

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

The Lobbyist's Lament: 'Leftovers' in The Cupboard

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

Lobbyists will feast on leftovers

Dens of pressure drives ended inconclusively in 1955, according to Congressional Quarterly's lobby survey. The political aftermath of unresolved major issues guarantees even hotter lobby campaigns in 1956, an election year.

The battle over taxes, for example, never ends. Labor lobbyists fought for cuts in individual income taxes in 1955, and for repeal of reductions granted to stockholders earning dividends. They and their Democratic champions lost to the Republican administration, the Chairman of Commerce of the U. S., and the National Association of Manufacturers.

ANOTHER ROUND

All hands will return for another round in 1956. They'll push and haul to win their points on the time and size of tax cuts. Key issue: Who will get the biggest share of the tax-cut money? Labor lobbies want to shift the emphasis to low-income groups. Business lobbies want to cut taxes on corporations and stockholders. Particular industries want to trim excises on their products. There may be pressure for across-the-board tax cuts, each segment of the economy getting a nibble.

Farm price supports is another issue on which tentative skirmishes took place in 1955. The conclusive battle lies ahead in 1956. A farm-bureaucratic led the House to vote for restoration of rigid supports at 90 per cent of parity.



EISENHOWER Will He Like It?

When they start working on the Senate in 1956, they'll find the American Farm Bureau Federation—a leading champion of flexible supports—dug in firmly.

HIGHWAYS UP AGAIN

Farm groups will also be among the lobbies taking sides on highway construction. Major point in dispute again will be financing methods. Manufacturers of truck trailers and allied groups advocate a big rer highway user taxes, and favor bonds to buy highways.

will launch another drive for exemption of independent producers from federal regulation. This campaign will be backed by city mayors, municipal law officers, and unions, who claim to speak for consumers.

DIXON-YATES

Advocates of public power, conscious of election issues in the West and South have already promised more fireworks on Dixon-Yates and Hells Canyon issues. The water-strived mountain states will renew their battle for the Upper Colorado River and Frypan-Arkansas projects. And disastrous flood damage may arouse pressure for and against valley authorities from the Connecticut to the Missouri. Lobbyists in this field have recently been retraining their efforts to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Democratic proposals to broaden the Social Security Act are expected to stir up a hornet's nest of lobbying. One antagonist: The American Medical Association, which opposes cash benefits for disability on the theory that federal machinery to supervise certification of disability would "put the government firmly in the middle of medical practice."

Other sure bets for large-scale lobbying include public housing, federal aid for school construction, revision of sugar quotas, half a dozen water and power projects, and regulation of railroads. The outlook for 1956 emerges from the balance sheet for 1955. CQ's lobby boxscore recorded few decisive victories or defeats. Instead, Congress adopted a series of compromises—often satisfactory to neither side—and postponed decisions on a long list of issues.



LOBBY CAMPAIGNS FOR 1956

Labor for example won a boost in the minimum wage and a pay increase for federal employees, but lost the tax fight and got stalled halfway through its campaign to help the National Farm Union revive rigid price supports.

The drive to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation was a logical sequel to the 1955 session's battle. In the earlier phase, the industry's bill was passed by the House but a well-organized public relations—lobbying campaign blocked. But unexpected opposition from consumer interests—which claimed that higher prices would result—stalled the bill in the Senate.

Public housing lobbies were somewhat disappointed when Congress authorized only 45,000 public housing units. The Senate bill had called for construction of 135,000 units annually, until attainment of the goal of 810,000 units set in the 1948 Housing Act. Backers of public housing expect to battle the real estate lobbies again for an expanded program in 1956. Among other setbacks of the session: The American Education Association and its allies failed to win enactment of expanded federal aid for school construction; the American Legion, leading a powerful veterans' coalition, fell short in its campaign for a "stronger" readjustment program; domestic sugar interests lost their bid for increased quotas.

Segregation: The Widening Ripples

THE federal court ruling that the University of North Carolina must process Negro applications for its all-white undergraduate schools struck with vastly varying impact. Among some white Tar Heels it cut deep along nat. nerves. Among others it was received with something approaching indifference.

The decision should not have evoked surprise. It was expected. In effect, the Supreme Court's ban on segregation in the public schools scuttled the separate-but-equal doctrine in virtually all public-schooling institutions.

