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Hardly Sparkman Again

The Democrats are unlikely to nominate Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama for Vice President again. The party's great hope is to soft-pedal its differences on civil rights, and Sparkman signed the Southern manifesto of last March 12 bitterly denouncing the Supreme Court for its decision outlawing public school segregation.

That manifesto of 17 senators and 77 representatives accused the nine justices of nakedly substituting their "personal political and social ideas" for the Constitution and the laws. It viewed segregation as based on "elemental humanity," and it warned of the threat of revolutionary changes in public education from "outside agitators."

The signers pledged themselves to use all "lawful means" to reverse the decision and to prevent it from being implemented by "use of force." Even delegates to the 1956 Democratic national convention who may be sympathetic to the manifesto will recognize that it contravenes the stand of Adlai E. Stevenson. To nominate one of its signers for Vice President might well be to kiss goodbye to the electoral votes of non-Southern states with many Negro voters.

SEN. SPARKMAN inserted into the Congressional Record of July 17 an anti-integration article which opens by declaring that Franklin D. Roosevelt "took over" the platform of the Socialist Party and "called it the New Deal." And it said the "Truman Civil Rights Program" was "traceable from Roosevelt to (Socialist leader Norman) Thomas, from Thomas to Russia."

A member of Congress doesn't insert into the Congressional Record an article of which he disapproves. This particular one certainly was a slap in the face for the F.D.R. and Truman factions of the party. Those factions acquiesced in the choice of Sen. Sparkman for Vice President four years ago because of his "liberal" record outside of civil rights, but civil rights will be more to the fore in 1956 than they were in 1952. — E. R. R.

Nixon by His Votes

One explanation offered in some quarters for Harold E. Stassen's open declaration of war against the renomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon is Stassen's fears that the Republic party, if and when it fell under Nixon's control, would be oriented far to the right of the Eisenhower middle-of-the-road position.

Well, Nixon's voting record while he was in Congress shows him pretty much on the same side as the President in foreign affairs. As to domestic issues, the record does show Nixon far indeed from the "liberal" position.

He voted for the Taft-Hartley act—banning portal-to-portal wage suits—using a Taft-Hartley injunction in the 1952 steel strike—exempting certain railroad practices from antitrust laws.

Mr. Nixon favored restrictions on public housing and on the TVA—the McCarran immigration bill of 1952—exemption of certain natural gas producers from federal rate regulation—legalizing state "fair trade" laws—and, of course, giving states the title to off-shore oil lands.

THE VICE PRESIDENT was co-author of the Mundt-Nixon bill of 1948 and 1950, much of which was incorporated in the 1950 internal security act. The Mundt-Nixon bill made it unlawful to conspire to set up in the United States a totalitarian dictatorship under foreign control. Communist and Communist front bodies would have to register with the Justice Department, but office or membership in them was not by itself to be construed as part of an unlawful conspiracy. — E. R. R.

Thin Soil for Klan Today

HOSTILITY to involuntary public school integration has naturally brought out some Ku Klux Klan activity in certain parts of the South. It is noteworthy, however, that the new Klan units seem sporadic, disconnected, unimportant. Indeed, in some Southern states state or local laws applicable to the Klan have been invoked against the moves to revive it.

It was not thus when the original Klan was set up in the era after the Civil war. The movement spread through most of the South, with some centralized direction, as Whites rallied for self-protection. After White control was re-established in the South, that first Klan lost standing.

The second Klan arose in the era during and after World War I, when old social patterns were being deeply disturbed. Benefiting from efficient organizing techniques, it probably had at one time close to 4,000,000 members, many of them outside the South—for instance, in Indiana and on Long Island, N.Y.

THIS SECOND Klan in turn died out as postwar tensions died off. The depression gave Americans more to worry about than fellow Americans who happened not to be White Protestants. The automobile and the radio narrowed the appeal of the Klan's social diversions, and demagogues who were outside the Klan, even against it, began to work the same side of the street.

Today resistance to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision centers in the Citizens Councils that have sprung up in the South. Eschewing physical violence and bizarre fripperies, they rely largely on economic pressure, and may be all the more formidable for that reason. Many a Southerner hostile to the Councils admits that their leaders often stand high in their respective communities. — E. R. R.

McCann Discusses Events Leading Up To Invasion of Burma By Reds

By CHARLES McCANN
United Press Correspondent

The Chinese Communists are barred from attacking their enemies, so they are moving in on some friends.

Nationalist China, South Korea and South Viet Nam are the enemies.

Red China would like nothing better than to attack the Nationalist island of Formosa or to help their fellow Communists in North Korea and North Viet Nam to attack the other countries.

