EDITORIALS

The Reserve Fiasco

There are times when Congress underrates the American citizen pretty badly. The issue of building an adequate armed reserve is a perfect example.

Opinion polls have shown again and again over the years that Americans believe in such a reserve and are prepared to bear the burdens it would entail. But a good many of the nation's lawmakers consistently act as if their countrymen couldn't face the tough realities.

They treat thorough-going proposals for military training like plots of a foreign government. They convey the notion that they fear even the slightest gesture toward a sound program spells death for them at the polls.

Not until 60 hours before the laws were due to expire did Congress at last pass a four-year extension of the draft and a two-year renewal of the doctor draft. And even at that late date a surprisingly large vote was mustered in the House to send both bills back to committee.

A draft law, of course, is a bare minimum as a defense measure. It simply provides a flow of replacements for existing armed forces stationed in America and around the globe. It does nothing to build a backlog of trained men for a major military emergency.

For that eventuality, this country sorely needs a substantial pool of skilled military manpower. All the experts are agreed that in another war the action of the first few hours, days and weeks would be crucial. There would be no time for the cumbersome draft to prepare a vast citizen army for the urgent military tasks to be performed in that critical period.

The best conceived reserve plans already have gone down the drain as impossible of enactment in a Congress which has many men who prefer to face reality only when disaster is upon them.

What remains is a plan that would boost today's reserve of 700,000, composed largely of veterans, to 2,900,000 by 1960. This measure won overwhelming approval from the House Armed Services Committee and was whipped through the House by voice vote. It does not contain the antisegregation feature which tripped up a similar bill more than a month ago.

Rep. Adam Powell of New York pleaded for his antisegregation amendment which was defeated 161 to 52. If he had succeeded the plan clearly would die a second death.

President Eisenhower wisely spoke out against inserting this feature in a reserve bill. The place to settle the segregation issue is in the larger area of life, not in the armed reserves. The need for trained reserves is too great for a program to be hamstrung by social issues which reach far beyond its bounds.

It would be foolish to pretend, however, that a minimum reserve plan like the one presently under consideration is not also in danger from chronic opponents of all adequate training programs.

Men who would delay this or some respectable alternative plan much longer are, in the view of some, throwing the whole defense burden on veterans of Korea and World War II, who already have made a major contribution to the country's safety.

Certainly it is clear that they are toying with the security of the United States.

A Problem In Education

Throughout the years educational groups have been shouting that our teachers are underpaid. They certainly are—a lot of them—but a lot of them, even at present low salaries, are over-paid for the services they render. The good teacher, however, is caught fast in that old equality trap. Under the monopolistic system now, the only relief the good teacher can hope for is through an across-the-board raise in pay that must be reamed out of reluctant legislators themselves caught in the trap of trying to make tax income meet the demands for public services. The result is that the good teacher has no monetary incentive to be a better teacher and many of them teach only so long as they can't find a better-paying job.—By W. E. Debnam in the book, Then My Old Kentucky Home Good Night!

The Lattimore Case

One may disagree with some or all of the political views of Owen Lattimore, Johns Hopkins' professor who specializes in Far Eastern Affairs, while still recognizing that the perjury case against him was weak.

The courts appreciated that when they twice threw out key indictments against him. The truth would seem to be that on the basis of the evidence available to it the government never should have brought suit against Lattimore. Reluctantly, it has finally reached this conclusion for itself.

Thoughts For Today

And the Philistine said, I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may fight together.—I Samuel 17:10.

• • •

The way of a superior man is threefold: virtuous, he is free from anxieties; wise, he is free from perplexities; bold, he is free from fear.—Confucius.

Barbs Of Today

Policemen arrest an awful lot of people in autos who don't know what they're driving at.

• • •

There are said to be two million heavy drinkers in the United States. How many thin ones?

• • •

Some fathers hide a sneaky smile when the daughter's groom is called "the lucky man."

So They Say

If we press forward with a vigorous defense of the principles for which this country and the free world stand, we have no need to fear that we are in a losing race against the totalitarian way of life.—Allen Dulles, CIA director.

