

SCANNING THE WEEK'S NEWS
of Main Street and the WorldCongress Goes Home After Passing
\$5.6 Billion Tax-Increase Measure

CONGRESS—Members of the first session of the 82nd congress have deserted Washington and will, between now and January 8 when the second session convenes, try to convince the people of the home towns of their great achievements. The fact remains, however, that the record is not too good and the prospects for the second session, because it will meet during a presidential election year, are even worse.

The congress spent week in the MacArthur hearings, the Kefauver crime inquiry, probes into subversive activities and corruption in government. Most of the important legislation enacted dealt with foreign affairs while the domestic field was nearly forgotten. There was no civil rights progress; no marked advance in the Hoover plan for government reorganization, excepting reform of the R.F.C.; civil defense remained a stepchild; needed amendments to the Defense Production Act were neglected; statehood for Alaska and Hawaii remain undecided.

The congress set another mark, the longest unbroken session of any peacetime congress since 1913-14, with the senate in session 172 days and the house 163. The senate oratory filled 7,927 pages of the congressional record and the house 6,003 pages. And during the session 180 public laws and 338 private laws were enacted.

In the dying hours of the session the house and senate enacted three bills authorizing the spending of \$13,000,000,000, all aimed at strengthening the security of the U.S. at home and abroad. It swelled to \$95,000,000,000 the appropriations passed during the year, of which \$80,000,000,000 was for defense purposes.

TAXES—President Truman signed the \$5,691,000,000 tax-increase bill, one of the last measures passed in the first session of the 82nd congress, and on November 1 the average home towners will begin to pay it. Besides increases ranging from 11 to 12 per cent for most taxpayers, excise taxes go up on a long list of items including liquor, gasoline, and household appliances. Bigger income and excess-profits taxes are in store for some industries.

The President, however, was very definite in his opinion of the increase measure. To begin with, he felt it was not enough he had asked for \$10,000,000,000 and indicated he would ask congress in January to improve the tax law. He criticized it as containing too many loopholes and in some respects providing additional means by which wealthy individuals can escape paying their proper share.

He also criticized the Jenner rider permitting states to publicize relief rolls without losing their share of federal social security allotments. This, he said, is quite unrelated to the purpose of raising revenue and "may well result in unwarranted publicity and personal indignity and unhappiness for aged people and others receiving public assistance."

THE POWDER KEG—The Middle East has become the powder keg which may blow the world into World War III. Since ordering the British out of the Suez canal zone and the Sudan, armed clashes have occurred between forces of the two countries. Egypt has ordered general mobilization of man power in wartime fashion and the British have reinforced their canal forces with troops, planes and warships.

The Egyptian crisis is a manifestation of the growing fever of nationalism in the Moslem states which started when Iran nationalized its oil industry and kicked the British out. But unlike the Iranian question, the Suez and its safety is of vital importance to the free world. On the surface Egypt would seem too weak to throw the British out, but the west fears a series of incidents that could set the entire Middle East aflame.

Should the crisis reach to point of open warfare between the two countries the Communists can be expected to step in and World War III could start at any moment.

VATICAN ENVOY—President Truman nominated Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of the Army Field Forces, to be the first United States ambassador to Vatican City. American diplomatic relations with the Vatican, which had been terminated by act of congress in 1867, were resumed twelve years ago by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Since early 1950, however, there has been no diplomatic relationship with the Vatican and President Truman's nomination of Gen. Clark was unexpected.

Because of considerable criticism concerning the move, the President announced several days later he had decided not to carry out diplomatic representation at the Vatican until congress has acted on the controversial issue. Congress will probably take the matter under consideration shortly after it convenes January 8.

FEDERAL DEFICIT—The government has operated in the red this year. Next year it will go even deeper in the red and nothing that congress has done or economies will prevent it.

Expenditure for the fiscal year 1952 will amount to approximately \$70 billion, it is estimated. Receipts will amount to \$63.7 billion, leaving a deficit of \$6.3 billion.

In the fiscal year 1953 expenditures will amount to an estimated \$85-\$90 billion while receipts will total \$66.6 billion. This leaves about \$18.4-\$23.4 billion deficit.

Congress is not likely to increase taxes next year because it is a presidential election year, most observers believe. The only way to cut down this deficit would be to reduce defense spending and foreign aid. There may be some cut in foreign aid, but little, if any, in defense spending. The "pay-as-we-go" policy expounded by the administration seems extremely remote at this time.



