SCANNING THE WEEK'S NEWS
of Main Street and the World

Eisenhower's Political Statement Causes Stir in Republican Circles

POLITICS—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower has made a statement that many political observers say clarifies his political intentions. It has also caused a great stir in Republican circles. The general said, in effect, that he would not make any pre-convention fight for the GOP presidential nomination. He added, however, that he has always been a Republican and that he would probably accept a clear cut call to political leadership which is the duty of every American.

Eisenhower's statement was made after he was put on something of a spot during a recent news conference by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, during which the senator announced he was placing the general's name on the New Hampshire Republican ballot.

GENERAL EISENHOWER

Before Lodge's news conference, Eisenhower had repeatedly refused to make any comment on his political aspirations. By continued silence, he would have let it be known, in a negative manner, that he was willing to take the Republican nomination. While his statement was not as clear as some would have liked, it was noted that the general did not request his name held off the New Hampshire ballot. Eisenhower has assumed a unique, if somewhat confusing, position in American politics in the eyes of the average home town voter.

Almost as startling as Senator Lodge's maneuvering and Eisenhower's statement, was the announcement by The New York Times, one of America's oldest and most influencial newspapers, that it would support the general "enthusiastically" if he becomes a candidate for President. The newspaper has supported GOP presidential candidates only twice in the past 20 years.

Said The Times in a lead editorial: "We have given our support on those occasions to the Democratic candidate essentially because we were reluctant to trust the Republican party on issues of foreign policy and because we believe these issues to be the decisive issues of the campaign, towering high above all domestic issues—for the clear and sufficient reason that without a sound and courageous foreign policy the safety, the prosperity, even the very independence of this nation would be endangered.

"In General Eisenhower we have a man who shares this conviction. We are confident that he would be able to lead even the laggards among his fellow Republicans away from isolation and toward world responsibility."

KOREA—The Korean peace talks settled down to a series of name calling, bitterness, and increasing suspicion. Although some progress has been made toward peace during the long months of talking, it is becoming more evident that a final and lasting peace can not be secured in such an atmosphere.

The Russians, meanwhile, indicated they wanted a greater voice in the talks to settle a war they don't even recognize, by asking for a meeting of the United Nations security council to consider the armistice negotiations. The proposal was rejected at once by the United States, Great Britain and France. American officials said such a session—where Russia has a veto—would worsen the prospect of peace in Korea by bringing political issues into the negotiations.

ECONOMY—Charles E. Wilson, director of defense mobilization, has predicted a severe pinch in civilian goods for the first three months of this year. The prediction was made in Wilson's annual report of rearmament under the national emergency program.

He predicted: (1) Materials for consumer goods in general in the first three months of 1952 are sharply reduced from the levels of the first quarter of 1951. On the basis of present calculations the second quarter allotments will be even tighter; (2) Requirements of the military and atomic-energy programs for most materials will either continue at the same levels throughout 1952 or rise slightly; (3) After military and atomic energy needs are met in such strategic materials as steel, aluminum, and copper, the material remaining will be divided between industrial expansion, consumer goods, public services, limited export requirements, and stockpiling.

As for the past year, Wilson termed it one of great progress, but said more could have been accomplished.

CHURCHILL—Winston Churchill, who will go down in history as one of the great men of our times, arrived in the United States for a series of huddles with President Truman and top military brass. Mr. Churchill's agenda was almost as magnificent as his personal appearance. It included everything from economic aid to plans for joint defense of the west.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

The key to the talks was quickly revealed when President Truman met the 77-year-old Prime Minister at a Washington airport. Said the President: "I can't tell you when I have had more pleasure than I have this morning in welcoming you as a visitor to the United States of America." Replied Mr. Churchill, with the force and clarity of the Roosevelt days: "We have only to go along together, each doing loyally his best to understand the other's point of view . . . and we shall find ourselves safe at the end of the road."

There followed a series of meetings between the President and Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Churchill and top military brass. The complete results of these talks may not be known for years, but it is evident they have resulted in closer cooperation between the two countries. Churchill, no doubt, has received assurances of economical help so badly needed by Great Britain. Whether or not Britain will join in the European defense army with greater enthusiasm than previously indicated has not been announced. Most observers believed that was one of the Prime Minister's bargaining points.

