

Bugabears: One Destroyed, One Raised

WATCHING over the morals or patriotism of a community or a nation is a perplexing job for an individual or for a group.

If the "guardian" group is intelligently to alert the nation to real dangers it must commit itself to thoughtful, exhaustive analysis of accusations and suspicions. Otherwise, it is apt to get involved with all sorts of bugabears created by misinformation, no information, or sometimes by nothing more than the personal prejudices of group officials.

A special committee of the American Legion has just destroyed the bugabear that UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, is an atheistic, communistic, subversive organization working for world government. The Legion committee, composed of top-drawer Legion officials, said in a detailed, documented report growing out of an 18-month-long investigation, that the long-standing allegations against UNESCO simply are not true.

The investigation entailed examining the records and publications of UNESCO, speeches and publications cited by and written by critics of UNESCO, all references to UNESCO over a nine-year period by THE DAILY WORKER, looking for any UNESCO material that might be offered in bookstores (none was) and in similar approach checking out hundreds of accusations.

By its thorough work and documented conclusions, the special Legion committee has earned the thanks of Americans and set an example for all to follow whenever they feel compelled to sit in judgment on other groups or individuals.

SHORTLY after the committee's report was issued, however, the Legion's national commander, Seaborn P. Collins, issued a charge against the Fund for the Republic which makes one wonder if he has profited by the committee's methods. Mr. Collins says the publication, which was set up by the Ford Foundation in 1952, is "threatening and may succeed in crippling the national security."

The threat is posed, Mr. Collins says, in the Fund's alleged "propaganda" that communism is not a threat to the U. S., that sinister forces under the pretext of fighting communism are the real danger, that security measures are un-American and are being used to

harass and persecute innocent people, and that intelligent and educated people are aware of these things but are opposed by the ignorant who are being misled by evil demagogues.

Mr. Collins really has made a charge of subversion but he has not backed it up. The dimension of the threats by communism or demagoguery or a misapprehended security system is a completely valid field of thought and work for the Fund. It is obvious in many security cases, including for example, those of Landy and Gaston, that some security measures are persecuting innocent people. It is equally clear that such "anti-Communists" as Sen. McCarthy have done much harm to the fabric of U. S. justice and fair-play.

ASIDE from these arguments, however, the thought that the Fund for the Republic is subversive to U. S. security is a thought that sits uneasily with many Americans.

In February, 1955, the Fund made a \$50,000 contribution to the American Heritage Council for a two-year program dealing with the Declaration of Independence and the constitution, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of the American Legion. The Illinois Department, if memory serves, once proved its Americanism by asserting that the Girl Scout organization was tainted with un-Americanism.

The president of the Fund is Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the board of Studebaker-Packard Corporation, a Republican and a friend of President Eisenhower. His board of directors includes such solid citizens of the business community as M. Albert Linton, chairman of the board of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., Jubal R. Parten, president of the Woodley Petroleum Co., and James D. Zellerbach, president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp. of San Francisco, Calif.

The Fund has made grants to cities, towns, universities, bar association groups and religious organizations for studies ranging from civil liberties to better housing. The old war cries against the foundations are not new, but oddly enough not one of them has been the result of a documented accusation that offered anything resembling proof.

If Mr. Collins is to assign the Legion's special committee to investigate the Fund, its studied comment surely would be received with more respect by the public.

The Real Test Is Contamination

The last temptation is the greatest treason: To do the right deed for the wrong reason.

THE verbal heroes indulged in by Coast Guard officials, when they finally announced the clearance of N. Pierre Gaston for a commission were hardly appropriate.

"In keeping with the basic American principles of fair play and justice," said the Coast Guard proudly, "Mr. Gaston's case has been decided on his own merits as an adult individual."

In other words, he was given his commission despite the fact that his mother was once affiliated with organizations on the subversive list.

But in deferring its decision the Coast Guard made a revealing admission: Rather than reject the principle of guilt

by association, it in effect embraced it more lightly than ever.

As proof of Mr. Gaston's snowy virtue, the Coast Guard simply offered evidence that he had no truck with his mother.

So the CG officials stoutly.

It has been found that Mr. Gaston's relationship with his mother has not been close, especially during his scholastic and more mature years.

This approach to the problem—assuming that if he had been "close" to his mother he would automatically be unacceptable—is patently absurd. Association and sometimes does contaminate. The test, however, is not the association but the contamination.