Our government is financing a splendid far-flung program for education in other countries. But at home education has been too largely ignored by our national government.—William G. Carr, executive secretary of National Education Association.

Questions And Answers

Q—Why were the 1955 graduation exercises important in West Point history?

A—President Eisenhower, West Point class of 1915, was the first academy graduate to make the commencement address as chief executive.

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Q—For how long is a newly married woman considered a bride?

A—According to tradition exactly one year.

• • •

Q—What region is designated as Micronesia?

A—Micronesia designates the almost countless islands of the Pacific east of the Philippines.

• • •

Q—What is the nearest star to the solar system?

A—Alpha Centauri, 4.3 light years distant.

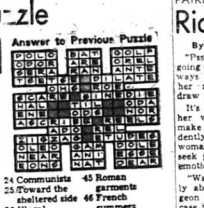
Crossword Puzzle

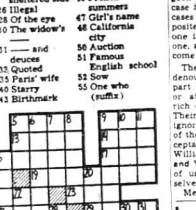
This and That

ACROSS
1 The —— and short of it
5 Safe and ——
9 Mom and ——
12 —— and under
13 Persian prince
14 Uncle Tom and Little ——
15 Tropical spider
17 Cowboy Rogers
18 Slant
19 Wounds
21 Great Lake
22 England (ab.)
24 Knock
27 Within (prefix)
29 Hottentot land
32 Evoke
34 Imaginative
36 Ridicule
37 Hybridical
38 Chair
39 —— cats and dogs
41 —— Moines, Iowa
42 The —— Commandments
44 To go —— free
46 Apparent
49 Facial parts
53 Detective (coll.)
54 Diversity
56 Age
57 Arrow poison
58 Century plant
59 "My Gal ——"
60 —— and pepper
61 Dispatch

DOWN
1 Houses and ——
2 Egg-shaped
3 Fiddling Roman emperor
4 Fruit
5 Place
6 Charm
7 Egyptian river
8 Wipe out
9 Disparaged
10 Stratford on the ——
11 —— and nights
16 Sea nymph
20 The —— circle
22 Bury
24 Communists
25 Toward the sheltered side
26 Illegal
28 Of the eye
30 The widow's ——
31 —— and deuces
33 Quoted
35 Paris' wife
40 Starry
43 Birthmark
45 Roman garments
46 French summers
47 Girl's name
48 California city
50 Auction
51 Famous English school
52 Sow
55 One who (suffix)

Answer to Previous Puzzle





FAIRLY SPOKEN

Ridicule Of Psychiatry

By MARGARET LATROBE

"Psst! Have you heard? Mabel is going to a psychiatrist. Uh-huh. I always thought she was a little off her rocker—well, now you can draw your own conclusions!"

It's too bad Mabel couldn't take her troubles along and make it a double date. For she evidently needs counsel more than the woman who, ignorance even now, to seek professional guidance through emotional difficulties.

"Want to hear all about my lovely abdominal operation? The surgeon barely could save me—worst case he ever had—" Yeah? The two cases are medical. Why the opposite approach? One is surgical, one is mental. Why whisper about one, and assume the other is a woman's conversational piece?

There are still a few people who denounce psychiatry as being on a part with gypsy tea rooms, fakiry, or at best elevated nonsense for rich old ladies and bored actresses. Their attitude is partly fear, partly ignorance, part pigheadedness. "One of the very real obstacles to the acceptance of psychiatry," says Dr. William C. Menninger in Psychiatry and You, "is the inherent fear in all of us that we might need it ourselves."

Mental health groups, which have it been formed all over the country, are doing valuable work in educating communities to the importance of mature emotional development. But still the old taboos, prudishness and self-deceits prevent psychiatry from giving the help it might, if all people understood that there is nothing to fear.

The same stalwarts who ridicule psychiatry are, oddly enough, quick to profess their own good advice to troubled friends. In difficulty themselves, they seek counsel from clergy, even doctors. Offener from good friends, who patiently endure a lengthy ear-bending which they prefer not to hear and are unqualified to advise.