SCANDALS—The second session of the 82nd congress had been in session just a few hours when it became evident the nation is in for more months of spectacular investigation.

In the senate and house there were committees and subcommittees in every corner screaming for more investigations of corruption in high places, income tax frauds, murder, and underworld activities. It was evident, too, that there would be more investigations of Communists in government and defense industries.

Meanwhile, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath continues his new offensive against organized crime in the nation. McGrath's drive started after Treasury department agents swooped down on suspected narcotic offenders and arrested more than 500 persons.

It was evident the two drives were a part of the administration's announced plan to clean up crime and graft. But in the eyes of most home towners, the administration's campaign is a little like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

FARM ELECTION STRATEGY

Democrats May Stand Pat on Farm Policy

According to reports circulating around Washington, the administration is unlikely to change its farm policy in the face of the approaching presidential campaign. The strategy, observers are reporting, will be to concentrate on the claim that a Republican victory in 1952 would endanger existing benefits of the farm program, and sidetracking any controversial issues that might arise.

Democratic advisors point out that the plan worked well in 1944 and 1948. In 1949 the administration pushed the Brannan plan which would have made much greater use of federal subsidies to maintain agricultural prosperity. National farm organizations put up stiff resistance to the plan and it failed to get approval of the congress.

THE WASHINGTON Merry-Go-Round

BY...DREW PEARSON

A New Low

PRESIDENT Truman's relations with reporters at the White House are at an all-time low.

The boys in the White House press room, usually among his stanchest friends, resent the frequent cracks President has been making about the press generally. And they don't appreciate the bawling out they get when asking simple questions at the White House news conferences.

It didn't get into the papers, but Mr. Truman, who returned from Key West tired and crochety, almost took two more digs at the reporters recently. First, he wanted to lecture them for not emphasizing that the list of war prisoners put out by the Chinese Communists was unverified and thus probably inaccurate—something, incidentally, that all reporters already had stressed.

He also wanted to bawl them out for leaking the story that Judge Tom Murphy of New York had turned down the job of chief graft investigator. However, the President's press officers, led by able Joe Short, convinced Mr. Truman to forget about it.

Inside Hungary

Final decision to pay the ransom of the four U.S. fliers in Hungary was made only after significant back-stage debate which goes to the very root of American policy toward Russian satellites.

Inside fact is that the Defense department, not the State department, made the decision to put up the ransom money—for two reasons:

1. The four air force men were official representatives of the United States and specifically of the Defense department.

2. The joint chiefs of staff shied away from any threat of retaliation for fear Hungary might call our bluff.

This latter point gets down to the root problem of whether it is wise to provoke the Soviet. It has come up time after time in the past, and the joint chiefs of staff always shy away from any showdown. In general, so does the State department.

This was the issue involved in the question of bombing Manchurian territory beyond the Yalu river. It has also been involved in much milder matters in the cold war.

Propaganda Balloons

For instance, when this columnist last spring urged sending propaganda balloons behind the Iron Curtain, it was frowned on by military advisers and by some State department officials. They feared a violent reaction in Moscow.

But when the Crusade for Freedom was able to float balloons into Czechoslovakia and Poland, the freedom leaflets were mimeographed, tacked on telephone poles, mailed anonymously to Communist officials, and created such a furor that Communist newspapers, the Czech prime minister and Radio Moscow had to go into high gear to reply.

Public opinion became so riled inside Czechoslovakia that the Communists actually began looking for some way to free AP correspondent William Oatis in order to turn off the heat.

However, when similar balloon or propaganda projects have been urged for Hungary and other satellite countries, an official wall of discouragement has been erected by the pentagon and by some of the more timid souls in the State department.

The reason is partly illustrated by a story told by Gen. Bedell Smith, expert head of central intelligence, who recounts a conversation between Georges Dimitrov and Stalin.

"Are you afraid of war?" Stalin was asked.

"Yes," replied Stalin, "but not as afraid as the West."