We are glad to see Mr. Gaston receive his commission. But we find no comfort in watching the government do the right thing for the wrong reason.

Culture: Spreading Round The Joy

CULTURE, a nobly ringing word of roughly 24 carats, has a way of frightening some Americans.

Culture need not frighten Charlotteans, however, for they are going to get on close speaking terms with it during the months to come.

Fiddlers are already tuning up all over town for the new symphony season (the annual ticket drive was launched last night). A fine new civic opera program is in prospect. The Mint Museum of Art opened its doors again yesterday. The Boston Symphony and the Ballet Espagnole are among top attractions already booked for autumn appearances at the auditorium. Many other events are still in the planning stage.

With enough additional facilities at last to permit expansion of Charlotte's artistic horizons, cultural opportunities are unlimited. Furthermore, Charlotte's

taste need not degenerate as metropolitan living becomes more crowded and more complicated. The chances are that it will grow as the city grows. Modern men, as Lewis Galanter remarked recently, "have some even industrial workers, and small shopkeepers, and small farmers; and there is reason to suspect that not the smallest part but the largest part of mankind, once their material security seems assured, are likely to feel the stirring and demand the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity, of inborn ingenuity, of really quite universal (and not exclusively upper class) longings for the quenching of esthetic thirst."

The duty of Charlotte's captains of culture is to see that the city's cultural life grows steadily in intensity and quality and is made available to as many members of the community as possible.

JUST AN ORDINARY CAT

FEW REALIZE what just an ordinary gray cat can sometimes mean to a family's heart.

Friend had such a cat. It was missing for a day. Children and mother practically in tears.

Family drove around the neighborhood, saw no sign of the cat. Father said, "Well, she's gone. Edith's dead or got lost."

Mother and children wouldn't give up. Youngsters went searching next day—and found that cat!

It was up a tree, in a neighbor's yard some distance away. Driving around, the family hadn't been able to see into the back yard where the cat was. Be-

low a dog kept watch. Cat was afraid to come down.

Then, the day the children searched from bush to bush the cat saw them. Immediately began to meow. Children saw her.

Man in the house where the cat was found, gallantly got a ladder, got the cat down.

Now a gray cat is home, and a particularly kind of peace has settled about that household.

You had better pay attention to a woman driver when she signals for a turn to the left. She may go that way.—GREENVILLE (S. C.) PIEDMONT.

Mark Of The Mavericks Party Boilers Alter Record

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON MAVERICKS cost both parties victories during the 1955 session of Congress, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis of Party Unity. By bolting from the party line, they help-d the opposition win showdown roll-call votes.

For example, the Senate rejected, 44-50, an amendment to cut individual income taxes. Republicans opposed the cut, 1-45. They won. Democrats voted for the cut, 43-5. They Defection of the five Democrats killed the amendment, if they had swung over to vote with the other 43 Democrats, instead of bolting the tax-cut amendment, would have been agreed to, 48-45. The Democrats would have won.

THREE SHOWDOWNS MAVERICKS defeated the Democratic majority on three other showdowns, when the Senate approved the sale of government synthetic rubber plants, confirmed the President's nomination of John A. Hall to a federal post, and watered down restrictions on the government's use of WCCs — persons employed without compensation. The analysis was based on Party-Unity roll calls — votes on which the majority of Republicans opposed the majority of Democrats. CQ checked off all Party-Unity roll calls on which bolters numbered less than one-fourth of a party's total vote.

Virginia Democrats Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson bolted on all four of these roll calls. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (La.) voted with the Democratic majority on the WCC roll call, but bolted on the other three.

DEFECTORS BEAT GOP Defectors beat Senate Republicans on four other roll calls. The GOP majority lost when the Senate killed an amendment which would have trimmed a pay raise for postal workers, rejected a cut



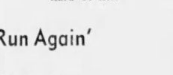
SEN. BYRD All Four

in public housing, restored funds cut from the Marine Corps budget, and upheld a ban on transfer of certain Defense Department work to private industry. Sen. William Langer (R.N.D.) bolted on all four roll calls, voting with the Democrats against the Republicans. Defectors hit the GOP harder than the Democrats in the House. Only one Democratic defeat resulted from defection by a minority of less than 25 per cent. Twenty-nine Democrats joined the Republican majority in refusing to authorize investigation of trading in federal government securities.