But seek guidance from the specialist in emotional health? Never! The guy is a fraud, a charlatan. Expensive, too. (This specialist, of course, has had the usual medical training plus five or 10 years intensive study in human behavior.)

What do you think I am—crazy? Far from it, old boy. But you are making things a lot tougher for yourself, and others, by refusing to understand yourself—and others. (It's just a little quirk I have, not liking mirrors and singing, and having to be approached from the left. Ha-ha. Amusing, isn't it?)

Letters To Editor

REGULATIONS NEEDED ON ALABAMA WATERS

Editor: The June issue of the Alabama Conservation Magazine gives a report on the "Water Safety Congress," which was recently held at Florence, Ala.

One speaker, a Red Cross representative said, "Sale of hunting and fishing licenses and the number of recreational boats has increased tremendously. A desire to do, rather than to watch, has changed the entire recreational behavior of the nation.

In six years the number of boats afloat have doubled and fresh water fishing licenses have increased by 35 percent. The estimate is that 16 million persons in 1955 will make use of boats as against seven million six years ago."

Our maritime laws only regulate boats on coastal waters and navigable streams. There are thousands and thousands of miles of rivers, lakes, ponds and swimming pools which are not safeguarded by life preservers or safety regulations.

Vulcan, the iron man of the Birmingham News, recently stated that the second greatest loss of life from accidents is due to drowning.

In the 1940 code of Alabama, the owner of a steam boat is made liable for damage, for negligence in case of loss of life. This is the only legislation I can find and it is antiquated.

My concern is for the multitude who take chances of being drowned with little if any protection by way of accident, unexpected emergency and unknown dangers from wading, swimming, and when using motor boats, row boats, and sail boats, etc.

Game wardens could administer the regulations possibly without extra cost to the taxpayers. The press, radio and TV can play an important part in securing needed legislation.

I feel that many lives can be saved if a survey of this problem is made by our Governor, our Legislature, and our Department of Conservation.

(Signed) Miles C. Aigood
Mentone, Ala.

Not only do we have here an "inside job" but one done in secrecy. For, when the Budget Bureau at President Eisenhower's order, made public papers and documents dealing with the Dixon-Yates contract it withheld all information about Mr. Wenzell's activities which were finally and first revealed by Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) in a Senate speech in March.

Democrats are capitalizing upon the Dixon-Yates affairs to drive home charges they are beginning to make that the President is not kept properly informed by subordinates on important matters about which he should know. He was misled in the first instance, that the Budge Bureau had given out all pertinent facts about the Dixon-Yates deal as he had insisted. At a June 30 news conference, he insisted that Mr. Wenzell "was never called in or asked a single question about the Dixon-Yates contract," which was on the basis of a conference he had just had with Budget Director Rowland Hughes. At his most recent press conference he defended Mr. Wenzell's actions as entirely proper, when it was evident he had not been given a complete follow-up.

Despite the simplification of the issue, there are those who argue that Dixon-Yates will not be political potent except in Tennessee and perhaps in other areas interested in public resources development. But Democrats are proceeding on the thesis that they have an issue of some consequence.

CONTINUED SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS URGED

Editor: Please print this for me. I am the Lord's child and He laid it on my heart to write this. I'll tell you if segregation passes we are going to find colored boys and girls and white boys and girls falling in love, although it may take years to see the outcome. Thank you.

(Signed) Mrs. Alma Brackin.
1614 20th Street.
Sheffield, Ala.
(Enclosure)

I take the Tri-Cities Daily and feel free to ask you to print this for me on segregation.

As for me, I know God created all races and I think all children should have the same chance but it is not right to mix colored and white in school.

My reason for saying this is this: To me, now that I am old, I look back on my school days as being the very happiest ones. (Puppy Love Days) claiming this little old boy and that one. Sure they were days before I knew what trouble was.

The colored people should have their own schools as the whole people, but not mixed. It will be inviting trouble for sure. Let every one run his own doings and times will be better for all.