Oblivious to the passage of U.N. and Communist investigators, two Korean women employ ancient flails to thresh grain on their farm near Kaeson so their families may eat. And while the harvest scene was taking place across war-torn Korea, Allied and Communist negotiators were scheduled to resume peace talks at the small village of Panmunjom. Whether the renewed talks would bring peace was another question. Many Allied officials believe that Moscow and Peiping have been shadow boxing and will continue to do so until they can make up their minds on just what to do—peace or all-out war. Meanwhile, fighting continues in Korea with a marked increase in air activity. One air battle involved nearly 250 Allied and Communist jets, history's greatest jet battle.

UNDISMAYED BY SCANDALS

Philosopher Says U.S. Morals Unchanged

Home towners across the nation who have been depressed at the increasing reports of moral decline in the country can relax according to one of America's greatest thinkers. Dr. John Dewey, dean of American philosophers and father of the progressive education system, says the nation's morals are not worse than they have ever been.

The distinguished educator, who is 95 years old, did see a weakening in family relationships. Any decline in morality of youth, he said, can be blamed on parents and not the schools, government leaders, or religious teachers. As for the West Point ribbing scandal and "fix" cases, he said, "As far as I can judge it's very much the same from one period to another."

THE WASHINGTON
Merry-Go-Round
BY DREW PEARSON

Plot Strategy

A MAN who wasn't there—General Eisenhower—was the main topic of discussion at a meeting of Taft-for-President advisers in Washington recently.

Cincinnati's Ben Tate, head of Standard Brands and a top Taft backer, made it plain that Taft forces will throw the book at Eisenhower if he enters the GOP presidential race.

Remarkably the usually jovial Tate: "If the general gets in the campaign, he'll have to take it like any other candidate. Just because he's been in uniform doesn't give him any immunity from the searching cross-examination of voters."

"In fact," continued Tate, "I've met Republicans who said they had information about the general that should be made public. I didn't discuss it with them, but I know Republicans generally want to know whether he really belongs to the party, and where he stands on issues that are important to Republicans."

The question was also raised as to whether Eisenhower is really a candidate.

"I understand," remarked Dave Ingalls of Cleveland, who is Taft's cousin, "that he has the bug."

This caused Senator Taft to remark that the general sent word to him that the only thing that concerned him about the presidential election was his program for Europe. "He indicated," continued the senator, "that if he had assurance of a reasonable degree of independence in forming policies for the defense of Western Europe, he would not interfere in the campaign and election."

Smear Campaign

Senator Taft probably doesn't know this, but some of his cohorts already have launched the smear-Eisenhower campaign hinted at by Ben Tate.

First attempt to scare the general out of the presidential primaries came from Westbrook Pegler last week when he reported Ike's alleged flirtation with an English WAC during the war, and warned that President Truman would use this to wipe up the general.

Actually, certain Republicans, not Truman, are more likely to use this against Eisenhower. In fact, they've already started. It happens that Truman and Eisenhower are not only friends, but Truman was deeply grateful to Ike for staying out of the 1948 race when Ike could have had the Democratic nomination for the asking.

So if Eisenhower really wants to run this time, it's a fairly good bet that Truman won't.

Meanwhile, the Westbrook Peglers and other smear-Eisenhower artists might look up the below-the-belt tactics used against Grover Cleveland. They elected him.

Jessup and Ike

Those who watched the senate hearings on Ambassador Philip Jessup detected a smear-Eisenhower undertone in that proceeding also. For Jessup is a Columbia University professor who not only served on Eisenhower's faculty, but received a letter from Ike defending him against the McCarthy pro-Communist attack.

Seated across the table from Jessup during the senate hearings was a Republican who has vowed to stop Eisenhower and who has staked his entire political future on Taft—Owen Brewster of Maine.

It was Brewster who led the attack on Jessup inside the senate committee.

Stassen's Memory

Senators who listened to Harold E. Stassen stumble through the Jessup hearings say that Stassen apparently didn't count on the State department releasing the full, secret transcript of the round-table conference over far eastern policy.

Stassen testified, for example, that Jessup brought up the question of recognizing Communist China on the third day of the conference, and that the State department came out in favor of recognition. The actual transcript, however, shows that the question of recognizing Communist China was brought up, not by Jessup but by the State department's Charles Butterworth, not on the third day but the first day. Furthermore, Butterworth set forth the State department's position clearly, which was against recognizing the Red regime.

Boyle Partner

It was Maine's courageous Sen. Margaret Chase Smith who first asked the Hoey committee to investigate a key associate of Democratic ex-Chairman Bill Boyle.

In a senate speech she said: "I suggest that the subcommittee call Mr. Daniel J. Hanlon and ask him if he was in any way connected with the legal controversy with the government over the American President line." Hanlon was a former law partner of Boyle.

