

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... Publisher  
J. E. DOWD... General Manager  
B. S. GRIFFITH... Executive Editor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1955

## Bargaining: The Weapon Of The Hour

ADENAUER to Washington... Nehru to Moscow... Menon to Washington... Krushchev to Belgrade... the summer air thickens with flying diplomats.

Better than bombers in the air. That much can be said with certainty, but little else, about the global diplomatic struggle that is now open, because the prizes of diplomacy are the same as those of war—the imposition of the will of one group upon another. Russia still is trying to impose communism upon the world. The United States still is trying to save freedom. The struggle is the same. Only the weapons are different, but that is an important difference.

U. S. diplomatic skill is about to be put to its toughest test. Unity of the free world is its chief weapon, and also the chief target of the Soviet-Chinese peace offensive. As long as Russia and China engaged in open aggression, unity was forced upon the allies. It was often shaky, but firm enough to build NATO, to wage economic warfare and to build a wall of world public opinion against the aggressors.

Now the Russians and the Chinese wave the olive branch. Moscow agrees to an Austrian peace treaty, apologizes to Tito, rolls out the Red carpet and cheering throngs for India's Nehru, invites West Germany and Japan to discuss opening of diplomatic relations. China releases four American flyers, quiets the guns in the Formosa straits, encourages India's wish to be a peace-maker, sends Nehru's adviser, Menon, to Washington with whispered words of hope for other American prisoners in China.

There is no doubt that Moscow and Peking have hold of the same olive branch—they have unity—and on it rode Nehru to Moscow, Menon and Adenauer to Washington, Krushchev and Bulganin to Belgrade. What the allied diplomats must do is to determine whether that branch is rooted in any promise of real peace, or is a lifeless article from a propaganda mill.

President Eisenhower commented on the branch shaking this way: "There is a

change going on... In that changing atmosphere we may discover some way that an accommodation can be made... which would possibly give all of us... some lightening of the burden we carry."

The President's wisdom in agreeing to a Big Four conference already is clear. The world is watching the olive branch, hoping it means peace. It must be pinned down on the conference table for examination. We must always be willing to talk peace.

West Germany is a case in point. Now free, that nation can be either an armed barrier across Russia's frontiers, a neutral unarmed nation, or even a partner of Russia. Moscow offers to discuss "normal relationships" with West Germany. Adenauer has to accept because Russia can give West Germany its fondest dream—unification with East Germany. With the bait of unification, Russia hopes to lure West Germany into either neutrality or partnership. But the West has weapons, too—Adenauer's proved friendship, its position that free elections be the basis of unification, and the counter-weapon of demanding neutralization of the Russian satellites.

It is doubtful the Russians would risk free elections. There are 50 million people in West Germany, revitalized and freed by the allies, and only 27 million in the destitute eastern areas still occupied by Russia and satellite Poland. Bargaining, therefore, seems in order, and it is a hopeful sign that Adenauer flew to Washington to align his policy with the Western allies before he talks with the Russians.

In the Far East, the Russians and Chinese seek to bluff off the Americans some of the prestige of India. Nehru receives the royal treatment in Moscow. Menon is allowed to announce the release of the American flyers, urged to go to Washington to bargain for Chinese captives.

The olive branch has many twigs poking into the wall of allied unity. Bargaining is the weapon of the hour.

The lights should burn late and long in our State Department. U. S. diplomats have a long struggle ahead of them.

## Southern Bolters Should Join GOP

"Tell me, zebra," said the conductor, "are you a black animal with white stripes or a white animal with black stripes?"

"I'm neither," said the zebra. "I'm an invisible animal with black and white stripes you can see me."

TEXAS politicians are just as puzzling to Democratic Party chieftains as zebras are to the story book conductor. Of what stripe are they? Nobody at GIQ seems to know. But National Chairman Paul M. Butler aims to find out. He embarked this week on a six-day Texas "peace tour."

Mr. Butler had not been in the Lone Star State two hours before he was caught in the angry crossfire between feuding party factions. All the combatants, oddly enough, call themselves "Democrats."

The trouble goes back to 1952, of course, when Gov. Allan Shivers, leader of the Texas Democrats, threw his support enthusiastically to the GOP's Dwight D. Eisenhower. The state went Republican for the second time since the Civil War and party members have been sharply divided ever since.

Mr. Butler, quite plainly, would like to woo Gov. Shivers and his organization back into the fold.

The effort, we are afraid, is futile. For one thing, Mr. Shivers and the national Democratic Party have about as much in common as William Tecumseh Sherman and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. For another thing, the majority of the national party's leadership has taken a rather dim view of Mr. Butler's coyness with the Texas governor. They simply don't want him.

True enough, Adlai Stevenson has said he would welcome all southern bolters in return for good faith to the party. ("I am against loyalty oaths but I am very much in favor of loyalty and good faith in politics," he said.) Seasoned Democratic leaders like former President Harry S. Truman and former National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell and some of the more astute politicians in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and the larger states in the Midwest and Far West have indicated that party bolters are not welcome.

Mr. Mitchell says that he would not, under any circumstances, favor admitting to the 1956 convention political rebels like Gov. Shivers, former Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana. He further forecasts that the credentials committee will reject them.

Mr. Mitchell added:

I defend the right of any delegate or party member to vote for the opposing candidates. Indeed, I have made extensive and apparently effective efforts to bring back to Democratic Party activities many Democrats who voted for Eisenhower. But the morality of the party requires sanction against those party leaders who disowned their official obligations.

