gears.

The movement deserves support. The legislative process in North Carolina's General Assembly has been a tedious, time-consuming routine. In some corners, artificial streamlining has been needed for years.

By merely trimming the number of the committees in the House of Representatives, lawmakers could make a particularly important contribution to legislative efficiency and economy. Luther Hodges sliced the Senate's committees from 36 to 28 when he was presiding officer of that body in 1953. But the House did not see fit to follow the Hodges lead; it still has 47 committees.

Like the Senate, the House has committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Banks and Banking (it's called Banks and Currency in the Senate); Conservation and Development; Counties, Cities and Towns; Courts and Judicial Districts; Education; Finance; the Journal, the Journal, Engraving, Enrolling and Printing all rolled into one in the Senate; Judiciary No. 1; Judiciary No. 2; Manufacturing and Labor (it's Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce in the Senate); Mental Institutions; Personal Institutions; Propositions and Grievances; Public Roads and Highway Safety (it's simply Public Roads in the Senate); Public Utilities; Public Welfare; Rules; Salaries and Fees; Wildlife.

But, in its longer list, the House also has committees on Drainage; Commercial Fisheries and Oyster Industry; Commission and Institutions for the Blind; Congressional Districts; Constitutional



"Father has that 'Do it Yourself' fever that's sweeping the country..."

Low Pressure Football The Grey Fox in Paradise

FROM SPORTS ILLUSTRATED

A LOT of people in the big time go around protesting that they hate it all and would really prefer the peace and quiet of the small time. Very few of them ever get around to making the break and those who do sometimes discover that they miss the rat race they have left behind.

This seems a proper time to check up on a big timer who went small time and has stuck with it. This would be Carl Snavely, for a quarter of a century the feared and respected "Grey Fox" of the big time college gridiron, now in his second season of conducting low-pressure football exercises at Washington University in St. Louis.

How goes it with Snavely? Well, by his own telling of the tale, the Fox has found himself a sort of smalltime paradise.

"IT'S WONDERFUL!" exclaimed the former coach of Cornell and North Carolina, the onetime mentor of the immortal "Choo-Choo" Justice. "I'm in the night before last game, I get in my nine hours, I have time for my family, I have a little golf. And I don't have the fear of impending catastrophe that was always with me before. It's wonderful on the sidelines of Francis Field, the modest 10,000-seat stadium on the university campus. Snavely looked like a man who was getting his proper rest. His deep-set blue eyes were clear and untroubled. Lean and muscular, he looked closer to 40 than to his actual 60 years.

"I had reached the point at North Carolina," Snavely can remember. "I was living my life. And when football isn't fun any more, a coach ought to make a change or get out of the game entirely."

(The fun in North Carolina had been seriously dimmed by three losing seasons in a row, and North Carolina was looking for a change out by all means. We can use a big boy like that."

(This was the same Carl Snavely who did it daily down-to-the-minute trick during the football season at North Carolina, then set out after the final game to beat the countryside for playing talent and scholarship money.)

"At North Carolina," said the now Snavely, turning to his interviewer, "the emphasis on winning was out of all proportion. Here we have a game to think about every week, but there is that desperate demand for victory."

(In a blistering farewell to the big time, Snavely told members of the Washington University alumni Association in January 1953: "The coach must win his share of the game. And what if he doesn't? Obviously, it should be 50 per cent because where there is a winner there has to be a loser. But for the sake of the game, the loser must surrender to the winner."

SEVEN OUT OF NINE

Even if there were a strong appetite for winning football among the Washington University alumni, Snavely would have no serious worries at present. He won seven out of nine games last season.

"Darkest team I ever saw," he belled from the side lines during a scrimmage snafu the other day.

"Actually," he explained hastily to a bystander, "this is probably the smartest team I ever coached. I shouldn't have them after they're out there playing for fun."

