

Dr. Manion Got His Come-Uppance

IN A COLUMN on Dr. Clarence Manion on this page Jan. 30, Joseph and Stewart Alsop wrote that "If the President carries through on his decision to fire Manion, it will be the doubts that were instilled in the period when Eisenhower was learning the political game. . . . But the Republican right-wingers will howl with rage."

That was a prophetic statement. When Dr. Manion confirmed reports this week that he had been fired as chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, these outburst rent the Washington air.

1. From Rep. Mason of Illinois: "... nothing startling of a national crisis. Such action smacks of autocratic dictatorship."

2. From Sen. Bricker of Ohio: "There is a threatening storm ahead when men of great ability who do not see alike with the leader of an administration" cannot continue to serve in an official position.

3. From Sen. Jenner of Indiana: "It is a dangerous age if a man like Manion can be made to resign. It is a warning that has fundamental views he believes in."

It is utter nonsense to say that Manion was fired by President Eisenhower because of his opinion about the Bricker amendment. The President knew how Manion felt on that issue before he was appointed. Manion testified in support of the amendment before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on April 6, 1953; he

was not appointed chairman of the commission until August 18, 1953.

Manion was named to head a commission to study overlapping authority between federal, state and local governments. But it was not long before he began embarrassing the President. In October, he said he favored selling TVA to private enterprise—a statement that put the President squarely on the spot and forced him to deny that his administration had such an intention.

Then Manion took to the speech circuit. By his own word, he has spoken in all 48 states for the Bricker amendment. Furthermore, he did not stick to the issue in his speeches. According to the Alsops, he persistently launched "virulent" and "venomous" attacks against members of the Congress who were opposed to the Bricker amendment. By implication, he was attacking the President, who also opposes the amendment. Meanwhile, Manion neglected his assignment. The commission has not yet started to work.

Manion got the come-uppance he so richly earned. We are quite pleased that he was fired. He should never have been appointed in the first place. This ex-Democrat, ex-dean of the Notre Dame law school, is far more to the right in his political thinking than the congressmen who spoke up for him this week. And the chairman of so important a commission engaged in so necessary a task ought to be a man of more moderate views.

Atomic Energy Opens New Frontier

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S message to Congress on atomic energy was complete and timely. He asked Congress to change the Atomic Energy Act to permit the U. S. to share information on the tactical use of atomic weapons with friendly nations. He asked for the right to share peacetime atomic power information with our allies. And he recommended that U. S. private industry be given a bigger role in the development of nuclear power.

That these fundamental changes in the law are essential has been obvious for a long time. As the President pointed out, the 1946 act was based on the mistaken premise that the U. S. could keep a monopoly of atomic secrets for a long time. The explosion of Russia's first bomb in 1949 shattered that myth. Since then, Russia has set off a thermonuclear (hydrogen) bomb, built atomic bombs, has perfected and tested atomic bombs, and has outdistanced the U. S. in the race to produce power from atomic energy, just as Britain got the jump in developing jet engines; France and Canada have their own atomic programs. The President has properly proposed to close any military secrets that would be of value to a potential enemy. He is merely asking that the law be altered to permit the free world to combine its knowledge and techniques so that all participating nations will benefit—just as they benefited from the original collaboration during World War II.

It was a coincidence that William Lawrence, science reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, spoke to the Charlotte Executives Club on the same day that President Eisenhower sent his message to Congress. But what Lawrence had to say fully backed up the President's position. The lecturer explained that the neces-

sity of protecting the free world from armed aggression had forced the United States to concentrate on developing a big stockpile and a wide variety of atomic weapons in the post-World War II years. But the supply of weapons was not large enough, and the planes and far-flung bases were so well situated, that the threat of retaliation should minimize—if it does not completely eliminate—the possibility of major aggression in the next decade or two.

Now the nation can afford to begin exploring the new frontier opened up by atomic energy. It is a frontier so vast and so promising that it literally staggers the imagination. Atomic power for ships and locomotives and electric power plants. . . . radioactive by-products to seek out and destroy such diseases as cancer and polio and arterial sclerosis, and to slow the aging of the body. . . . tracers to determine just what a plant grows, what foods it needs and when, with the goal of making five blades grow where one grew before. . . . the new possibilities of developing the desert regions, the tropics, the polar regions.