Bolters beat the GOP on eight Party-Unity roll calls. The House upheld a cut in individual income taxes, rejected an amendment to limit to \$1 a month the fee paid to educational institutions for reports on veterans enrolled, approved a big postal pay raise, refused to strike peanuts from the

list of basic farm commodities for price-support purposes, rejected a motion to recommit (kill) a bill to restore rigid farm price supports, passed the rigid-supports bill, approved a compromise version of the housing bill, and upheld a restriction on turning over certain Defense Department work to private industry.

Republican bolters hit the GOP majority on seven of the eight, opposing the Democrats only on the income tax cut. Four Republicans bolted on five of the eight roll calls: John B. Bennett (Mich.), Alvin E. O'Rourke (Wis.), Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), and Charles A. Wolcott (N. Y.). Some of the wins and losses were only tentative. Some initial decisions later were reversed, some were watered down through compromise, and some won't reach the stage of final decision until 1956.



SEN. LANGER Hard To Hold

Second Act Of The Big Four Sure To Confound Diplomats

By MARQUIS CHILDS

THE SECOND Act of the great endeavor to negotiate an end to the cold war will open when the foreign ministers meet in Geneva on Oct. 27. Dramatists almost always have trouble with second acts. And this is certainly no exception. The whole bundle of problems that will be confronted by the heads of government did not begin to resolve themselves in the first act.

Some of these problems, conspicuously the reunification of Germany, appear to be insoluble on any agreed basis. If the meeting becomes a public haggle over these obstacles then the whole benefit of the summit meeting will be quickly dissipated. There can with sufficient good reason be an exploration of other hypotheses that may contribute to the new understanding coming out of the first act at Geneva.

We sometimes seem to forget that negotiation is a two-way street. A great deal of foolish talk since the summit conference has assumed that the West, having reached a pinnacle of strength, proposed to dissipate it by striking an agreement with the Soviet Union which was correspondingly weak and in need of a truce in the cold war.

MORE REALISM President Eisenhower may have in these matters a greater sense of realism. Or it may be more accurate to say that the Geneva conference and the agreement there to try to agree was a direct consequence of the course that the President has followed from his first entrance into politics. It is well to look at the record in this connection.

The President and the Republicans have waged two political campaigns—'52 and '54—on the promise of peace at any price as the score of casualties in three wars was added up and charged to the Democratic account. The promise of lower taxes and cut back military establishment has been lived up to, with six divisions taken out of the Far East even though several areas there have remained critical.

STRENGTH REDUCED Even though all the talk of the efficacy of specialized nuclear weapons, American military strength has been reduced. This was an example to other members of the North Atlantic Alliance to cut down on their burdensome military commitments. The fact is, of course, that they need very little encouragement.

In late April, shortly before the May 1954 meeting, General Alistair G. Crockett, supreme commander, in a report on capabilities of the Western alliance against the only three countries — the United States, Canada and Turkey — had lived up to their commitments. Some were well-fulfilled, while G. Crockett was a showdown on this report, with the foreign ministers called on to say whether their country would deliver on their paper promises. But this was considered impolitic and G. Crockett was told that the NATO defense ministers would be confronted with the harsh report at a special meeting which may or may not be held next month.

BEFORE SUMMIT All this happened before agreement was reached on a summit meeting. The troubles of the Western alliance had become painfully evident. This is true, in particular, of France, whose weakness is advertised in the headlines of the Moroccan war — it can hardly be called a war. The North African crisis grew more intense, the French withdrew one of their NATO divisions, and the invitation to NATO headquarters that this was being done.

The great deterrent to an agreement was the Soviet Union's arsenal of nuclear weapons and the Strategic Air Command. Since Russia has the same type of arsenal, it is a very striking power which we have to take into account. GRENTHIER's statement, with both sides realizing that resort to war means the destruction of civilization and the annihilation of the human race.

The troubles within the Soviet bloc have been widely advertised. They are not added up to the principal reason for the willingness of the Soviet leaders to negotiate a truce in the cold war. It is inherent in President Eisenhower's realism that he understands the nature of the present opportunity.

A negotiated truce does not mean, however, that the major differences are to be swept under the rug. To do that, while uttering honeyed words of harmony, would be to set the trap for a future showdown. But it may be possible, given the situation on both sides of the divide, to negotiate a controlled peace that will be neither surrender nor victory.