But that would be too risky. The Nationalists are strong themselves and they are protected directly by the United States. South Korea is protected by the United Nations. South Viet Nam is protected by the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

Hence the Chinese Communists have invaded friendly Burma. And Burma has asked for it. When it attained its independence on January 4, 1948, it left the British Commonwealth. It adopted a "neutralist" policy, entered relations with the Peiping Red regime, and refused to join the Southeast Asia Treaty. Burma has been anxious for a long time over the situation on its frontier with China.

The Reds started concentrating troops on the frontier three months ago. Early last month, the Burmese government started reinforcing its border police force with regular troops.

On July 19, police seized about 200 Chinese army political agents who crossed the border as a big group of illegal immigrants.

Now it looks as if the Reds may mean to try to take over northernmost Burma, which sticks up like a wedge between China's Yunnan province on the east and the Indian state of Assam on the west.

Their excuse would be that the border is ill-defined and that the territory really belongs to China.

Burma's situation is complicated by the fact that ever since the end of World War II it has been fighting Communist rebels who have operated within a few miles of Rangoon, the capital, in the far south.

Another complication is that there are 300,000 Chinese in Burma, and that Red agents are trying to gain control of them.

Communists got about 30 per cent of the vote in the 127 districts in which they ran candidates in the parliamentary election of April 28. They increased their representation from 30 to 42 in the 250-seat Chamber of Deputies.

Former Premier U Nu, one of Burma's neutralists, warned in a speech on June 23 that "unscrupulous stooges and agents of foreign powers" would seize political power unless the government's Freedom League—reorganized itself. His reference was to the Communists and Chinese Communist agents.

Neutralism is nice, maybe. But in these times a little country like Burma, with an enormous, greedy neighbor like Red China as its next door neighbor, seems to be asking for trouble if it stands alone.

If Burma were still a member of the British Commonwealth, if it had joined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, it might save itself a lot of trouble.

There would seem to be three lines of policy open to the West. One is to accept the seizure of the Canal, and to hope that Nasser will be quiet for a while. A second is to resist him with juridical and economic sanctions designed to bring about his downfall. A third is to resist him with sanctions designed to bring about a negotiated settlement in which the international character of the Canal would be recognized.

THE first course, acceptance of the seizure, is really impossible in that it would invite, indeed provoke, widespread imitation of Nasser's triumph in humiliating the West. We would have to expect to see the nationalization of pipe lines, oil fields, and installations all over the Middle East.

Nasser would not only get the prestige and the profits of his coup but he would have good reason for believing that it is now safe to carry out the other strokes to eliminate the West.

Both the other courses call for the use of sanctions—whether the aim be to overthrow Nasser or to compel him to negotiate. The sovereign rule about sanctions—which the experience of a generation has taught us—is that they must not be used at all unless they are used deliberately and resolutely. There is no use toying with sanctions, no use dabbling with them. Sanctions are not war. But sanctions have the same objective as war, and they should be taken as seriously.

This would lead one to think, it seems to me, that since it is necessary to resist Nasser, the object of the sanctions should not be the recovery of the Western position in the Suez company but an international regime for the Canal, preferably under the aegis of the United Nations.

From the autumn of last year to the late spring of this year, his prestige at home and in the Arab world were very great, in the main because he seemed to have both sides in the cold war bidding for his favor. The symbol of that favor was the underwriting of the dam at Aswan, and once Nasser realized that there might be no bidders, his position at home and in the Arab world was in desperate danger. It was then, it would seem, that he made ready to cover the failure of the Aswan Dam project by precipitating an international crisis over the Suez Canal.

THIS view is supported, it seems to me, by the sheer demagoguery of his claim that by nationalizing the Suez Canal, the Egyptian government is now able to build the dam without foreign aid. The profits of the Suez Canal company, even if all of them were available to the Egyptian government, fall far short of what would be needed each year for the dam. They could not all be available if the Egyptian government were to make good its promise to buy out the shareholders in the Suez company. Furthermore, all this does not take into account the effect upon the Egyptian financial economy of sanctions which may be taken by the Western powers.

Nationalization of the Suez Canal is not really a means to the building of the Aswan Dam. It is, rather, a political substitute for the Aswan Dam, one which not only maintains and even augments Nasser's prestige, but one which will give him strong new bargaining power. With physical control of the operation of the Canal, he is in a position to exert pressure on the countries that use the Canal. Even if he adheres to his promise not to raise the toll rate, he will control the administration, and will be able to use his administrative powers for his political purposes.

THE Western nations, in taking their decisions, will have to assume that the Suez Canal is not the only trump which Nasser had up his sleeve. In all probability the plan for the seizure of the canal is only one in a series

of plans prepared by Nasser and the revolutionary leaders of the Arab world. All of them, we must suppose, are aimed at the liquidation of Western power and influence in North Africa and the Middle East.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE SUEZ CRISIS

The timetable indicates that President Nasser has for some time had it in his mind that he might seize the Suez Canal, and that a plan for doing it had almost certainly been prepared before the recent crisis over the Aswan Dam.