The U. S. has already spent more than \$2 billion dollars developing atomic weapons. An expenditure of half that sum on exploring the peaceful potential of atomic energy in the next two or three years would speed immeasurably the development of atomic energy, and free man from many of the burdens and give him a new physical, intellectual and spiritual existence.

In this massive undertaking, however, the free nations should work together; for in the development of this new form of energy lies the best hope that human freedom will survive and eventually triumph over all forms of totalitarianism.

A Plot Against Voters Back Home

CIRCULATING among members of the House is a pamphlet entitled "Plan To Escape Roll Call On Bill Increasing Pay Of Members Of Congress."

It outlines, step by step, the procedure congressmen should follow to get the bill through without casting record votes.

It suggests that the bill be called up without prior notice to press and opponents, that debate be sharply limited, and engaged in by advocates of the bill only. Then there'll be a quorum call, the bill will come up for passage, someone will ask for the yeas and nays and then (the following is underlined) "The (memo) members will 'sit in your seats.' If they sit in their seats, the yeas and nay request will be denied, because that request cannot be granted unless 20 per cent of the congressmen present stand up."

In that way, the congressmen could raise their pay by a vote, yet, both opponents and constituents back home would never know how their representatives voted.

It may be that some congressmen feel that only by this devious device can a pay increase be approved. Granted that congressional salaries should be increased, this is a hard way to do it. Any member of Congress who votes on the bill is underlined in the memo to record his vote. The man who lacks that much courage is not worth what he's getting now.

From The Memphis Press-Scimitar

JUST PLAIN HAROLD

MOST PEOPLE never begin to look of the car and sit on the grass. It probably would have been a great shock to the social lights of Washington if they had seen two members of the cabinet jolting on the grass like any other two human beings.

Oh, now stop! Is Ickes asking us to believe that he considered himself and Wallace really just like other human beings?

Cross examiner—Now, how long had you been working for your employer? Defendant—Ever since the day he threatened to fire me.—GREENVILLE (TENN.) SUN.

'It's A Product Something Like Margarine'



March Of The Diet Foods

Waist Whittling Is Big Business

From The WALL STREET JOURNAL

MILLIONS of overweight Americans are plunging into a huge diet-food industry, at the same time, into a big construction project.

The demolition, of course, is aimed at all the surplus poundsage they're toting around. One conservative estimate, 35 million Americans are overweight; they should be, and the average excess is reckoned at 16 pounds. That would make a burdensome total of 560 million extra pounds of flesh.

The construction is a by-product of the waistline-whittling effort. It's the building of a major business in foods intended to keep your strength up, your palate pleased and your weight down.

These foods may contain as little as one twentieth the calories of comparable conventional products. The cuts are accomplished by removal or cutting down of sugar, fats and oils. They include such unlikely items as chocolate bars, peanut butter, margarine and mixer sugar.

Some dietetic foods have been put up for a quarter-century or more. But until the end of World War II, the eaters were largely confined to "must" dietetics like diabetes. And the principal purveyors were small health-food shops. Now the consumers are legion, and it's estimated that 75 per cent of all supermarkets carry dietetic foods, up from about 40 per cent in as recent a year as 1950.

BABY FOODS' RIVAL
The top packers of low-calorie foods are looking for total sales of 100 million dollars, nearly four times those of 1950. By 1956 they expect the figure to vault to 150 million dollars. That would be roughly equal to present annual sales of baby food, which has seen a great growth of its own in recent years.

"We anticipate total sales this year will be 25 per cent to 30 per cent ahead of last year on our Diet. DeLige foods of 1953. Ed Richmond, head man of Richmond Chase Co. in San Jose, Calif. His firm carries regular fruits and vegetables as well as the low-calorie kind. It puts up

over half the diet-packed fruits in California, the top fruit-canning state.