"Our program was ridiculed in the past," he said. "I think the Duharr A. H. Shepley, but it now has earned the respect of people generally. I think the trend is in our direction. As for Coach Snavely, he has told me that his experience at W.U. has been a joy to him."

How About (Hic) Swapping Real Estate?

WE DETECT a trend in diplomacy. Statesmen, of East and West, are pulling their punches in their toasts.

Early this month, at the Kremlin's banquet celebrating the Bolshevik revolution, Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov proposed a toast to Paris. But he did not want too much read into his remarks. "I am against the Paris agreement," he said.

Then it was U. S. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen's turn. He complimented Molotov as the "most experienced diplomat in this room." (Safe enough to keep Senators McCarthy and Knowland silent—the room wasn't too big and after all Molotov has been around for a long time.)

Then Bohlen toasted Molotov's "next visit to Washington." But the American hastened to point out to reporters that this actually was not an invitation.

Time was when diplomats toasted without inhibition or reservation. They said so many nice things about the started believing what they said and actually came to agreement, in keeping with the rule laid down by Mark Twain that "when the toasts get down to the babies, we all stand on common ground."

Churchill—his last toast was for an isn't an Un-British Activities Committee—proposed a toast at Yalta to "the proletarian masses of the world," according to Edward R. Steintinus Jr., the U. S. secretary of state at the time. In his own voluminous account of the war, Churchill tells of his toast to President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin as "champions of peace" and declared "Marshal Stalin's life is most precious to the hopes and hearts of all of us... I find myself in a relation of friendship and intimacy with this great man..."

Thus buttered up, Stalin toasted Churchill as "the most courageous of all prime ministers in the world."

They then proceeded to iron out little differences via the upturned glass. Churchill didn't quite like a statement Stalin made against kings, so proposed a toast to the "three heads of state"—His Majesty the King, the President of the U. S. and President Kalinin of the U. S. S. R. Then he toasted the health of Marshal Stalin again "with a warmer feeling" (undoubtedly, by then) and

Drew Pearson's Merry-Ground Davies Victim Of Hurley's Revenge

WASHINGTON

THE newspapers carried big headlines last week that John P. Davies, eight times investigated by a State Department security board in the past and eight times cleared, had been called in by Secretary of State Dulles and fired.

The headlines carried the essential facts in case, the fact that no doubt was cast upon Davies' loyalty and that no taint of communism was involved. But because of space and the press's "Cabinet" who did not carry the human, backstage story of John P. Davies, fired after 23 years, largely because of the personal revenge of one man.

That man is Patrick J. Hurley, the likable, volatile ex-secretary of war in the "Cabinet" who was sent by Roosevelt as wartime ambassador to Nationalist China.

It was there that Hurley, not Gen. George C. Marshall, made the decision to favor a coalition between the Chinese Communists and Chiang Kai-shek. Hurley has been blaming John Davies for that decision ever since.

It was Hurley who first brought disloyalty charges against Davies. It was Hurley who kept nagging, badgering the State Department until Davies was scrutinized a total of nine times. And it was Hurley who was the main witness against Davies during the latest hearing.

All this took a long time, for Davies had some faithful supporters, among them Gen. Bedell Smith, former undersecretary of state and wartime chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower. Smith not only paid public tribute to Davies in his book but also staunchly supported him in loyalty hearings.

But, finally, Hurley got his last. Last week, Davies, after 23 years in the State Department, was called in by Dulles and fired. He got no severance pay as he would if working with most private firms. He got no pension. He did not even get two weeks' notice. He has three children, aged three to 11, and he's now looking for a job.

China Wrangle

To get the full picture, you have to go back to the war days of 1944-45 when American personnel in China was at sixes and sevens, and when Gen. Joe Stilwell was in such a bitter feud with Gen. Claire Chennault that eventually he was replaced by Gen. A. H. Wedemeyer; and when Wedemeyer, in turn, was in such a feud with Ambassador Hurley that for weeks they hardly spoke though they shared the same bathroom.