Nevertheless, there are plenty of propaganda steps that can be taken with no danger of war. Furthermore, it remains a fact that the law of the jungle remains the law of the Kremlin. And when U.S. propaganda stirs the population of Czechoslovakia or Hungary to a boiling point, the Kremlin is much more likely to act with reason.

Military Playground

When senate investigators probed Army camps recently, they didn't seem to notice that, while Fort Belvoir, Va., has squandered thousands of dollars on fancy golf courses, it has let its living quarters run down shamefully.

The senate preparedness committee did rap Fort Belvoir for its "luxurious" recreational facilities. But it overlooked the condition of the crowded temporary barracks which have become fire hazards. Meanwhile Fort Belvoir is dangerously low on water for fire control.

In other words, Fort Belvoir has neglected its basic needs in order to build a Potomac boat club, skeet range, two golf courses, 24 bowling alleys, two field houses, two baseball fields, 11 softball fields, seven swimming pools, 16 tennis courts and two riverside picnic areas.

Farm Topics

Synthetic Sow's Milk Is Used Successfully

3,000 Piglets Raised On Experiment Formula

The development of a synthetic sow's milk, made possible by the wonder drug terramycin was announced recently by Herbert G. Luther, research scientist associated with the Pfizer & Co., laboratories of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The formula, called Terralac, was tried on 500 piglets at the company's laboratories. In addition, 3,000 piglets have been raised successfully

Piglets on test in the laboratory of Chas. Pfizer & Co. For this photograph the front of each of the top three cages has been removed. Bottom shows normal setup.

without sows on several large pig farms which cooperated in the testing of Terralac.

Luther contends the formula may revolutionize the swine-raising industry. In the first place, his experiment reduced infant pig mortality to an astonishing 5 per cent, as contrasted with the national average of 21 to 33 per cent. It also largely solves the problem of the runt, long a bane to hog-raisers, by making growth-stimulating terramycin and milk equally available to all pigs in the litter.

Luther emphasized that good pig farm management is essential for the successful use of Terralac. Constant temperature must be maintained, either via the use of heat lamps or by blowing warm air. And it must be prepared properly and fed at regular intervals.

Average U.S. Farm Bigger As Number Falls

The Bureau of the Census reports a decided trend toward fewer but bigger and better equipped farms between 1940 and 1950.

The number decreased by 713,000 in the decade, the bureau reports, but the average size unit grew from 174 acres in 1940 to 210.5 acres in 1950. There were 5,384,000 farms in 1950, against 6,097,000 in 1940.

The sharpest decrease came in the five years between 1945 and 1950, when the number of farms dropped by 475,000.

Other statistics in the report included:

About 870,000 fewer persons were working on U.S. farms in 1950 than in 1940.

Less than one-third as many horses and mules were on farms in 1950 as in 1920.

In 1950 there were 59,764,000 cattle and calves more than 3 months old on farms as compared to 60,674,736 in April, 1940.

The number of chickens on farms was 2,500,000, or 0.7 per cent more than in 1940.

Plenty of Pull

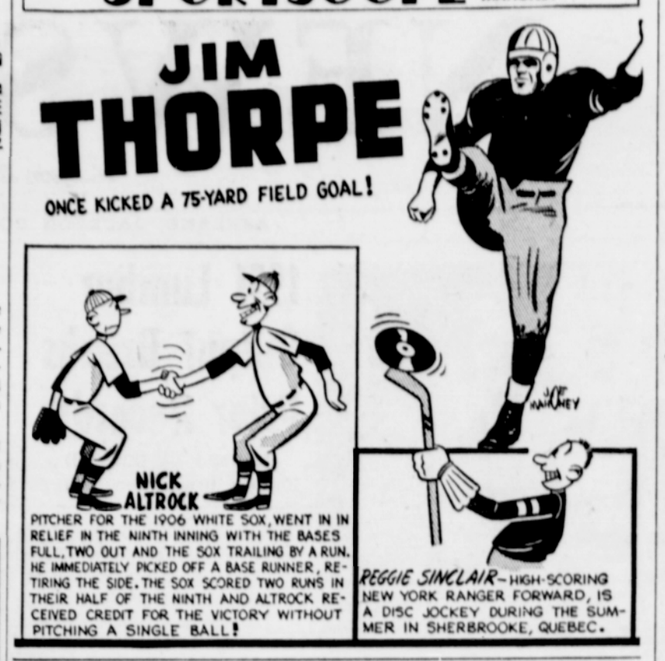
One of the newest aids to farmer is the power curve tire developed by B. F. Goodrich engineers to provide maximum traction and prevent bogging down of heavy tractors and combines in the sticky mud or sandy soil of rice fields. The tire is reported to be the first suitable for use in all types of soil used for growing rice.

