

Oregon Statesman

Statesman Publishing Company
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor & Publisher

Published every morning, Business office 200 North Church St., Salem, Ore., Tel. EM 4-4811
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore., as second class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.
Member Associated Press
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use of reproduction of all news printed in this newspaper.

Inauguration Day

Today Dwight D. Eisenhower will formally be inaugurated as President of the United States to succeed himself. Great preparations have been made in the national capital for the proper observance of this important ceremonial. The oath-taking will occur at the historic East front of the national capital. The parade will flow down Pennsylvania avenue in accordance with custom. Crowds will line the streets and fill the nooks and crannies of observation points along the route of march, thus showing their respect for the man who occupies the highest office within their power to give.

President Eisenhower resumes the duties of his office in a time of strain and apprehension. The sunshine of improved international relations proved only an interlude when clouds again gathered and the world again grew tense. The overwhelming vote he received last November is testimony to the love and veneration the people have for Dwight Eisenhower and their confidence in his leadership. The hope is universal that his strength of body and mind may be preserved and that under his guidance our nation and the world will progress in wellbeing and in mutual understanding and goodwill.

Make-up of Forestry Board

Because a substantial part of its timberland is managed as a state forest by the State Board of Forestry, Clatsop County has a continuing interest in the work of that board. Its timber, being readily accessible and of high quality was among the first stands to be logged on a big commercial scale and so its lands were among the first to be cut over. It was these cutover lands which the county had to foreclose on for non-payment of taxes that were turned over to the state under a 1941 act. Lack of timber has reduced the number and production of forest products industries in the county. The biggest owner of private timberland is Crown Zellerbach whose manufacturing plants are located outside the county. Hence the concern of Clatsop County citizens for early and full realization from the state forest lands, not only for the income that would go to taxing districts, but also for the economic benefit to flow from the harvesting and processing of the timber.

Out of this background of interest the Astorian Budget calls attention to the composition of the State Board of Forestry. Of its nine members six are nominated by special groups: The Grange, the Oregon Forest Fire Association, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Western Pine Association, Wool Growers' Association and one by the Western Oregon Livestock Association and Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association. The three other members are the governor, the dean of the school of forestry at OSC and one from the Association of Oregon Counties. The Astorian Budget calls this composition "ridiculous" and adds it is particularly so because Clatsop and Tillamook with the largest acreage in the state forests have no representation. It urges that Governor Holmes and the Legislative Assembly "give some attention to a board which so openly represents the interests" rather than the welfare of the people.

The Statesman previously has pointed out the representative (or "unrepresentative") nature of the State Board of Forestry. A review of its composition is indeed timely. However, we do not believe it can be truthfully asserted that state forest interests have suffered under this scheme or selection. In the case of Clatsop County the state has administered its trust with care, selling off parcels of merchantable timber, carrying out extensive replanting of forest species and fighting the fire menace in the difficult Tillamook burn. We think there should be a reorganiza-

zation of the board and dropping of the provision for nomination by private organizations. If that would be a signal for replacement of members at each change of governors and then replacement of the state forester the plunge into politics could be disastrous.

Dave Beck Ducks the Stand

Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters International is just back to his home in Seattle from a tour of Europe. While he was able to make the grand tour, he told a Senate subcommittee he "couldn't come" to be interrogated because of the advice of his doctor. Frank W. Brewster, Beck's right bower on the West Coast, took the stand, but he refused to produce the books of the union and to answer questions of the senators. Other teamster representatives took shelter behind the Fifth amendment.

The Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. McClellan of Arkansas, is engaged in an investigation of the handling of union funds. Numerous reports have come of mishandling, of looting of trust funds or of union treasuries by the officers running the unions or their cohorts. In New York a gang got a charter for a local union which they proceeded to exploit and then to milk its treasury. In the West the inquiry is pointed at the job of building Dave Beck's fine house in Seattle. Suspicious that union funds went to pay the contractor the latter was called but backed off from testifying. This is the house the union later "bought" and presented to Beck.

The teamsters' attorney advises the representatives not to testify. Claim is made that the subcommittee lacks proper authority, and that would be determined if the committee cites the recalcitrant witnesses for contempt. In any event the teamsters have been hostile, using every trick in the book to get out of testifying.

This obduracy needs to be cracked. The workers themselves deserve to have the facts spread out. They can't get them now, for any member who rebels against the hierarchy would lay himself open to union "discipline." Union funds are indeed trust funds, not slush funds for officers to dip into. Unions have grown in power and in wealth. Some are very laggard in adding responsibility to power. This whip-cracking in Washington is needed to enforce honesty through publicity in the management of union funds.

Savings Bond Interest

The treasury department is considering raising the interest rate on savings bonds which at three per cent for 10-year holding is below the going rate. In fact the government has been abused for some of its advertising of savings bonds because of the deterioration in purchasing power of the money invested over the term. It is true that in spite of the accrual of interest, a bond has less buying power than the original sum. However, there is this difference: Money spent 10 years ago has no present buying power, whereas the bond does represent buying power.

What the government ought to do is to work harder to prevent the erosion of the value of money. Its liberal spending policies before and during and after the war have contributed to the lowered worth of the dollar in the marketplace.

King Saud is flying to Washington for conferences with government officials. They will discuss the Far Eastern situation, also the renewal of the U. S. treaty permitting use of air base in Saudi Arabia. King Saud remains friendly to the USA (and the U. S. oil interests), but he is apt to raise the ante for rent on those bases. He probably will hold to the present ban on entry of U. S. Jews as members of our armed forces, which is galling to our government to concede. The Arab king is in position to apply the squeeze, and has a reputation for not hesitating to do it.