Hurley, a tempestuous gentleman, who once picked a near fist fight with Gen. Robert C. Wood, was the chief of staff party with Chinese present, was quite emphatic in those days that the United States should work with both the Communist and Chiang Kai-shek.

Hurley, of course, would like to forget all this. And some of his most vigorous reports favoring cooperation with the Communists were the ones that the State Department's publication of diplomatic correspondence on China. But he stayed in to give Hurley away.

Furthermore, a photo still exists at the China embassy in Washington of Patrick J. Hurley as big as life with his arm around Communist Dictator Mao Tse-tung, while Washington newsmen will remember Pat's Press Club speech on Nov. 29, 1945, in which he proclaimed: "The only difference between Chinese Communists and Oklahoma Republicans is that the Oklahoma Republicans are not armed."

Pal Of Stalin

Hurley argued that the Chinese Communists would never team up with Moscow. He was wrong. He was wrong and loved telling about these trips. He would regale President Roosevelt and members of Congress after each trip.

One of his most famous remarks was how he taught Stalin to speak one pithy sentence of English and how Stalin went up to a group of English and American guests and used that sentence. The sentence was, "What the hell's going on here?"

But last week Davies was called in by John Foster Dulles and fired for an error in judgment made 10 years before. Meanwhile Hurley, who made the same error and who advertised his views from Moscow to Washington, was allowed to remain in his New Mexico mansion while Davies, with four children to support, went out to look for a job.

People's Platform

HE STATED when he made the Republican case, the Republicans are "too stinky to fight a war." We have had two wars under Republican Presidents—the great and costly Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

—RALPH CONNELLY

Quote, Unquote

A medical journal asserts that coffee drinking probably should be classified as a habit. It is said to caffeine, which affects the blood pressure. Now if they'd go after the boys who get the extra prices for the beans, we addicts could be happier in our addiction.

—Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.

Jobs Scarce Under FDR Until The War

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I AM a constant reader of your good paper and I especially enjoy reading the letters. I have always enjoyed the letters from one writer who praises the Democratic and good things and prosperity we are sure to have when they are in power.

I remember having it tough during the last two years of Hoover administration. And very little, if any, better under the first 10 years of FDR.

Not until we got into war were there jobs for all—and not enough goods to go around so we had to be rationed.

The Season

SIGNS of the season: Kids wearing caps with ear muffs attached—the smell of leaves burning—the crowds at local service stations each time a drop in temperature is predicted—a man uncovering his ancient car which had been draped in a striped blanket the night before—more and more bags of popcorn being sold—the appearance of velvet hats for women—the lineup of Christmas boxes on dime store shelves in preparation for the "Big Rush"—men carrying that early morning cup of coffee to the office—heavier traffic at the ABC stores—local stores advertising "long johns"—fruit cakes on the grocers' shelves—a pair of pink suede men's shoes in a haberdashery window—a dog wearing a blanket—oil company trucks hurrying around town—pumpkins for sale—lawns covered with leaves—the blanket of smog early in the morning.

mission's various installations is Maj. Gen. H. K. Nichols.

The recently appointed chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority is Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, Corps of Engineers.

The head of the security board which, despite the fact that the subject of its investigation had been cleared by eight other boards previously, paved the way for the firing of career diplomat John Paton Davies Jr. was Lt. Gen. Daniel Noyce, inspector general of the Army.

Of course, it may be just a charming Old South American custom, this government by generals, but we like to think of it as simply the W.P.A. in action.

From The Greensboro Daily News

THE W. P. P. A.

AS ANY ONE who has ever served in the United States Army will be delighted to explain at the slightest provocation, the initials at the head of this brief consideration do not stand for some governmental agency. Translated, they stand for the West Point Protective Association, a purely mythical body which, according to legend, sees to it that one West Point man never lets another West Point man down.

The association, we are led to believe, thrives. It flourishes even when the West Point men are no longer on active duty but fading, fading away.

Thus the recently appointed general manager of the Atomic Energy Com-