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'Yeah, It's Really Sad, Isn't It?'

Conference 'At The Summit'
Answers World-wide Demand

By WALTER LIPPMANN

THE KREMLIN HAS SEEN TO IT... NEW YORK... THE KREMLIN HAS SEEN TO IT... NEW YORK... THE KREMLIN HAS SEEN TO IT...

as appeasement and every concession... From the summit, let us remember... the details are invisible and only the barest outlines of the landscape can be seen.

Whatever Became Of Dixie?

A BAND of Spanish transgressors, heroic but greedy, started the South 441 years ago while seeking a fantasy that would let them live forever with little work and a good life.

The South as a whole saw its white population jump 18.5 per cent—as compared to a 13.4 white gain for the rest of the nation.

In natural increase—except of births over deaths—the South gained 19.5 per cent in the 1940-50 decade—as compared to 11.4 per cent for the rest of the nation.

The South gained 36.7 per cent in urban population during the 1940-50 decade while the rest of the nation gained only 19.5 per cent.

The number of southern farms decreased but cash farm income soared from \$2.5 billion in 1940 to \$8.4 billion in 1950.

Between 1940 and 1950, the South began balancing agriculture with industry on a major scale. In 1951, the region spent \$2 billion for new plants and equipment—as compared to 1.7 billion in the heavily industrialized Middle Atlantic States.

By 1951, the South also had three million employees engaged in industry—only one million less than the Middle Atlantic States and one and a half million more than New England.

In the same year, value added by manufacture in the South reached \$18 billion as compared to \$26 billion for the Middle Atlantic States and only \$3.5 billion for New England.

What, then, does the future hold? The swift, steady rise in the region's population will continue. Per capita income will undoubtedly rise as the new industrial South finds its rightful place in the national picture.

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The point is that the history of Dixie has been a history of change. Nobody—not even the historians—has been able to keep up with things well enough to paint a portrait that gave more than incidental details.

The change is mirrored particularly in the South's people. There have been amazing population spurts since World War II.

There have been amazing population spurts since World War II. With new people has come a new personality. It is a personality that is likely to revise aged-in-anguish patterns of economic, political and social attitudes rather sharply in the next few years.

The pace of this change has been clocked by William D. Poe, associate editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. After checking the record, Mr. Poe predicts "an era of unparalleled progress during the next 20 years."

The forecast is not born of any sense of Confederate pride. It is based on a sturdy set of facts. Add them up and the total reads progress.

For one thing, the population of 16 southern states increased from 41 million in 1940 to 48 million in mid-1954. North Carolina alone reported a 16.2 per cent gain in its white population and a 10.7 per cent gain in its Negro population.

Find Him, Hold Him, Figure His Tax

ENTER the tax collector into the hog, hound and hominy kingdom of comic moonshiner Snuffy Smith.

The Senate Finance Committee has passed a bill to apply the state's 8 1/2 per cent sales tax on legal liabilities, plus another 10 per cent levy, to mountain dew as well. An excellent objective, say state revenue men, but how are we going to collect it?

That question may provide mountains of new material for Snuffy's creator and perhaps he'll visit Tar Heel country to see how it works out just as Wally Kelly recently went to the Georgia swamp home of his Uncle Remus.

We can gleefully picture a Raleigh tax agent looking into the twin nostrils of Snuffy's shoulder cannon, humbly asking "Ma, inspect your books, squire."

Ma, inspect your books, squire. David Hall was thinking about real money instead of funny situations in introducing his bill. And we trust the Revenue Department will search diligently for means of collection if the bill is enacted.

Certainly the department has been thrum upon the horns of a dilemma which, to pile cliché on cliché, are a dime a dozen these days. But it's a nice, fresh, saucy dilemma on which the fate of the world does not rest.

And if the world's money in it, there may be some laughs.

Harry Gobbett in The Washington Post

SHOULD THE PRESIDENT TEE OFF?

IT'S PERFECTLY all right for the President to play golf, if he doesn't think it detracts from the dignity of his office, the BOSTON EVENING RECORD was still saying yesterday in a copyrighted report it front-paged—on May 19, 1959.

The President was William McKinley, of course, and the tees he was contemplating overlooked some forbidding fairways at Hot Springs, Va.

The United States Golf Association had been organized only four years before, and the chief executive had few means of finding out who the electorate might feel about its political hero placing himself in the somewhat silly pursuit of a little ball around a close-clipped pasture.

The RECORD undertook on that fine spring day to poll the populace for President McKinley with results which might be strenuously applicable today.

Replete as it was with the forthright cartoon and supporting text, the Boston paper's survey left President McKinley with as little to go on as before.