Construction figures for 1956 do not hold up the theory now being cultivated by politicians that Oregon is in a state of decline. For overall volume of construction, Oregon matched Washington at 12 per cent increase. Idaho was up nine per cent, and British Columbia, where business is quite active, the gain was 14 per cent. For residence construction the drop in Oregon was only 3 per cent. That in Idaho and Washington was 20 per cent and in B. C. 5 per cent. Maybe we are not as sick as the political diagnosticians report.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Is merely doing duty, comrade mammal... Was catching him trying to slip across border..."

Congress to Face Problem Of Senior Citizens Bureau

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent
WASHINGTON, January 20—Creation of a Bureau of Older Persons in the federal government to look after the most pressing problems of the nation's senior citizens is expected to be one of the issues to come up before the 85th Congress has written its complete record.

Two Northwest lawmakers—Rep. Don Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.)—are among the sponsors of legislation that would establish for the first time an agency devoted exclusively to finding solutions to the varied problems facing older persons.

The Eisenhower administration has indicated it is opposed to creating a new bureau for this purpose, believing that the established agencies which already are working in this field can do the job. Last spring the president created a Federal Council on Aging to try to improve the effectiveness of existing government agencies, each of which has a representative on the council its chairman is Marion B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The administration's attitude was voiced by Assistant Secretary Russell Perkins, whose idea the council was. He said he thought it wrong to create a bureau which would have the psychological effect of gathering under its wing every person when he reached a stage in life where he was considered "older" and no longer capable of being a part of the mainstream of American life.

The issue is becoming more important because of the increasing number of older persons in this country. There are now about 14 1/2 million persons in this country who have reached or passed the age of 65, and the number is rapidly increasing, thanks to medical science which is lengthening the life expectancy. This indicates why members of Congress are growing more and more responsive to the needs and desires of the nation's older persons, who as a group represent a very sizable voting bloc.

Whether or not Congress and the Eisenhower administration get together on this issue, continued attention will be given to improving conditions for older persons in other ways.

The Labor Department recently started a new program to help older women gain employment after it found that about one-third of the unemployed in this country are regarded as older women. The Civil Service Commission has taken the lead in breaking down the age barrier to employment by eliminating the age factor in hiring considerations for federal jobs.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency is working out new methods of encouraging construction of housing designed especially for older persons, with such features as non-skid floors and strategically placed hand grips around bathtubs and shower stalls.

Under a housing bill passed last year HHFA has also been working out financial terms to permit more older persons on limited incomes to purchase modest, pleasant homes. This is to cope with the situation today which finds 19 per cent of the men and 31 per cent of the women who have reached 65 not having homes of their own in which to enjoy their years of retirement.

To sum up, the President's budget is very generous in its recognition of needs for Northwest development. However the political stalemate continues as the administration withholds approval of new hydro starts and our Democratic delegation votes any partnership with private utilities either at John Day or in Idaho. Now we shall have either a test of "mandates" or a revision thereof.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

'Young, Impatient Men' in Command of Arab World May Spell Danger to West

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst

Running through much of today's comment on the Middle East is the theme—it amounts to a wishful thought—that President Gamal Abdel Nasser can and possibly will be toppled as the ruler of Egypt. That could be, but what comes after Nasser? The danger to Western interests might be even greater.

Passions and rivalries of the Arab East, stirred recently to the edge of explosion by events there, have brought about a condition which is little appreciated in the Western world. The Communists understand it.

Familiar to countries like Syria, Egypt, Iraq and to some extent all the rest of the Arab East, is the retirement to the background of moderate political forces and old guard leaders. The reason seems to be that these forces are unwilling to take the risk of leading. In today's situations, even if the opportunity were there for them to grasp, they could hardly come to the fore without outside help.

The young, inexperienced and impatient men of the Arab East are steadily moving in. Among them, often, are the extreme young men of the Arab world's small educated segment.

There is a gap between the young men and the old experienced leaders, and it leaves open the way for a real lunatic fringe to attempt filling whatever political vacuum there may be.

Nasser may be guilty of the dictatorship charges against him. Indeed, in a country like Egypt, one could hardly expect order today

under anything but an authoritarian government. What really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear of "the streets," whose mobs worship Nasser as a hero in the Arab world. The result likely would be more chaos in the Middle East.

Under anything but an authoritarian government, what really matters is the direction in which government has been going, willingly or through the force of events.

The promises of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 are fading away. Already Nasser's Revolution Council, upon which the United States once pinned high hopes for a forward-looking Egyptian nationalism, has been pared down to a half-dozen men under Nasser.

The Revolution Council men, all formerly from the ranks of the army, have grown somewhat in political wisdom. They are aware of the danger to Nasser's position inherent in the Suez Crisis. They know he suffered a defeat. The public thinks the opposite and Nasser is both a hero and martyr

for the time being, because nobody who knows what the truth of Egypt's position is.

Rulers and many a politician in other Arab countries would like to be rid of Nasser. Actually, some of them plotted to get rid of him. But in this respect, the British and French did Nasser a big favor.

Talk about an impending fall of Nasser seems to overlook the potentialities. If the takeover were by force, it could come only from extreme elements. The moderates already have demonstrated their unwillingness and their fear