Wrenching Loss A Sucker In Youthful Hands By ROBERT C. RUARK PALAMOS, Spain MY BOYS have deserted me. The first time the house is clamorous with silence. I am miserably lonely and so are the dogs, and perhaps I will never take another's strength taken out of my heart and home again, because the wrench of loss is shockingly painful.

I have had a hectic summer, with a dozen of my assorted friends dwelling apart from their parents. Tom Matson of Green-tucky town, came to spend the summer with us and his then-discovered buddy, young Ricardo Sire of Madrid.

A SUCKER I have never met two such scrupulous young (or old) confidence men in my life, nor have I ever learned so much from close contact with apaches. To say that I am a sucker in the hands of these two slick characters is a mild understatement. These monsters had me on the hip from the first day I met them.

Young Ric, who is pushing 11, is a Machiavelli without portfolio. Tim's papa, my agent, has just been fired, although he doesn't know it, because I have hired his 12-year-old to replace him, and signing a contract to that effect, widely witnessed by one stunned dog and the consul for Barcelona.

ANGELIC LOOK Ricardo Junior looks like a Botticelli angel, but he could make an easy living in Montmartre. Timothy O'Shea Matson—wien he is not turturing the dogs with a new kind of whistle—could take over the Rockefeller estate without giving more than half a mind to it.

'Sure, Sure — As Long As You Run Again'



People's Platform

'History's Greatest General'

Myrtle Beach Editors, The News: I HAVE just read with considerable disgust the statement made by former President Harry Truman that at no time was General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur held back from his attacking the Reds.

How a man in public life could have made a deal with foreign powers to sell the United States down the river to the British, French and Dutch, and interests and allowed all the contemptible things to be done to our soldiers after they were captured to allow the Reds to make fools of us on every quarter and now at this late date to say that he played ball with MacArthur!

In the first place, Truman's highly placed traitors and spies worked out the details of the United Nations Dealing Society. For, like the world prior to the creation in Genesis, it is without form, and void. A means of every have-not nation in the world getting its share of United States funds and supplies. Deliberately, they wrote in the veto powers of the greater nations and now that all they have is "No" from Red satellites and Russia.

Next to who would like to be Democrats are supposed to take as our guide and mentor the leadership of a man who would deliberately give the lie to the Greatest General of United States history and to support a two-bit Illinois politician who would probably as quickly cut our throats as did the man who so strongly advocates him.

What democracy can expect from a former president who would so debase his honor as to make such statements is beyond my comprehension but I will say

this. I believe that the facts have come out enough to show that Truman and Eisenhower both have been guilty of the most flagrant disregard of the rights of Americans and American servicemen and until we get rid of this United Nations humbug, that one started and the other has continued, we will have little peace in the world and no standing or national honor left.

Our enemies know that we haven't the guts to back them down and so at every hand we are being baited and laughed at and always have been since World War I.

The last Truman could do would be to retire to his hole and pull the roof in on himself. Douglas MacArthur will survive the centuries as a great man when the "Sage of Pendennis" is gone to whatever research he has earned.—DR. WALDO H. JONES

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.

A GIGANTIC land grab, that would make the Oklahoma land rush look like a penny ante real-estate deal, is on the way. Catch it that a few insiders may get first grab at the fabulous price—10,000,000 acres of oil-rich farm land.

Located mostly in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, the land was bought by Uncle Sam as a relief measure during the dust-bowl days. The idea now is to turn all the arable acreage back to private ownership, which seems like a worthy enough plan.

Texas Solon Sparks Huge Land Grab

THE HOUSE Agriculture Committee, in unanimous vote, during the closing hectic minutes of the recent session of Congress, Congressional Secretary of Agriculture, Bennett Poage, however, and will fight the bill next session.

Washington Whispers The political row between ex-President Harry Truman and would-be president-elect Eisenhower cooled off. This was the word that seeped out of a secret huddle in Indiana between Truman Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler and ex-chairman Frank McKinney.

Forced Sale

The Poage bill would also force the sale of rights in the land, thus robbing the taxpayers of juicy royalties. Uncle Sam also couldn't keep any arable land, that some cases retention might be desirable to prevent dust-bowl conditions from returning.

This tremendous Poage giveaway is already on its way to becoming law. The Texas congressman slipped it

Washing Whispers

The political row between ex-President Harry Truman and would-be president-elect Eisenhower cooled off. This was the word that seeped out of a secret huddle in Indiana between Truman Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler and ex-chairman Frank McKinney.