In all such matters, the legal die was cast May 17, 1954. But realization of this stubborn fact does not lessen the problems one whit. These problems are, for instance, almost as severe in higher education as they are in grades 1-through-12. This is not to say that explosive emotional upheavals are likely to occur in the quiet,

bracing academic air of a college campus as a result of the admission of qualified Negro undergraduates. But North Carolina has an enormous investment in college facilities for both races and has an obligation to see that its investment is put to the best use possible. If Negroes should suddenly flood the already-crowded state institutions with applications rather than distribute them equally among institutions like North Carolina College in Durham and A. T. College in Greensboro, the complications which would result are obvious.

At the early date this much is clear: The state and its institutions of higher learning must initiate without delay a careful study of the possible consequences and draft a sensible program to meet those consequences. It will be a job requiring the utmost in understanding, cooperation and patience on the part of all parties concerned.

Security: An Abundance Of Stupidity

THOROUGHLY disenchanted after reading accounts of 50 cases in the nation's federal personnel security system, Boston attorney Charles P. Curtis had to let off steam.

"Coming away from these 50 security cases," he wrote in SATURDAY REVIEW, "my first sentiment was compassion for little people. There were a few cases of people who would plainly have been able to take care of themselves had they not mistaken the barbed wire for red tape. The others seemed to be as bewildered as I was. How could a kind government act so cruelly? There seemed to be nothing to suggest malice. There was an abundance of stupidity."

Mr. Curtis had discovered the truly bitter curse of the whole chaotic security system. The people responsible for administering the program are often guilty of amazing carelessness. Others seem totally ignorant of accepted procedures of law and common sense. Still others, keenly aware of the suffering and humiliation they might be causing, feel they have to compound the tragedy to keep their jobs.

But to helpless individuals, maimed by the flailing, witless arms of such a program, the result is the same as if some callously indifferent, spiteful bureaucrat were calling the signals. Nothing illustrates the abundance of stupidity better than the chilling experience of Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, who teaches history at Detroit's Wayne University. Through some monstrous error, the Army named him as a supporter of the Communist Party for Democracy, a Red front organization, while drawing up a list of allegations against Sanford Waxer of Detroit. Waxer was denied an honorable discharge from the Army earlier this year for security reasons.

The charge fell like a bomb into the life of Dr. Kelly. In human society, he was suddenly a marked man—a Red sympathizer. On Aug. 29 he appeared before a Senate subcommittee investigating the Waxer case and emphatically denied that he had supported the organization. But the Army took no immediate action to clear up the record publicly. Actually, Dr. Kelly had vigorously opposed the Communist front group, had even investigated it at the direction of Wayne University and helped run it off the campus in 1947.

Julian Little: 70 Years Of Service

IT HAS BEEN given to few men to make a greater contribution to Charlotte than Julian Hampton Little whose death ends a career of nearly 70 years devoted to the progress of the community.

Mr. Little was known as a builder of buildings but one of his greatest achievements was that of vastly greater importance than the buildings he built were the men he built.

Some of the city's leading business men owe a large measure of their success to the advice, encouragement and assistance given them by Mr. Little. Although he disliked the limelight and seldom appeared in the headlines, Mr. Little had been actively identified with many of Charlotte's major undertakings since he came here from the University of North Carolina in 1888.

He came with a vision of the Charlotte of the future and as a banker and business man he began to translate his vision into action.

When he arrived in the then comparatively small town of Charlotte in 1888, Mr. Little engaged in the cotton business for some years with the Heath Cotton Co. Then he went into banking, a field in which he was to gain distinction as a progressive and forward-looking financier. His first connection as a banker was as vice president and later president of the Charlotte National Bank. Later he organized the Charlotte Trust & Realty Co. and was president of the company when it erected the Realty Building, one of North Carolina's first skyscrapers. Subsequently he organized and served as president of the Independence Trust Co., which became one of the state's leading financial institutions. The Independence Trust Co. took over the Charlotte Trust & Realty Co., including the building at Independence Square which since that time has been familiar

It was not until late last week that the Pentagon finally admitted it had made "a mistake." Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker himself expressed "regret" adding that the error was made because an Army document was "happily and carelessly prepared."

But a great amount of damage to the professor's good name and reputation had already been done.

At that, however, the Army acted more rapidly than is often the case in such matters. And the truth was arrived at with comparative ease.

John B. Oakes of the New York Times told last month of a draftee who was given a discharge "other than honorable" despite an excellent military record, because as a student he was accused of having belonged to an organization on the attorney general's list. His reputation was finally saved through the intervention of a senator who managed to show that his accusers were unbalanced and the accusation actually had no basis in fact. "How many other youngsters who do not know a senator by sight but whose lives ruined in similar situations?" asked the lawmaker who intervened in the case.