True enough, as the record admitted in a preamble with which it justified its request for opinion on the subject, "the President has the example of Griggs and Gage in his own Cabinet."

The reference apparently was to McKinley's Attorney General John W. Griggs, and his Treasury Secretary, Lyman J. Gage, both unquestioned men of quality but already additively to golf.

The cartoon even denoted McKinley's War Secretary, Russell A. Alger, the bearded Michigan lumberman, as the presidential caddy.

Richard M. Saltonstall, father of Massachusetts's current Republican Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, was quoted to the effect that he saw nothing "undignified" in the President "taking needed recreation," and added that "he could not choose a finer game."

the public are not admitted to look on," owned His Honor, "I do not see any reason why he should not do so, as I do not see anything undignified in the art of wielding a golf stick. I think it is merely a question of excluding onlookers."

Speaker Bates of the Massachusetts Assembly, kept his counsel on the subject for reasons the text makes clear.

"Sneaker Bates, who is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, of course, has to be very careful what he says with the community divided into golf and anti-golf enthusiasts before the canceuses."

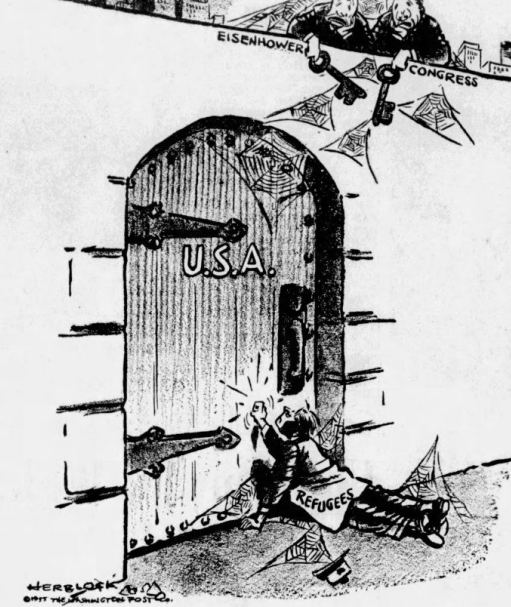
The RECORD explained, "so he contented himself with saying that if the President wanted his advice he would be glad to think it over and let him know when that functionary (the President) asked him for it. But he did not care to express himself in advance."

Disturbances in the WASHINGTON POST of the period since within 25 years, McKinley spent 12 days at Hot Springs, venturing out of doors only for occasional walks around the countryside and that he returned seemingly benefited by his holiday, physically, spiritually, and mentally—despite the golfing controversy that threatened to wreck his administration's chances of carrying Boston and its environs in the next election.

For Sikorsky says a man will be flying in outer space within 25 years. Maybe sooner if the H-bomb experiments keep up.—FORT MYERS (Fla.) NEWS-PRESS.

No comment is a good, safe answer most of the time but not when a wife asks her husband what he thinks of her new hat.—GREENVILLE (S. C.) FREEMONT.

When a Harvard economist can even be suspected of knocking three billion dollars off the stock market with a few well-chosen words, the academic profession has arrived at a new pinnacle of power and importance.—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.



Progress Report

Ike's Boxscore: 13.7 Per Cent

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON CONGRESS HAS APPROVED 13.7 per cent of President Eisenhower's legislative program for 1955, according to Congressional Quarterly's Boxscore.

Another 44.3 per cent has progressed part way. The President's mid-session batting average represents approval of 25 of his 183 legislative requests. Only one of Mr. Eisenhower's proposals had been rejected.

Twenty-four requests were on their way today—12 of them passed by one house and 12 awaiting floor action after committee clearance. Committee hearings had been held on another 32.

Eight points of the President's program had not started the long climb up Capitol Hill, although bills to implement most of them had been introduced.

Mr. Eisenhower's boxscore of 13.7 per cent is deceptively low, since Congress usually completes most of its work in the last weeks before adjournment. And action on some points of the program will be postponed until the next session, in 1956.

After three months of the 1954 session, the boxscore stood at only 2.3 per cent. By the end of the year, Congress had okayed 64.7 per cent of the legislative program.

THE LEADS TELLMAN IKQ's boxscore tabulates only specific legislative requests by the President, omitting proposals by his subordinates. When Congress modifies a presidential proposal, the resulting compromise is to determine whether or not, on balance, it strikes close enough to the mark to count as favorable action.

Congress has treated Mr. Eisenhower more kindly than it treated President Truman. In his first year, the President's program got 65.9 per cent. In six years, Truman pushed through only 42.9 per cent of his requests. He even half his program, and in 1952 dipped to his low score, 34.9 per cent.

