

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

West May Arm Germany by Expanding Brussels Pact

Schools Lead Way In Desegregation

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
Associated Press News Analyst

THREE thousand Negro children registered at white schools in heretofore highly segregated Washington, D. C., this week, and nobody batted an eyelash. Not far away in West Virginia two communities revolted against desegregation, and one of them called the whole thing off—for the time being.

Those were the highlights of a week of opening days on which school authorities in a few border areas—but not in the deep South—began experimenting with racial integration under the Supreme Court's ruling that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

They were taking the first steps on what was obviously going to be a long, hard road.

Even the first scattered returns, from areas where the racial problem is much less severe than in areas which have yet to act, made it obvious that ultimate success would take great effort on the part of the school systems, the parent teacher organizations, civic groups—and lots of time.

It Will Take Time

Time was the big thing for which even the most cooperative Southerners were asking. A dozen years was the estimate of George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, which for more than 10 years has been promoting the theory that all men are entitled to equal opportunity.

All the "segregated" states are working on the problem, most of them from the standpoint of how to comply with the court ruling, a few from the standpoint of how to evade it.

The District of Columbia, at President Eisenhower's request, worked out a program designed as a "pilot."

All kindergartens have been integrated. A redistricting system will gradually make a shift of all children into consolidated schools. Children of new Negro residents in a district automatically go to white schools.

Start at Bottom

This idea of integrating the kindergartens and lower grades first is a growing one. It catches children before they have had time to develop prejudices. It also involves a younger set of parents, farther removed from the origins of the passion which produced discrimination against the Negro in America.

This will be time consuming. So will the very real material problems involved in many Southern areas. In general, the system has been to transport white children to consolidated or urban schools while leaving the Negroes, especially in rural areas where the problem is keenest, to attend small schools in their own neighborhoods.

Many a good churchman is wondering how to compromise his ingrained prejudices with this newly-expressed thinking. He needs time, too. And so does the congregation of which he is a part, and which in the long run will determine its own attitude regardless of the pronouncements from higher denominational circles.

The Supreme Court recognized all these things when it put no enforcement time limit into its opinion.

Soon now it will be getting the arguments of those who have been studying just how the ruling should be applied, and how long it will take to do it.

The experts seem to be pretty well agreed that most time is needed by areas where the Negro population is highest in relationship to the white. Should other areas where it is easier be permitted to lag until the last are able to act?

There are a thousand and one such questions. Underlying each is a reason why the court should continue taking its time, too.

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Politics

Straws in the Wind

Two weeks ago Vice President Nixon said the Maine election this week would provide the first statewide test of the Eisenhower administration program and confidently called for "greater than ever majorities" in this rock-ribbed Republican state "to set a standard for the rest of the nation in November."

Maine voters went to the polls Monday and elected their first Democratic governor in 20 years. Edmund S. Muskie, 39, Democratic national committeeman, defeated Gov. Burton M. Cross, 51, by more than 20,000 votes.

In modern times, no other GOP governor has ever been denied a second term in Maine. It was no Democratic landslide, however. Republicans sent Margaret Chase Smith back to the Senate for a second term and kept their three House

seats. Mrs. Smith's margin was about half of the 98,000 majority she rolled up in 1948.

Although the adage "As Maine goes so goes the nation" long since has been outmoded by events, Democrats were jubilant. They said the gubernatorial victory indicated a Democratic comeback in Congress after the defeats in 1952.

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An exception was the defeat in New Hampshire of Sen. Robert W. Upton, a Republican incumbent. Upton, 76, was turned back in the GOP primary by Congressman Norris Cotton in a three-way race to fill the remaining two years in the term of the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey.

In Wisconsin, Fred R. Zimmerman, an outspoken foe of Sen. McCarthy, won renomination as secretary of state despite an attempt by state GOP leaders to purge him.

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TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP—Men in uniform still are the keynote of this uneasy period of postwar peace. At left, West Berlin's anti-riot police make their first public appearance in battle dress. At right, Yugoslav infantrymen goose-step in Belgrade at ceremonies following signing of the "Little Three" Balkan alliance of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.



McCARTHY: Report Coming Up

Nine-Day Hearings End

The Senate committee probing censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) began working on its official report this week after the close of the nine-day public hearings Monday. Chairman Watkins (R-Utah) said there was a possibility the report will be completed before Oct. 1.

The report, which may be critical of some of the Wisconsin junior senator's activities, is to act as a guide to the Senate when it returns to the capital later this year to decide what to do about the censure resolution.

Censure is the most drastic penalty the Senate may inflict on a member, short of expulsion, but it involves no specific sanctions such as loss of committee chairmanships or seniority.

Flanders Resolution
The Senate voted 75-12 on Aug. 2 to create a special bipartisan committee to consider a resolution offered by Sen. Flanders (R-Vt.) that the Senate censure McCarthy on grounds that his official conduct "is unbecoming, contrary to tradition and tends to bring the Senate into disrepute."