TOM STOKES' COLUMN

TVA Was Stabbed In Back

By THOMAS L. STOKES

WASHINGTON — In this politically-minded city when a matter affecting government begins to get concentrated attention and widepublicity it is inevitable that it is discussed in terms of its potency as a political issue in the next election.

That is happening now with the controversial Dixon-Yates contract as the persistent Senator Estes Kefauver doggedly explores it day by day.

The Tennessee Senator, who capitalized a crime investigation into a really formidable challenge for the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination, certainly thinks there's political power in Dixon-Yates not only in Tennessee but nationally. So do other Democrats, including a couple of other young and ambitious political leaders in Tennessee — Senator Albert Gore and Governor Frank G. Clement.

While the Tennesseans are so hard-hitting on this issue because it affects something so close to their constituents — TVA — they and other Democrats are proceeding now on the theory that it will be a political issue far beyond Tennessee because it has in the last few days acquired the necessary ingredients. These are simplification and the human element which, you will recall, was what got Republicans much political mileage out of such items as gifts of food freezers and mink coats in the RFC scandals of the Truman Administration.

Everybody could understand that So, Dixon-Yates, once to most people a complicated financial maze, is now simplified to one human being, a gentleman by the name of Adolphe Wenzell. He was formerly assistant vice-president and director of the First Boston Corporation, a New York investment company which is the biggest underwriter of private utilities and naturally with utility sympathy for TVA.

Mr. Wenzell's story begins when he was brought down here in 1953 by the Budget Bureau as a consultant for the Bureau on power matters, including TVA. He drew up a report, secret until now, recommending turning over TVA's electric power facilities to private hands eventually, which Senator Kefauver said is a plain presentation of thinking within the Budget Bureau at the time, and shows how TVA was attacked in the dark, behind its back and with no chance to reply."

Some months later, out of the Budget Bureau and the Atomic Energy Commission, there came the Dixon-Yates scheme. Under this two utility companies — Middle South Utilities headed by Edgar H. Dixon and Southern Company headed by Eugene A. Yates — formed a combine to build a plant in Arkansas to deliver power into Memphis to replace TVA power, with which Memphis has long been served. The TVA power would go to an AEC installation at Paducah, Kentucky.

This was interpreted by members of Congress from the TVA area as an attempt to cut into TVA and eventually strangle it. Now it turns out that Mr. Wenzell, who had recommended the dismantling of TVA as a public agency, also was a consultant for the Budget Bureau on the Dixon-Yates contract deal, and as the pieces begin to fit together in a pattern, he was assigned early in 1954 to advise the Budget Bureau about financing the Dixon-Yates deal. He was still with the First Boston Corporation, which subsequently got the contract for financing Dixon-Yates.

Here we have the simple and understandable fact of an "inside job" with the representative of a big investment house, representing utility clients, sitting in at the same time is an advisor on government policy in which the company and those clients were interested. Senate proceedings recalls Senate proceedings covered by this reporter over a quarter of a century ago when the Senate formally censured one of its members, Senator Hiram Bingham (R., Conn.), for bringing into a committee as an advisor on tariff schedules a representative of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. In the current episode Senator Kefauver accused Mr. Wenzell of "serving two masters" in a manner that borders on villainy, commending turning over TVA's turn of the criminal code.

Ruth Millett Writes

It's Up To Wife To Banish Boredom From The Home

The married couple who are sure they are bored with each other often are just bored with the monotonous sameness of their life together.

When a husband rebels against such boredom he usually doesn't include his wife in his attempts to escape the deadly routine. He starts putting in longer hours at the office, gets involved in organizations and meetings, goes in for hobbies he can pursue alone, starts stopping off at a tavern when his day's work is done or goes off on hunting and fishing trips with men friends.

So if there is to be any real change in the life the couple leads together, it is up to the wife to initiate it.

She is the one who has to upset the family routine in order to get some variety into their daily lives.

There are many things a wife can do to break up the couple's monotonous pattern of living.

She can branch out, make new and more interesting friends and add some interest to their social life.