NO DISTRACTION A lot has happened in the last many years as a speaker that I've been invited to the governor's mansion for a social visit.

Heck had issued one of the most effective pieces of Republican campaign propaganda against Harriman during the closing days of the campaign and almost defeated him. However, the new Democratic governor invited him around to the governor's mansion anyway. Finally Heck confided:

"You know this is the first time in my many years as speaker that I've been invited to the governor's mansion for other than a business conference."

It developed that Speaker Heck and other Republican leaders had been called in Sunday nights by Republican Governor Dewey and given orders. There were little consolation and no entertaining at the governor's mansion in the Dewey regime.

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Foreign aid, a 10-point program, has started rolling with committee hearings. The military phase of the cold war program has edged ahead, with House passage of the draft extension and committee approval of a watered-down reserve bill.

Emphasis has shifted to foreign policy, a category with 35 presidential requests. Early in the session, Congress authorized use of U.S. armed forces to defend Formosa and related areas, and followed up with ratification of treaties with France, Southeast Asia, and West Germany. A series of minor treaties also was ratified, raising the President's boxscore.

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President's Program Climbs Up Capitol Hill

REQUESTS 183 ACTION 25-81 SET BACK 3 NO ACTION 73 APPROVED PARTIAL PROGRESS REJECTED 1

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Shortly after Averell Harriman came governor of New York last Sunday he invited Ossie Heck of Schenectady, Republican speaker of the New York State Assembly, to the governor's mansion for a social visit.

Heck had issued one of the most effective pieces of Republican campaign propaganda against Harriman during the closing days of the campaign and almost defeated him. However, the new Democratic governor invited him around to the governor's mansion anyway. Finally Heck confided:

"You know this is the first time in my many years as speaker that I've been invited to the governor's mansion for other than a business conference."

It developed that Speaker Heck and other Republican leaders had been called in Sunday nights by Republican Governor Dewey and given orders. There were little consolation and no entertaining at the governor's mansion in the Dewey regime.

Harriman Works Hard Gradually, even the Republican legislators have come to like this unorthodox new governor of New York. They hold the majority in both houses of the Legislature and at times have

made it pretty tough. And Harriman, in turn, has been tough with them. Nevertheless they've come to respect him, and many to like him, not because of his informality or his hospitality, but because of his sincerity.

You can't help respecting and liking a man who is devotedly dedicating his time to working for his state. Harriman has said that he thinks it's the duty of men with money and means to solve the problem of government. And while this might sound like political hogwash, and his some times in a derogatory sense, it's a pretty good idea.

Life was as stiff and formal in the Dewey regime as the bristles on the governor's moustache.

Harriman for President There have been few governors of New York in recent years who have not been candidates for President. And Al Smith—has been elected. That's why every political proposi-

tion in the country has been asking whether Governor Harriman would be the next Democratic nominee. I asked the question of Harriman direct.

"If I have any political ambitions," he replied, "it is to do such a job as governor that the people of New York will re-elect me in 1958."

That, of course, was the usual official answer. But privately I ascertained that he would not be a candidate if his old friend Adlai Stevenson wants to run. He feels Adlai has first call and he will give up his post.

However, Averell had talk with Adlai about a month ago in which he urged him to make up his mind soon, not leave the Democratic party up in the air at the last minute.

And Adlai decides not to run, you can mark it down as certain that Averell Harriman, the youngish-looking millionaire who is not ashamed to stand by the New Deal which first sponsored him, will be a potent candidate for President.

Quote, Unquote The difference between a psychotic and neurotic: The psychotic thinks 2 and 2 equal 5. The neurotic thinks 2 and 2 equal 4, but it makes him nervous.—CARLSDALE CURRENT-ARGUS.

Overacting The Part

By WILLIAM HAZLITT In "Selected Essays" THOUGH I think there is very little downright hypocrisy in the world, I do think there is a great deal of cant—cant religious, cant political, cant literary, etc., as Lord Byron said. Though few people have the face to set up for the very thing they are doing in their hearts, we are almost all want to be thought better than we are, and affect a greater admiration or abhorrence of certain things than we really feel. Indeed, some degree of affectation is as necessary to the man as dress is to the body; we must overact our part in some measure, in order to produce any effect at all. There was formerly the two hours' sermon, the long-winded grace, the a nasal

drawl, the uplifted hands and eyes; all which, though accompanied with some corresponding emotion, expressed more than was really felt. And when it is intended to make up for the conscious deficiency. As our interest in anything wears out with time and habit, we exaggerate the outward symptoms of zeal as mechanical helps to devotion, dwell the more on the words as they are less felt, and hence the very origin of the term cant.

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