An executive of Pratt-Low Preserving Co., in nearby S. A. N. A. Clark, says his company looks for a 1953 increase in dietetic sales of "from 20 per cent to 40 per cent over 1952." It cans low-calorie fruit and vegetables ranging from figs to asparagus, in addition to jellies.

Consolidated Grocers Corp., the big food packer and wholesaler headquartered in Chicago, makes an even more enthusiastic report. Its sales of dietetic foods are already about double those of two years ago.

WEIGHT-WATCHING
The National Canners' Association now lists 23 packers of dietetic foods, up from 15 last year. And the association says its figures probably don't include the entire clan.

The rise of low-calorie foods, it says, but one result of more zealous weight-watching by Americans. Other well-known effects include the growing popularity of non-fattening soft drinks and the long-term declines in per-capita consumption of potatoes, wheat and flour.

One big sales-booster, the packers say, has been a sharpened public awareness of the dangers of overweight as a potential life-shortener. They credit publicity drives by the American Medical Association and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., among others.

Mrs. Tillie Lewis, president of Floitt Products, Inc., a newcomer to dietetic packing, says everyone she meets knows someone who's concerned about the diet problem — from a hotel clerk at Los Angeles Town House to a baseball star. "I guess," she thinks his wife might benefit from dietetic foods.

"The biggest thing that happened to diet foods, though, was their introduction into supermarkets after the war," says Corydon Jones, a nutrition expert. "Not only did this widen the market, but it cut prices to only a few cents a can above regular products."

In the pre-war era, dietetic background of public service, having been head of the WAC during the war, she also publishes of the Houston Post. Despite the years, however, Mrs. Hobby is a lady of great charm, and on this particular evening she looked positively ravishing.

Appearing at the threshold of the Fulton Lewis party, she gazed at the crash of jumbo guests and hesitated. "I'm afraid I've come to the wrong place," she murmured.

"Come right in," assured Mr. Lewis in his most expansive mood. "These men need someone like you to tone up the party."

The lone lady member of the Cabinet just hesitated. "But after further assurance from Mrs. Lewis, she finally entered, took off her wrap and prepared to meet with guests.

"Now, let me see, dear," said host Lewis "what did you say your name was?"

As Mrs. Hobby told him, Fulton Lewis at all, not at all. To slip up on a male member of the Cabinet is not usually done in Washington, but to slip on the only lady member, said Mrs. Lewis with conviction is unforgivable.

Bond Business
It has been obscured by news of butter, Bricker and the Securities & Exchange Commission, charged with policing Wall Street, appears on the verge of being regularized by the American consumers and investors millions.

Under the rule U-50 which requires investment bankers to compete against each other in bidding for the bonds of pub-

Giving Away Food Stocks Not So Simple After All

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON With millions of people in the world hungry all the time it would seem easy to give away food out of America's bulging warehouses. But the Foreign Operations Administration and the Department of Agriculture are discovering that this isn't so easy, after all.

A compilation prepared by FOA shows that about 220 million dollars in foodstuffs is being given away under authorizations approved thus far this fiscal year. Other authorizations before July 1 may bring this up a bit.

While that sounds like a large order, in comparison to the vast tonnage accumulated by the Commodity Credit Corporation it is pathetically small. Under pressure from Congress and the Department of Agriculture, FOA is said to have hastily decided to give \$8 million dollars in surpluses to Bolivia and Liberia in order to make a better showing for the year. FOA officials deny that such an emergency allocation was made.

HUGE QUANTITY
The value of the surpluses held in stockpiles by the Commodity Credit Corporation is now well over 5 billion dollars, divided between foodstuffs in inventory and government loans on commodities that the corporation may eventually have to take over under the price-support program. By the end of 1954, unless faster means can be found to get rid of the surpluses, it is expected to be more than 6 billion dollars. The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

In the current giveaway the largest single amount—70 million dollars—is going to Pakistan in shipments of wheat as part of a total of 700,000 tons voted by Congress. The second largest amount, 64 million dollars, is going to Britain, Norway and West Germany, where surplus American foods are being sold for local currency. Under one section of the law 26 million dollars of the surplus is to be given away in Christmas packages distributed in various European countries.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions. The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

DR. MANION SAYS HE TALKED HIMSELF OUT OF HIS JOB

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON DR. CLARENCE E. MANION is a great talker. He seems to think now that President Eisenhower has fired him, that he talked himself out of a job.