She can pull all sorts of tricks to change her appearance, being the same drab event, night after night. Just sitting a table on the porch or in the yard instead of in the dining room adds some variety. So does perking up the menu with new dishes, or having guests on the spur of the moment, or trying out a new eating place now and then.

LOOK FOR INTERESTS TO SHARE

A wife can look for new interests and hobbies that she and her husband can share.

She can draw her husband's interest to his home by enthusiastically going ahead with plans for fixing it up.

She can get him interested in her life by making her own days as varied as possible.

When a couple begin to feel bored with each other it is a wise wife who looks for the cause and sets about determinedly to make some changes.

A dose of finely-ground, cooled lava from Mt. Vesuvius was a cure for indigestion in 80 A.D.

The flag of the Papal State is white and yellow, charged with the crossed keys and triple tiara.

PETER EDSON'S COLUMN

President Is Still Strong For Atomic Peace Ship Idea

WASHINGTON —(NEA)— President Eisenhower believes that the prestige of the United States is at stake in the development of his atomic peace ship idea. He has given this relatively minor project "first high priority on his "must" list" of legislation he wants passed before Congress adjourns this year.

Congress turned down his idea in the atomic energy funds authorization legislation for the current fiscal year. But the vote in the Senate was close — 42 to 41. So the President isn't taking this for a final answer.

He was hoping he would again be asked about this project at his press conference on July 6. But nobody brought it up and the President would have to volunteer a statement. He was ready with some new arguments in support of his pet plan.

President Eisenhower is said to feel it would be a severe loss of face to this country if another nation were the first to develop an atomic ship.

• • •

Communist propaganda has attempted to put over the idea that the United States was trying its development of bombs, atomic artillery, submarines and guided missile warheads.

A recent public opinion poll taken in that part of Europe revealed a belief that the Russians were doing more in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy through moving mountains and rivers for non-military pursuits.

If some other country were now to develop an atomic powered merchant ship before the United States, the President is afraid that his atomic-for-peace plan would suffer a severe setback.

This would be in spite of America's promotion of the Geneva conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the American offer to bear half the costs of research and development in friendly countries.

The possibility of a friendly country developing the atomic ship first, even with American aid, is viewed in the same light as the Russians developing it first in international rivalry. Canada, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Australia, India, East Germany and Czechoslovakia all have access to atomic ores.

• • •

The difficulty in obtaining information on what other countries may be doing in atomic energy ship propulsion is cited as another reason for starting the American effort now.

The idea that there was any international rivalry in the atomic ship plan was not presented to the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Congress turned it down because it was considered impractical and uneconomic.

The President's position is that the higher initial construction costs and higher operating costs for an atomic ship should not be the determining factors. The value of the ship is said to be in its propaganda and prestige.

White House officials say the President's idea has captured popular imagination. A considerable volume of mail and phone calle has come in supporting the project and wanting to know what could be done. He has asked for a different sort in a small check to start a fund to build the ship.

Needless to say, these developments have not dampened the President's ardor for his pet idea. He still has hopes Congress will approve it this year.

While Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D-New M), chairman of the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy says the President's atomic peace ship idea is dead for this session of Congress there are still a couple of long chances that the idea will be revived.

Rep. Sterling Cole (R-NY) originally an opponent of what he called the "atomic showboat," is reconsidering his position and may introduce a new proposal. His idea now is to take an existing hull and install an atomic-powered engine which could also be used as a floating power plant.

It could tour the world and generate electric current from its atomic boiler and power plant. This would demonstrate the effectiveness of the rapidly developing atomic power industry. One of the original objections to the President's proposal was that in using an existing atomic engine like the one in the Nautilus, nothing new would be learned or demonstrated.

Rep. Herber C. Bonner (D-NC) chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, has still another idea. He has introduced a new bill to build one new atom-powered ship of merchant vessel size. He has dropped an earlier idea to build two atomic ships — one small museum ship such as the President proposed, and a larger merchant vessel.

Senator Anderson now leans to the idea that eventually two ships should be built of different designs, to advance experimentation and speed up developments that would put the United States in the lead in a new race for atomic supremacy on the seas.

Of This Much We Can Be Assured, Folks

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