South Carolina's Sen. Olin D. Johnston last week commended Secretary Brucker for admitting the Army's error in the Kelly case. At the same time, the senator said it was an example of what could happen to other citizens if the security program "is not revised and properly administered."

A stem-to-stern reworking of the security program should be accomplished without delay and some incredibly sloppy methods of handling specific cases should be reformed. The need is a pressing one. The administration can't sidestep its responsibility to meet that need.

Mr. Oakes emphasized this point rather graphically in the Times Aug. 15 when he said:

The Sedition Act of 1938 at least had the merit of automatically expiring on a given date. Some of our present-day sedition laws, however, and our attitudes toward them, are going to go on indefinitely unless their effects can be modified by some very legal, judicial or administrative action. They do not, like old soldiers, just fade away.

Julian Little: 70 Years Of Service

to Charlotte as the Independence Building.

Mr. Little was also instrumental in the building of Hotel Charlotte, the Professional Building, the Mayfair Hotel and the Armory-Auditorium recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. Little was a devout churchman and was one of the leaders in the organization of the First Methodist and the erection of the church plant on N. Tryon St. He taught a Sunday School class for 32 years and the class now bears his name. At the same time he was actively interested in the YMCA and the YMCA as well as the Mecklenburg Sanatorium and many other charitable and religious organizations.

Mr. Little died to a ripe old age and saw the vision of his youth materialize as Charlotte developed into one of the great cities of the South. The Charlotte of today is in large degree a testimonial to his devotion to the community and its people.

A special study group reports that the morale of the federal tax collectors is very low. That puts them in harmony with the customers.—FOUR MYERS (FLA.) NEWS-PRESS.

Unless we miss our guess, the successful launching of the first man made satellite will send the youngsters looking in the attic for their discarded space helmets and hunting for mothballs in which to pack away their Dave Crockett caps.—NEW ORLEANS DAILY.

A fat woman stepped on the scales, not knowing they were out of order, and put in a penny. The scales went up to 37 pounds and stopped. A newsboy standing by noticed the situation. "Look," he cried, "this is hollow!" —GREENVILLE (TENN.) SCR.



"Satellite light, satellite bright, first satellite I see tonight, wish I may, wish I might . . ."

People's Platform Louisiana Has The Yam What Am

Opelousas, La.

YESTERDAY'S Opelousas Daily World carried a reprint of some comments you had made about "a very sweet subject to me; and that you had taken your inspiration from The Atlanta Journal."

May I remark here that you ain't tasted yams until you have tasted Louisiana yams. They won't let us ship the fresh yams from Louisiana to your state but we can send the canned ones. So by mail today I am sending you four cans, packed with crushed pineapple, and hope you enjoy them.

You have a yam festival over at Baton Rouge and we have one here too—this year Oct. 4, 5 and 6. Why not come down and see a real festival? You are guaranteed a yam's good time.

Guess I better send that editor of The Atlanta Journal a box of these yams. And I better send one to the local editor of The Daily World—he is a swell young fellow. He uses a mine detector to find for rifles and other buried relics on Virginia farms near the battlefields of Bull Run and Manassas. One item in his collection is a teddy bear pierced by a bullet that evidently killed the wearer.

Incidents such as the lynching of the young Emmett Louis Till

in Mississippi will cost the U. S. government a great deal of money in the very near future if action against lawless white citizens is not soon brought.

And that's a heat of an airport too. Keep on boosting yams—more yams will eat 'em—and they'll live longer and be happier for it.

—J. N. DEZAUCHE

Racial Integration —Or Communism

Hamlet

SUBJECT: Why do Negroes stay in South?

Answer: There are many reasons. A number one reason is: There is not room enough for all the Negroes in the North. And the Negro for many years has worked hard and honestly improving the South's farming industry. After many years, Negroes have honestly and faithfully bought homes to peacefully live where they have worked so long and hard. The Negroes for many years stood patiently and peacefully waiting for changing which they knew will soon be made.

Incidents such as the lynching of the young Emmett Louis Till

in Mississippi will cost the U. S. government a great deal of money in the very near future if action against lawless white citizens is not soon brought.

And that's a heat of an airport too. Keep on boosting yams—more yams will eat 'em—and they'll live longer and be happier for it.