Veterinary Group Sets Up New Defense Committees

A nation-wide network of defense emergency committees has been set up by the veterinary medical profession to help safeguard this country's livestock health and foo dproduction in case of war, the AVMA reports. The committees will assist on defense measures in case of biological warfare, atomic warfare, atomic blasts, or other wartime emergencies concerned with the nation's animal population.

SPORTSCOPE

By Joe MAHONEY



SPORTLIGHT

What Happens to Football in 1952?

By GRANTLAND RICE

NOW that all of the bowls have been completed and filled for the year, it seems about time to find out just where football for 1952 is headed.

What about the bowl situation? What about TV? What about scouting and overproselyting? What about spring practice? What about the problem of athletic scholarships in some cases numbering 80 to 150? What about classroom work for football players?

There is no particular rush in overemphasizing the deflation program. We certainly have enough agencies at work, including college presidents and the NCAA.

The college presidents will and should have the final, decisive word, no matter what the NCAA might decide. The NCAA is split into too many groups, many of them far apart in their football planning.

Grantland Rice

The situation is so badly tangled that little good can be accomplished from any hurried actions which can't be enforced or that would partially wreck the game.

There are sure to be wide divergencies on bowl games, spring practice and athletic scholarships. The Southeast and the Southwest, two powerful conferences, may not stick with many of the others.

I had a long talk with Kenneth Tug Wilson, Big Ten Commissioner. The point under discussion was the relationship of the NCAA and the college presidents.

Tug thought the NCAA would follow the recommendations made by college presidents.

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The Tower of Babel

We have a feeling that the NCAA and the college presidents will complete a tower of Babel. Recently a president of the Southeastern Conference, who is also a college president, came out savagely against all bowl games. A few days later most of the other Southeastern presidents voted overwhelmingly for bowl games, more and bigger bowl games.

Now if there is a split in one Conference you can imagine what will happen when rival sections tangle up. You may recall what happened to the Sanity Code when it came to NCAA attention. It was completely wrecked, thrown out of the window.

The big crash will come when athletic scholarships come up for a vote. Here the Ivy League and other Conferences are a thousand miles apart. Others are not so far apart, but at least they lack the direct honesty of the Southeast and Southwest who want from 100 to 150 athletic scholarships, where football players are often a group apart from the rest of the college.

I have seen the silver spoon welded to the pewter handle, but I am still waiting to see the NCAA delegates from seven Conferences get blended.

That will be something to see. And even then I won't believe it. We are quite likely to have several breeds of football players, forcing rankings under different playing or paying conditions. There may be the strictly amateur ranking, the subamateur ranking, the semi-pro and the boldly declared pro.

What a pretty dish that will be to set before the football fan! Bowls Ahoy!

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Bowls Ahoy!

How many bowls will be operating under Western and Southern skies a year from now—on January 1, 1953?

No one knows, but it is my guess that most of the leading pageants of punt and pass will be doing business at the same old stands.

It is also my guess that bowls and spring practice are not the major evils that affect football. I still think the major evil is this matter of high-priced scouts trailing young stars all over the map and lugging them in with a fervor even the pros can't match. Also while scholarships are a fine and necessary thing, there should be no outright athletic scholarships, or, at least, not so many thousands of them.

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Season's Too Long

Football's season runs much too long. Teams are assembled as early as July. They play an All-Star game in August. And yet they will still be playing around the middle of January with another all-star contest. That's too much.

