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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1954

McCarthy's Invitation To Anarchy

LAST WEEK Sen. McCarthy made two statements on the same general topic which showed, more clearly than anything he had said or done previously, that his final objective is to dominate the executive branch of the government.

On the first occasion, he was prodded by Sen. McClellan of Arkansas, a member of the subcommittee hearing the McCarthy-Army controversy. McClellan had said that McCarthy was probably guilty of a crime for receiving and holding information that was obtained by criminal means. To this, McCarthy retorted:

"I'd like to make it clear that I think that the oath which every person in government takes to protect and defend this country against all enemies... towers far above any presidential secret directive... I would like to notify those two million federal employees that I feel it's their duty to give us any information which they have."

On Friday morning, Attorney General Brownell issued a statement with the approval of President Eisenhower saying that the responsibility of the executive branch for the enforcement of laws and Presidential orders, including those to protect the security of our nation, cannot be usurped by any individual who may seek to set himself above the laws.

"The reference to McCarthy was clear, and the Senator promptly responded:

"I hope to remain in the Senate and see many Presidents come and go. Regardless of who is in the White House... as chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee I am charged with... giving the American people a clear picture of the operations of their government... (Government employees are in duty bound to give me information even though some bureaucrats may have stamped it secret."

The Right To Knowledge And Its Use

IN HIS CAREER as military commander and President, Mr. Eisenhower has made hundreds of speeches, some of them good, some ineffectual. A few stand out as real classics. The Guldball address on behalf of European Union made when Mr. Eisenhower commanded SEAF, the April 16, 1953, speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors outlining U. S. foreign policy, the "atoms for peace" speech before the United Nations General Assembly.

Monday night the President delivered another classic at the Columbia University bicentennial dinner. It was keyed to the bicentennial of the Declaration of Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof. It was an eloquent exposition of the right of and need for free inquiry.

"The core of the American dream," said the President, has been from the beginning education of the people and freedom for the people. The nation's founders, he noted, were not fearful of ideas; they feared only misguided efforts to suppress ideas.

But, amid alarms and uncertainties: "Doubters begin to lose faith in themselves in their country with their convictions. They begin to fear other people's ideas—every new idea. They begin to talk about censoring the speech and the communication of ideas. They forget that truth is the bulwark of freedom, as suppression of truth is the weapon of dictatorship... Whoever, as a censor, suppresses ideas, people attempt to crush ideas, to mask their convictions, to give every neighbor a healthy suspicion, to seek some kind of dividing rod by which to test for conformity, a free society is in danger."

Private Colleges Need Business Aid

IT IS NOT exactly news that the independent, privately endowed American colleges and universities are in financial distress. Income from their endowments has been cut by a combination of heavy taxation of wealth and price inflation, so that endowments count for only 14 per cent of the income of these institutions, compared with 26 per cent in 1940. As a result, they are spending at least 20 per cent less per student than they spent in 1940, whereas tax-supported public colleges and universities have been able to increase their per student expenditures.

These facts are given in an editorial in the current issues of all McGraw-Hill publications to illustrate the need for greater financial help from the business community to keep private, independent colleges strong and effective.

Business has an increasing role in the strengthening of liberal arts institutions. More and more, business and industry are turning to the graduates of liberal arts colleges whose educational programs, in the words of the editorial, "are devoted to the teaching of values, including the values of freedom. Therefore, business firms must go to work on the financial problems of higher education, in order to give proper heed to their own future prosperity and the future welfare of the nation."

This was an open invitation to government employees to violate their oaths of office. It was an attempt to encourage employees to spy upon one another. It was, in the words of the Washington Post, "a formula for anarchy."

Moreover, it would appear to be a clear violation of Section 2387 of Title 18 of the Criminal Code which provides a fine to \$10,000 and a prison term up to 10 years for anyone who "advises, counsels, urges, or in any manner causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States."

McCarthy's position is indefensible, legally or morally. In assuming that position, he has vastly oversteered himself—so far, in fact, that his own Republican colleagues in the Senate are beginning to turn on him.

On Monday of this week, Sen. Duff of Pennsylvania said he would vote "unqualifiedly" to censure Sen. McCarthy. And yesterday, Sen. Flanders of Vermont felt it his duty to make the most stinging denunciation of McCarthy any senator has yet made. "McCarthy," said Flanders, "he could not have done a better job for them... ."

We have hoped for a long time that the U. S. Senate, from which McCarthy derives his power, would move, however belatedly, to bring him to heel. The Senate is the only authority save the sovereign people of Wisconsin competent to deal with McCarthy and the time for Senate action is long overdue.