He said recently that in the two years since he resigned as dean of the Notre Dame University Law School he has been in every state making speeches to so many business groups "I have ended the roll of American industry."

Last Sept. 4 Eisenhower picked the 57-year-old Manion as chairman of the important Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. On Feb. 17 Manion announced the commission had sacked itself in what was known as the "White House" case.

Manion implied it was because he had made public speeches supporting the Bricker amendment on treaties, which Eisenhower opposed. The President said it would tie his hands in foreign affairs.

Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) proposed a constitutional amendment to limit the scope of treaties so they don't override powers reserved to the states and to give Congress power to regulate other international executive agreements.

Manion is a crusader for decentralized government and a more self-reliance on the part of the states. And in the field of foreign affairs he has strong convictions, which may seem unique to Eisenhower in handling Communists.

Although Russian and Communist disciples of Karl Marx, operate on the theory of the United States and other capitalist countries are doomed. Manion, in his 1950 book, "The Key to Peace," suggested:

The FOA total includes such piddling items as 63 million dollars in famine relief for Bolivia, Jordan and Liberia. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson made a bold move the other day when he ordered dairy price supports slashed to the lowest permissible level, as of April 1. This action was considered bold because it was very well publicized and economic repercussions in the farm states, although it will be hailed by consumers purchasing power will be expanded because of lower retail prices.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions.

The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

In the current giveaway the largest single amount—70 million dollars—is going to Pakistan in shipments of wheat as part of a total of 700,000 tons voted by Congress. The second largest amount, 64 million dollars, is going to Britain, Norway and West Germany, where surplus American foods are being sold for local currency. Under one section of the law 26 million dollars of the surplus is to be given away in Christmas packages distributed in various European countries.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions. The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

In the current giveaway the largest single amount—70 million dollars—is going to Pakistan in shipments of wheat as part of a total of 700,000 tons voted by Congress. The second largest amount, 64 million dollars, is going to Britain, Norway and West Germany, where surplus American foods are being sold for local currency. Under one section of the law 26 million dollars of the surplus is to be given away in Christmas packages distributed in various European countries.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions.

The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

In the current giveaway the largest single amount—70 million dollars—is going to Pakistan in shipments of wheat as part of a total of 700,000 tons voted by Congress. The second largest amount, 64 million dollars, is going to Britain, Norway and West Germany, where surplus American foods are being sold for local currency. Under one section of the law 26 million dollars of the surplus is to be given away in Christmas packages distributed in various European countries.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions.

The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

In the current giveaway the largest single amount—70 million dollars—is going to Pakistan in shipments of wheat as part of a total of 700,000 tons voted by Congress. The second largest amount, 64 million dollars, is going to Britain, Norway and West Germany, where surplus American foods are being sold for local currency. Under one section of the law 26 million dollars of the surplus is to be given away in Christmas packages distributed in various European countries.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions.

The bill for storage is running at close to \$500 million a year.

In the current giveaway the largest single amount—70 million dollars—is going to Pakistan in shipments of wheat as part of a total of 700,000 tons voted by Congress. The second largest amount, 64 million dollars, is going to Britain, Norway and West Germany, where surplus American foods are being sold for local currency. Under one section of the law 26 million dollars of the surplus is to be given away in Christmas packages distributed in various European countries.

The government's present horde of butter is one of the most increasing surpluses. It is increasing steadily. The government will continue to buy butter, under present support at an average of a little over 65 cents a pound until the April 1 deadline when the price is expected to be 56 to 57 cents. This will mean a consumer retail price of around 65 cents.

Generally fairly desperate plans have previously been put forward to try to unload at least a part of the golden horde. While no one at the Agriculture Department would admit to having seriously considered it, a deal was contemplated in inventory and government butter would go to Soviet Russia in exchange for minerals and other commodities in short supply.

This would have meant letting the Russians have the stored butter at a price expected to be much lower than the American housewife is paying. And such a deal might have had nasty political repercussions.