THE HOME
TOWN
REPORTER
IN WASHINGTON
WALTER SHEAD, WNN Correspondent

Two Attitudes

JAMES DUFF, the liberal Republican senator from Pennsylvania, in a recent television and radio interview said:

"I think the Taft movement and the Eisenhower movement are based on two different attitudes. The Taft movement is to get the professional politicians and the Eisenhower movement is to fulfill the wish of the grass roots."

If Senator Duff is a realist, however, as well as an astute politician, he will be forced to admit that nominations for the presidency are made in conventions and to carry a convention it is first essential to "get the professional politicians."

Senator Taft, who has officially tossed his hat into the 1952 presidential race, was the butt of a stamper convention in 1940 when a virtual unknown, Wendell Willkie, swept up the nomination.

Senator Duff, who is one of the leaders in the move to draft General Eisenhower for the GOP presidential nomination, while not ruling Senator Taft out of the picture, did say: "I wouldn't say he (Taft) couldn't beat Mr. Truman, but I will say that General Eisenhower would run an immensely better chance of beating Mr. Truman than anybody else."

Senator Taft in declaring, "I am going to run because I believe I can conduct the only kind of campaign which will elect a Republican to office," summed two of his three platform points in restoration of progress "within principles of liberty rather than socialism," and, restoration of honesty and integrity in government. His third point was an attack on the administration's foreign policy judgment.

This platform, however, could be espoused by President Truman, and probably will be, with the exception of criticizing the foreign policy. So actually, Senator Taft has come up with nothing new that has not been used by the Republicans in the past three campaigns.

Saltontall's View

Another outstanding Republican senator, one of the most highly respected in the party's councils, Sen. Leverett Saltontall of Massachusetts, a tough, realistic Yankee, writing in the October issue of the American magazine says he believes General Eisenhower the man most likely to be elected President and then he says: "All other things being equal, practical politicians prefer not to nominate senators," although in speaking of Senator Taft's race in Ohio in 1950 he said the "voters there liked his personality and record."

But Senator Saltontall, who is a canny politician, having been in public life for thirty years and still elected to the senate from a state that of late has been Democratic, has a rather drastic formula for Republican victory in 1952. In spite of what Senator Taft says about his ability to win, Senator Saltontall in his article says: "If the GOP expects to win in 1952 it's got to prove it has learned the facts of modern political life, and it's got to forget those disastrous trial-and-error methods it's been using for the past two decades . . . what we need most is to convince the voters that the stand-pat Republican party of the 1920's is dead and buried . . ."

Old GOP Is Dead

Senator Saltontall believes the GOP has a great opportunity to win in 1952 if they recover farm votes, bring young people into the party, present a stable concrete foreign policy, and he says: "We must include in our domestic policy a sufficient assurance that social gains will not be knocked off the books, but rather increases without overburdening or breaking the government." Further, he declares, the campaign is to be one of personalities.

" . . . Platforms are out of date . . . After the platform is adopted, voters ignore it . . . We must have a platform, I assume, but it is up to the candidate himself to convince the voters of the positive action he and his party will take to solve their problems." Senator Saltontall summed up by saying that "we can win if we get off our platform, get out of our cars and make friends. We can win if we make voters realize that the Republican party is looking into the future, not dreaming of the past, not attempting to restore the policies of the 1920's."

Inside Track

This reporter believes and has said so, that Senator Taft will get the GOP nomination, but looking beyond the nomination, he had better read up on Senator Saltontall's program for winning at the polls. For as Senator Duff points out the professional politicians often misinterpret the wishes of the people and are no substitute for the votes of the grass roots.

The old Republican viewpoint is politically dead.

SPORTSCOPE By JOE MAHONEY

OUTBOARD MOTOR
SPEED RECORDSPORTLIGHT
Football Loses Stars to Diamond

By GRANTLAND RICE

AS A RULE most good baseball players in college give up football to hang on with the so-called national pastime.

Joe Gordon at Oregon was a star football player, one of the best. He gave up football for baseball.

Greasy Neale offered Al Dark a big check to play football for his Eagles. Dark turned the offer down. He took less pay for baseball.

Theodore Barnard Kluszewski, star football player from Indiana, one of the game's best, had any number of pro football offers. He went with Cincinnati's Reds where he is doing quite well.

So did Lloyd Merriman of Stanford, one of the best on the West Coast, who also quit football to play baseball with the Reds. But I have an opposite case. This is the story of a great looking young pitcher who was offered a bonus of \$100,000 to play baseball, but who happened to like football better. He turned down ten fabulous big-league offers to go to Minnesota and throw passes for the Gophers.