Two English Viewpoints

The Friends Of Colossus

WE ARE NO longer sure that all power corrupts, but there is no doubt it creates apprehension. Even the kind of power which is well-intentioned of giants causes a certain amount of nervousness among its friends. This is having on the United States is hard on the nerves of those who are at once flashed about the world, printed in the newspapers of America's allies, and then scrutinized, debated, and often condemned. And this is happening to a country which is only just beginning to realize that these traditional free-alls around the village store cracker-barrel can now be over-herd.

THE SECOND point concerns America's view of her allies' reaction to all this. Often it is strenuous and ardent. The ordinary United States citizen is bound to have the greatest difficulty in drawing a distinction between the tiny minority in Britain and other commonwealth and European countries who sincerely but mistakenly believe the United States can be saved without vigorous American leadership and the many who sincerely but mistakenly believe that the United States is a threat to the world.

Sen. Fulbright, in the Foreign Relations Committee last week, asked Mr. Dulles whether McCarthy was not injuring relations between the allies. But the traffic of discontent is not all one way. "The great bulk of our letters from angry Americans who support what Sen. McCarthy is doing, either accusing Great Britain of following the lead of the United States in its anti-McCarthyism, or else praising it as a wise and necessary step."

Two things need to be said about all this. Each involves a misapprehension by one country about the other. The first concern is the matter of democratic discussion. In Great Britain the ultimate platform of debate is Parliament. In the United States it is the Congress. The President and his "ministers" are not in either house; the executive cannot be overthrown by a vote of the legislature; there is no "question time" within Congress.

As a result, discussion is forced into the nation as a whole. Congressional committees, press conferences, television interviews, newspaper columns—all acting in one way or another, drop the bomb without any rules at all—let loose to their hearts' content. As Sir Gladwyn Jebb said at the Fulbright dinner a few days ago: "The American way politically, of getting things done democratically is usually far more effective than that of the British, who so desires to blow his head off for a long period of time before any great decision is made."

THE NEED for this help will be even greater in the future than it is today. During the next decade, college and university enrollment is expected to increase by one-third, surging upward sharply toward the end of the decade when the tidal wave of postwar babies reaches the college level.

North Carolina business and industry has already made substantial contributions to state-supported institutions by creating special endowments. These are to be encouraged. But the financial plight of the independent, privately-endowed institutions which have contributed so much to the building of American leadership is even more pressing. The Judiciary Committee and the financial support of the business community.

In the days of big families there was no demand for babysitters. The oldest "care devotes to the youngest one"—MIAMI HERALD.

Pome In Which Is Reported A Personal Reaction To This Time of Year: In the spring, my house is always And the rest of me is lazy. —ATLANTA JOURNAL.

House cleaning is a bother. A man usually has to get up so the floor can be swept.—ELAVILLE (GA.) SUN.



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An Editorial In The London Times Weekly Review

During this process quite extraordinary remarks may be uttered, and even seriously debated. But not all of these are seriously meant. They are often simply put up for the purpose of knocking them down.

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Time To State Stand Against Integration

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America is a free land, where freedom of the press and freedom of speaking their mind and of thinking, but when the thinking of millions of people are trampled underfoot, democracy dies. It is not a mere handful of men, who have set themselves up as demagogues and supreme rulers, violating the rights of the people, but the millions of voters in coming elections, intending to use white taxpayers' money to bring a plish life and a plish name to the people, it is high time, now, that we state our stand.

We will not sanction the unification and mixing of both races, as it was not decreed from the beginning of time that this would happen. Neither do the majority of colored people desire it. This is being forced on white and colored alike by radical reformers, who are bent on ruin for anyone, but furthering their political careers.

The world is already in chaos, without a handful of dictators and their lackeys. The world is thinking they will go along with the tide. —WADE MULLIS

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But she did neither of these things. She has sought conscientiously—if at times rather impatiently—to do her duty in the world and to stand by her friends and allies. If they forget it they will do so at their own peril. There is a real risk that the spathy, ingratitude and unthinking criticism of other countries will turn America inward again upon themselves. They are disillusioned because so often the presence of American troops in Germany and France and other foreign places is not to help which she has given Greece from falling to rebellion, in the swift reaction to the Berlin blockade and the saving of that city from being strangled by Communist pressure, in the guarantee given through the North Atlantic Treaty to Western Europe, in the helping of that guarantee with the troops and aircraft now stationed in Europe, and in the American assistance to aggression in Korea.

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