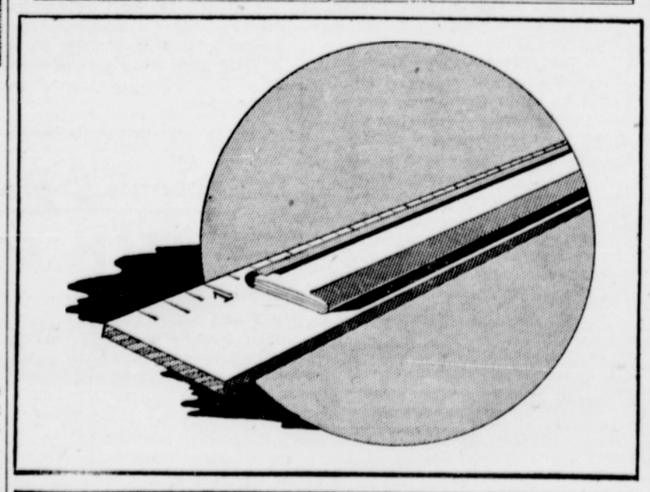
From July to late January is quite a stretch of time. Even the colleges, or many of them, are expanding things quite a bit. Georgia Tech played 11 games this last fall, in addition to a Bowl game.

Certainly nine games are enough for any college player to face, unless they are all pushovers or setups, another form of amusement some college coaches love.

There should acually be no breathers, one who is outclassed, on any college schedule. Not every game should be a championship test but these 81 to 0 or 76 to 7 routs are all out of order.

How to FIX-IT

BY HAROLD ARNETT



A PIECE OF METAL CURTAIN ROD FIXED TO A YARDSTICK MAKES A HANDY HOLDER FOR SLIPS OF PAPER ON WHICH NOTATIONS OF MEASUREMENT, ETC. MAY BE WRITTEN.

New Hazard for Dogs Found in Chemicals

It's getting to the place where city dogs just live a dog's life these days.

On top of such routine hazards as speeding motorist and dog impounders, man's best friend now has another problem to contend with.

That's the danger of winter poisoning from toxic chemicals that are used to melt snow and ice from streets and sidewalks.

These chemicals may irritate the dog's paws. Then when the dog licks the irritated areas, it may swallow enough of the chemical to cause a digestive upset

Effective Cough Syrup, Mixed at Home for Economy

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, and is still one of the most effective for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Make a syrup with 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

And you'll say it's really excellent for quick action. You can feel it take hold swiftly. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

FOR EXTRA CONVENIENCE GET NEW READY-MIXED, READY-TO-USE PINEX!

FEEL ACHY? DUE TO COLD MISERIES 666 gives fast symptomatic RELIEF

"Hot Flashes" Stopped or strikingly relieved

In 63-80%* of cases in doctors' tests

• If you're miserable from the "hot flashes," and accompanying irritable, restless feelings of "change of life"—you may be suffering unnecessarily!

*For ...*in tests by doctors*... Lydia Pinkham's Compound and Tablets brought relief from such functionally-caused suffering to 63% and 80% (respectively) of the women tested! *Complete or striking relief!*

Yes! Research has proved these medicines *thoroughly modern in action* . . . has shown you where to look for relief from those distressing, nervous, "out of sorts" feelings of mid-life "change"!

So...get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—or new, improved Tablets, with added iron! (*Wonderful, too, for the functional pains of menstrual periods.*)

It acts through a woman's sympathetic nervous system to relieve distress of those awful "heat waves"!

It's Wonderful the Way Chewing-Gum Laxative Acts Chiefly to REMOVE WASTE —NOT GOOD FOOD

• Here's the secret millions of folks have discovered about FEEN-A-MINT, the modern chewing-gum laxative. Yes, here is why FEEN-A-MINT's action is so wonderfully different!

Doctors say that many other laxatives start their "flushing" action too soon . . . right in the stomach where food is being digested. Large doses of such laxatives upset digestion, flush away nourishing food you need for health and energy. You feel weak, worn out.

But gentle FEEN-A-MINT, taken as recommended, works chiefly in the lower bowel where it removes mostly waste, not good food! You avoid that typical weak, tired, run-down feeling. Use FEEN-A-MINT and feel your "peppy," energetic self—full of life! Get FEEN-A-MINT! No increase in price—still 25¢, 50¢ or only 10¢.

FEEN-A-MINT
FAMOUS CHEWING-GUM LAXATIVE