Even if the southern bolters do return to the Democratic Party, the reconciliation will be short-lived. The plain fact is that the national Democratic

Party has taken a rather dim view of Mr. Butler's coyness with the Texas governor. They simply don't want him.

Child psychology certainly isn't what it used to be. A child is sent to a fishing pond and sandwiches were part of the technique.—MATTHEW (ILL.) JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

Many a small boy is the kind of a kid his mother tells him not to play with.—CARLSBAD (N. M.) CURRENT-ARGUS.

## Operation Cover-Up

# How The Censorship Works

By JOSEPH &amp; STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

IN FREE societies, at least potential changes, great power is given to the press. The Eisenhower administration has been trying to introduce a strict, peacetime censorship in America by methods that are neither forthright nor above ground.

The thing hardly can be open at all, in fact, until Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's extraordinary "hatch all hatches" order at the Pentagon. But long before Secretary Wilson told his generals and admirals they must never give the American people any uncomfortable life-and-death facts, the effort to keep these facts from the people was already in full swing.

THE reason why the little has got and is getting so little notice is extremely simple. Reporters are rightly taught not to write about themselves. And the main point of impact of this novel American censorship is in the sensitive area of the relations between newspapermen and government officials.

How the thing works is simple enough. A reporter obtains and publishes nationally significant information about, say, the grave lag of the American air program behind the Soviet air program. He has seen no secret papers. He has written nothing which would not already fully known to the Soviet intelligence. He has merely posed a major public issue with a vital bearing on the nation's future.

Nor does the third party offer a solution—as the abortive Dixiecrat revolt proved in 1948—for it cannot hope to influence the making of national policy either.

The Shivers-Byrnes-Kennon faction must then turn formally to the Republican Party. The shift would not be too difficult for a man of the power and prestige of Mr. Shivers. He is now, for all practical purposes, the GOP governor of Texas.

The Democratic Party is a barren, arid wasteland for Shivers and his fellow bolters. It is a place of frustrations and political impotency. An honest, above-board change of party labels and allegiances would be healthy for the entire U. S. political system.

Yet Gov. Shivers keeps murmuring, "I'm a Democrat, I'm a Democrat."

It is reminiscent of the story Alexander Heard told about Theodore Roosevelt and an "hereditary" Democrat. Teddy was campaigning in 1912 on the Bull Moose ticket when he met the gentleman.

"Why are you a Democrat?" asked T. R.

"My grandfather was a Democrat. My father was a Democrat. And I'm a Democrat," said the voter.

This was like waving a red flag at the old Republican bolter.

"If your grandfather had been a Bull Moose, and your father had been a Bull Moose, would you be a Bull Moose?"

"I'd be a damned fool," came the reply.

The man who hoarded his money used to be known as a miser. Now he is called a wizard.—GREENVILLE (TENN.) SUN.

A few more bank robberies and we'll be putting our 50 bucks back under the mattress.—GREENVILLE (S. C.) PIEDMONT.

College students across the country are wearing Betula shorts. It used to be only during the basketball season that knees came in two sexes.—ASHVILLE CITIZEN.

The do-it-yourself crane has millions of Americans tinkering with bolts and gadgets but as yet no emphasis is placed on the one great Do-It-Yourself: Paddle your own canoe.—NEW ORLEANS STATES.

Child psychology certainly isn't what it used to be. A child is sent to a fishing pond and sandwiches were part of the technique.—MATTHEW (ILL.) JOURNAL-GAZETTE.

Many a small boy is the kind of a kid his mother tells him not to play with.—CARLSBAD (N. M.) CURRENT-ARGUS.

Report The Facts... And Be Sorry

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

PHILLIP GRAHAM, publisher of The Washington Post, recently made a proposal that gets to the root of pocket-book congressmen in other words, congressmen who take kickbacks, secret slush funds or other money on the side in addition to their regular salary.

He pointed out that no senator or representative should be obligated by political financial contributions to any special group of people and that political contributions therefore should be raised from all the people, not a few.

Graham's wise proposal was not aimed specifically at either the Nixon personal expense fund or the newly unearthed secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.

When Sen. Prescott Bush was asked how the contributors were to his \$25,000 secret fund, he at first offered to make the list public, then changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were not wanted to support his point of view.

"Many bankers and businessmen," he went on to say, "agree with me on a stable money policy."

When you examine Sen. Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his contributors only because he concurred with him—on much more than hard money.

secret fund of Sen. Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut. It was

aimed primarily at the general practice of making heavy contributions to any or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate. It completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The Corrupt Practices Act was passed to discourage or at least heighten heavy contributions by special interest groups to any senator or congressman. It was considered only fair that if either big corporations or big labor unions contributed to a senator the amounts should be registered with the clerk of the Senate so the public would know whether the senator's vote was influenced by the

campaign funds he received.

That's why when Nixon or Sen. Bush, or any other secret slush fund or secret expense fund from wealthy friends while serving in the Senate it completely violates the whole intent and probably the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation, Sen. Nixon, then a candidate for vice president, published his private expense fund it was found that the money came chiefly from 15 oil operators, 11 real estate men, several milk products men, and several munitions and war contractors. All had to file their names with the Federal Election Commission, legislation on which Nixon was voting, to say nothing of tax-amortization and

other important ruling by the federal government.