"I'll tell you about Paul Giel," writes a former Minnesota backfield man Giel is the hero of this romance. "In my opinion he might be better than Mathewson, Alexander, Johnson or Cy Young. He is the greatest looking kid pitcher I ever saw. He is big, strong, with fine speed, control and a fine curve."

"How good is he? Before entering Minnesota at the age of 19 he pitched six consecutive no-hit games at high schools and much tougher spots. In these six games he averaged 22 strikeouts a game. I know of at least ten big-league scouts who have been on his trail. I know of several fabulous offers he has received. He has everything a great pitcher needs. I still feel he might be the greatest of them all. But he has one weakness. He likes football better than baseball. He would rather play football for nothing than baseball for \$40,000 a year. I mean this. As a freshman he threw three touchdown passes against Minnesota's varsity. But I still wish he had gone in for baseball. He would have made all of these other bonus kids look like nothing."

More About Giel

I followed young Giel this fall. I knew he was with a green, rather ragged outfit. Minnesota is now in

what they call the rebuilding stage, with Bernie Bierman out and Wes Fesler in.

Yet with this faulty support Giel threw two or three touchdown passes against Washington, a far better outfit. He was the star of the day. So he can't be all dream—all fantasy.

George Rogers, an old Minnesota star, rates Giel the best pitching prospect he ever saw. And Rogers has seen his share.

But that isn't the odd part. The odd part is that while most college football players are on college payrolls—where the good baseball players are ducking football jobs—this young sophomore Giel is turning down more money than Curt Simmons or Wakefield ever got, to play football for nothing at all—except the fun of it. It has been so long since I've seen or heard of an amateur doing something for fun when he could get money for some other game that Paul Giel's case seems out of the ordinary.

It will be interesting to see what happens to him as a baseball pitcher after he finishes his football career.

Saving Football

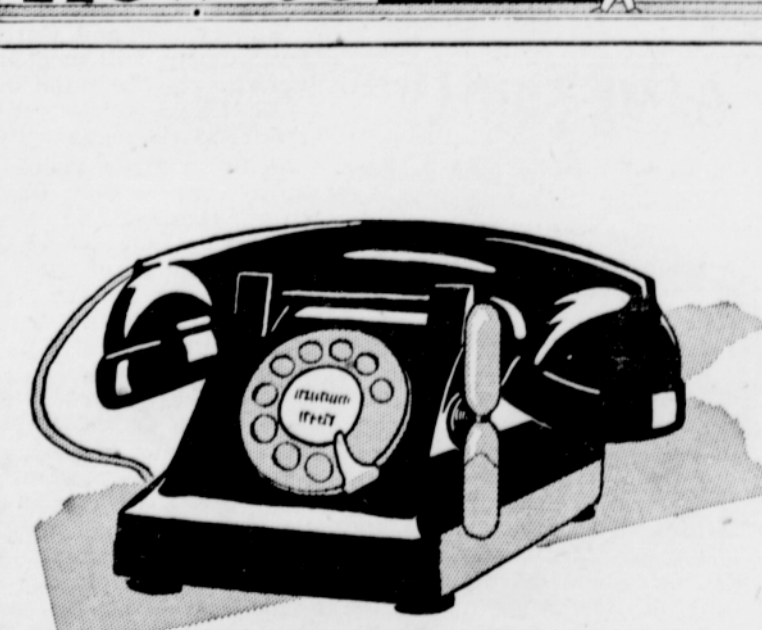
If football is to be modified and possibly saved from almost complete destruction we believe that Chancellor Harvie Branscomb of Vanderbilt University has most of the correct answers.

1. Reduction of time demanded of the college football player, specifically elimination of spring practice.
2. Elimination of bowl games because they place such extraordinary premiums upon winning.
3. Reduction in the number of football scholarships to a point where the athletic budget no longer is a major financial risk.
4. Limitation of intercollegiate competition to bona fide college students and planning of physical education courses, when offered, from the standpoint of the student's future rather than from the standpoint of getting and keeping athletes in school.
5. Elimination of unlimited substitutions that resulted in a boy's being trained for one play or one type of play and in specialization.
6. Elimination of special funds for current athletic support, whether contributed by race tracks, downtown quarterback clubs or alumni.

For example, there is no real reason for the terrific cost of football today. We know of several well-known colleges that finished over \$100,000 in the hole last season. Others tell us it takes around \$250,000 to run a football program.

When a college requires double platoons and such, and hands out over a hundred scholarships, the cost runs high.

How to FIX IT BY HAROLD ARNETT



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