Incidents such as the lynching of the young Emmett Louis Till

in Mississippi will cost the U. S. government a great deal of money in the very near future if action against lawless white citizens is not soon brought.

And that's a heat of an airport too. Keep on boosting yams—more yams will eat 'em—and they'll live longer and be happier for it.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Editors' Note—While Drew Pearson is on a brief vacation his column is being written by members of his staff.

WASHINGTON

DESPITE tales of Texas braugaden, the most modest man in Congress, judging by the brevity of his self-composed biography in the Congressional Directory is Rep. Brady Gerry. He wrote simply "Brady Gerry, Democrat, Tex.," Biggest advertiser in the House, by the same standard as Virginia's shrinking violet, Rep. Joel Brovhill, who wrote a whopping 57 lines about himself.

Worthy Carolinian

However, Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina is the champion chest-beater in both houses. Brovhill, incidentally, sponsored the first piece of music ever engrossed in

Thurmond Leads In Chest-Thumping

a House bill, the official Francis Scott Key version of the Star-Spangled Banner. Four other lyrical versions, all differing slightly, have been written since. Key proposed the immortal lines on a British ship off Fort Mifflin.

Collector Favorite hobby of Rep. Leon Gavin of Pennsylvania is collecting Civil War relics. He uses a mine detector to find for rifles and other buried relics on Virginia farms near the battlefields of Bull Run and Manassas. One item in his collection is a teddy bear pierced by a bullet that evidently killed the wearer.

Ex-Athlete

Most thanks to Sam Ketchman, athletic director of the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich., for advising that we left out Rep. Gerald Ford, former football star at Michigan University, in a

Air Pressure

Sen. Irving Ives of New York doesn't rely on filling-station attendants to keep his tires properly inflated. The New York state license with him has all tires, but he denies that the gauge is equipped to measure "air pressure" on the Senate floor.

Freck

Steve Feley, a Rochester, N. Y., publisher who is also an author in the U. S. Capitol, reports that a flaw in the famous painting of Pocahontas, hanging in the Capitol since 1848, was first discovered this summer by an eight-year-old girl. She pointed out to a guide that an inkish in the picture had six toes.

Legend Note

In case you are planning to see somebody, Congress still hasn't established an official measurement standard for the yard or the pound. George Washington had no luck on this in his first message to Congress and none of his successors has bothered much about it.

Legend Note

In fact, Britain has not only recovered from the war, but carried a major rearmament program as well, meanwhile feeling its population better than ever before. And it was during the American recession after the war that Britain boom really began to gather momentum.

Legend Note

Indeed, it began worrying the able chancellor of the exchequer as early as last February, when he sharply raised the bank interest rate. This was supposed to have the effect of reining in the current boom. Instead, the boom broke into an excited gallop. At the end of July, Butler tightened the reins further by clamping down sharply on consumer credit. It remains to be seen whether this will slow down the boom.

Legend Note

In fact, Britain has not only recovered from the war, but carried a major rearmament program as well, meanwhile feeling its population better than ever before. And it was during the American recession after the war that Britain boom really began to gather momentum.

Great Britain Likes To Eat Her Cake And Have It Too

By STEWART ALSOP

LONDON

SINCE the war the British have developed a habit, by now almost ingrained as tea or fish and chips, of having an economic crisis every odd year. They are having one now. Its outcome will determine whether a nation—especially a nation like Britain, which is absolutely dependent on exports—can have its cake and eat it too.

Ever since the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the British have been having their cake and eating it—and very good it has tasted too, thank you. There is no unemployment here at all. On the contrary, jobs are going begging in mines, in offices and elsewhere. In fact, the British labor unions an unchallengeable bargaining position and wages have gone up and up.

INFLATION

At the same time, business has been booming merrily, while the Exchequer has been spending immense sums, for defense and the social services. The result has, of course, been inflation of the pound—the real value of the pound has dropped about 30 per cent since the devaluation in 1949. In other words, all this should have led long since to the loss of Britain's competitive position in world markets, and to another great economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, the British are world-shaking crises of 1947, 1949 and 1951. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler denies, indeed, that it is a crisis at all—it is only a difficulty which will soon be overcome. The most important outward and visible sign of the crisis or difficulty is the loss of something like \$500 million of the British gold and dollar reserves in the last nine months. At the same time, small foreign whippers of a second-degree economic crisis. In fact, the current crisis is very weak tea indeed, at least for the present.