The committee members are Sens. Watkins (Utah), Case (SD), Carlson (Kan.), all Republicans, Edwin C. Johnson (Col.), Stennis (Miss) and Ervin (NC), all Democrats.

The hearings opened Aug. 31, under rules closely following those in federal courts. The committee singled out a number of the 46 overlapping charges, filed by Flanders and Sens. Fulbright (D-Ark) and Morse (Ind.-Ore) and lumped them into five main categories.

Five Categories
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said that he had full justification for acts for which it was proposed to censure him.

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McCarthy Protest Rejected

As the hearings closed, Chairman Watkins remarked that E. Wallace Chadwick, committee counsel, and Guy G. DeFuria, his assistant, had tried to be fair in presenting evidence but McCarthy and his lawyer asked that the committee employ "independent counsel" to help in drafting the report because, they said, "the district attorney shouldn't be permitted to write the opinion after prosecuting the case."

The committee rejected this request, announcing it had complete confidence in its counsel.

Another Flanders Letter

Sen. Flanders, author of the censure resolution, made public a new letter to Watkins citing material in support of his charge that McCarthy used "abusive and coercive tactics" against the press.

"The fact that reporters, radio commentators, editors and publishers have successfully resisted him without finching in no way minimizes the gravity of the attempt, nor does it lessen the responsibility of the Senate for permitting one of its members

to abuse his official position," Flanders said.

Flanders charged that McCarthy had attempted "economic coercion" against newspapers and magazines by trying to cut off their advertising or having their second class mailing privileges withdrawn.

Flanders specifically mentioned — as alleged McCarthy targets — *Time Magazine*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post* and *Times-Herald*, *The Milwaukee Journal*, and *The Madison (Wis.) Capital Times*.

SCIENCE: Body Chemistry

Young As You Feel

Your chemical age may be importantly different from your chronological age, according to studies by Dr. Harry Sobel and Dr. Jessie Marmorston, of Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California.

This could be the scientific reason for the saying that "you are as young as you feel."

Change with Age

The researchers find that as humans and animals grow older, their bodies contain relatively less "jelly" or soft fluid material and more fiber or tougher connective tissue.

The doctors said the ratio of jelly-like to fibrous material or

the ratio of chemical elements of each type of material may be in a general way a measure of the biochemical age of the individual.

Discovery of a cancer-fighting material in the spleen was reported to the American Chemical Society in New York by Dr. Casimir Funk.

Funk, biochemist who originated the name vitamin, said the chemical, named oncotine, shrinks one kind of cancer in mice. Whether it will act similarly against human cancer is not yet known.

Funk said oncotine shrinks the mouse cancer as much as 40 per cent and also prevents loss of weight in mice into whom the cancer has been transplanted.

Heart Studies

New evidence was offered the Second World Congress of Cardiology in Washington that most people with heart disease may safely engage in productive employment, provided the jobs are suited to their physical capacity.

Dr. Herman K. Hellerstein of the Cleveland Heart Society reported that of a group of 535 patients representing all kinds of heart ailments, 75 per cent were returned to gainful employment in the last four years. Follow-up studies showed 92 per cent of those so placed had worked safely and productively in a variety of occupations.

Dr. Abraham Jezer, consulting cardiologist at a Bronx, N. Y., rehabilitation project, said it could be estimated that no more than about 30 per cent of those "disabled" by heart disease really do have serious heart disease.

"A major cause for disability in the cardiac is 'cardiac neurosis,' (fear of heart disease) superimposed on non-disabling organic heart disease," he said.

British to Support Substitute for EDC

By TOM WHITNEY

Associated Press Foreign Staff Writer

AN AMERICAN diplomat and the British foreign minister journeyed about Europe exploring chances for a new arrangement for common defense by the West in the wake of French rejection of the European Defense Community.

Also attracting attention was a sharp defeat in a local German election for the moderates represented by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

And in the Far East there was a flare-up of military activity over the Nationalist-held island of Quemoy just off the China coast, and an exchange between the Japanese and the Soviet Union on the subject of a peace treaty.

There were many different suggestions from pretty responsible quarters about how to get France and West Germany working together with other countries against possible Russian aggression.

Britain and Italy reached agreement on a plan to align Western nations in a security alliance without supra-national features. This substitute for EDC would be created by expanding the 1948 Brussels pact for military, economic and cultural cooperation to include West Germany and Italy. The members of the Brussels pact are Britain, France and the Benelux countries.

Setback in Germany
The trouble was not in lack of specific plans, but in lack of foundation for any such scheme in terms of the moods in the two important countries.

There was no evidence in France that the opposition to Western German rearmament in any form which killed EDC had lessened.

In West Germany, on the other hand, there was a definite indication that the tide was running against a course of cooper-

ation with other Western European countries and Chancellor Adenauer who represents this course.

In Schleswig-Holstein, election results showed sharp losses for Adenauer's Christian Democratic party and sharp gains for the Socialists who oppose him resolutely.

In a different part of the world the Russians made a gesture — which looked to be little more than a gesture — toward Japan. Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov issued a statement in Moscow saying the time was ripe to conclude a peace treaty between Japan and the U.S.S.R. The Japanese government of Premier Shigeru Yoshida made an answer which made some conditions the Soviets have never to date been willing to accept, including return of some of the former Japanese territory the Russians took after World War II.

Vest Pocket War

The Chinese Communists continued this week a sporadic bombardment of the island of Quemoy which is located close to the Communist-held mainland on the China coast. The Nationalists answered with naval and air activity. The question was debated in Washington how far the U.S. government should go to defend this particular island.

This illustrated some of the formidable problems associated with the protection of Formosa. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declared in Denver last Sunday that the Chinese Communists could not possibly seize Formosa in the face of American power. This seemed to be an authoritative enough statement on the short-run prospects for this important Far Eastern stronghold.

Very few Americans have thought out, however, the long-run implications of the position which the United States has taken on Formosa and on the Nationalist Chinese government.

As things stand the U.S. government is committed to defend Formosa against any attempts by the Peiping government to take it over.

Defense of Formosa
In other words there are now two Chinese governments: one on the mainland exercising pretty effective control over the several hundreds of millions of Chinese who live there; the other on Formosa controlling a few millions of Chinese on Formosa, native Formosans, and some of the Chinese living in foreign countries. The government on the mainland is extremely hostile to the United States, and the U.S. government is solidly backing the government on Formosa and giving it economic and military help as well as its defense promises.

This puts the United States in the middle of Chinese affairs. How it handles itself in this very tricky situation is of extreme importance not only for Americans and for China but for all of Asia and the rest of the world as well.

The U.S. backing of the Nationalist government on Formosa means on the one hand that the U.S. government by doing it lessens sharply its ability to maneuver in the international scene. Chinese Communist hostility to the United States becomes a permanent factor in international affairs so long as the United States stays behind Formosa.

A Potential Weapon
At the same time in Formosa and its Chinese Nationalist government the United States possesses a potentially powerful weapon against the Chinese Communists.

The word "potentially" needs to be included because Formosa is not yet such a weapon.

The Nationalist government on Formosa could become an ever stronger center of attraction for all Chinese everywhere including those in China proper and those in the countries of the Pacific and Southeast Asia who hate communism or who come to hate it in the future as it manifests its habitual cruelty and oppression.

Formosa could conceivably become a demonstration of the possibilities of a new and free Asia, not only for the Chinese but also for all the other Asiatic peoples.

Dates	
Monday, Sept. 20	Democratic primary, Rhode Island.
	AFL convention, Los Angeles.
Tuesday, Sept. 21	Democratic and Republican conventions, New York.
Thursday, Sept. 23	Autumn begins.
Friday, Sept. 24	American Indian Day.
Sunday, Sept. 26	Daylight Saving Time ends in many states.



Roberts



GOV.-ELECT MUSKIE
Broke Democratic Drought

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AERIAL: Faster Starts

Firehouse Hangars

The Air Force has ordered a new type of "firehouse hangar" for the swift getaway of jet fighter interceptors.

Five-ton steel doors at each end of the hangar open fully in 20 seconds. A 24 by 64 foot door at the rear clears the way for the jet exhaust blast, while the opening front door permits the plane to roar immediately down the takeoff runway.

Heavy cast iron counterweights pull the doors upward at the flip of a lever. Electric motors close them by raising the counterweights. These are said to be the world's fastest-acting large-size doors.

The time saved in takeoff, as compared with a conventional hangar, can add 25 miles to the distance at which the fighter would intercept intruding aircraft.

The first hangar of this type is now being installed at Trux

Air Force Base, Madison, Wis.

Similar although slightly slower hangars are also in use at other Air Force bases.

Royal Air Force historians this week admitted that German aircraft designers were superior to the Allies in World War II but the German high command mis-handled the Luftwaffe.

In an official analysis of the air war, the British experts said the Germans "great error" was being lulled into over-confidence by "early, easy successes."

In Short . . .

Claimed: By William O'Dwyer, former Democratic mayor of New York, that "political and other ulterior considerations" are back of a \$9,699 federal income tax claim against him.

Scheduled: Queen Mother Elizabeth to arrive in New York Oct. 26 for a three-week visit to the United States and Canada.



DUEL AT THREE PACES
Fletcher, Sioux City Journal



CROWDED TAKING THE BOWS
Brettsch, Miami Herald



TWO-PARTY SYSTEM
Robison, Indianapolis News