Only about a week elapsed between Mr. Dulles's interview with the Egyptian Ambassador, withdrawing the offer to help finance the dam, and the seizure of the canal. It is hard to believe that the seizure, which required a series of coordinated actions, was improvised suddenly in a few days. So many Egyptian officials had to do so many different things so quickly that there must have existed a carefully prepared plan.

Indeed, it now seems very probable that when President Nasser sent his Ambassador to Washington to the State Department to accept the previous offer to help finance the dam, he already knew that London and Washington had decided to withdraw the offer.

It has been common knowledge for some weeks that Congress was opposed, that London had concluded that Nasser was unappeasable, and that Washington was coming round to the same view. Nasser knew also that he had no alternative offer from the Soviet government, and that he was, therefore, approaching a dangerous crisis in his affairs.

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Government Ends Allocation of Polio Vaccine

Washington — (U.P.) — The government today ended federal allocation of Salk polio vaccine. It said commercial channels can do a better job of distribution.

Ending the voluntary method of controlling distribution does not affect the federal program for providing funds to states to buy the vaccine and to administer public vaccination programs for children under 20 and expectant mothers.

Marian B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who made the announcement, said he acted on the recommendation of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele. The recommendation was made before Scheele quit Tuesday to take a job in private industry.

The allocation had been on a state-by-state basis. Vaccine More Plentiful

Scheele reported that demand is much stronger in some areas than others. Vaccine also is more plentiful now.

The Public Health Service will continue to notify states of new batches of vaccine it approves. It also will continue to receive geographical distribution reports from manufacturers and advise them of any unbalance between supply and demand.

Scheele said he urged continuation of these functions "because we know there is still some distance to go before all children under 20 and expectant mothers in the United States have been given three injections.

Can Be Reinstated

Scheele said that ending allocations does not affect age priority groups. The emphasis still will be to vaccinate children under 20 and expectant mothers until these groups receive maximum coverage.

The Oregon State Board of Health has made Salk polio vaccine available to all persons in the state under 30 years of age and is currently conducting a statewide campaign to encourage vaccinations before the approaching polio season. The polio case load is usually more prevalent in southern Oregon during August and September.

Eisenhower Signs Foreign Aid Measure

Washington — (U.P.) — President Eisenhower Tuesday signed the battered \$3,770,000,000 foreign aid appropriation bill.

The bill gives him \$1,130,000,000 less than he originally requested. It also cuts off nearly all future military aid to Communist Yugoslavia.

He also signed bills boosting the pay of top government executives and appropriating \$2,100,000,000 for a wide variety of government activities.

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Body of Lifeguard Found in Nehalem Bay

Cannon Beach — (U.P.) — A Coast Guard crew yesterday recovered the body of Jerry Varnel, 26, a Cannon Beach lifeguard who was swept to sea while wading in the surf July 7.

The Coast Guard said the body was found floating in Nehalem Bay.

GOP Has Edge in Race For Oregon Governor

Washington — (U.P.) — Democrats—seated as governors in 27 state capitals—may add to that total in November's elections.

Congressional Quarterly surveyed the 30 governorships in contest this year—16 held by Republicans, 14 by Democrats—found that:

Tight contests appear likely in seven states. Republicans expect difficulties in holding Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts and Montana. Democratic governorships are in danger in Ohio, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Republicans have the edge in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Ohio.

Democrats have the advantage in Arizona, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and West Virginia.

And the Democrats are certain to hold Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Texas. Republican governorships are safe in Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Vermont.

Montana Race

Montana—Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R) has stiff competition from Arnold H. Olsen (D), the state's young attorney general.

Ohio — With five-term Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) retiring, Attorney General C. William O'Neill (R) is ahead of former OPA Chief Michael V. DiSalle (D) in O'Neill's bid to return the Ohio governorship to the GOP after eight years of Democratic control.

New Mexico—Gov. John F. Simms Jr. (D), who barely hurred his own primary, has stiff competition from former Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R), the state's only GOP governor since 1930.

Colorado—With Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D) retiring, Lt. Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) must take on State Sen. Donald G. Brotzman (R), who made a surprisingly strong showing against the veteran Johnson in 1954.

Seeks Re-election

In addition to these contests the spotlight will be on normally Republican Maine, where Gov. Edmund S. Muskie, first Democrat to hold that post in two decades, tries for reelection to the seat he won in 1954. The Maine election will be held Sept. 10, and it may be a bellwether of the November election.

Other interesting governors' contests are in the offing in Minnesota, where former Rural Electrification Administrator Ancher Nelsen is out to stop the re-election bid of Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D); in Michigan where Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (D), seeking an unprecedented fifth term, likely will be challenged by Detroit's Mayor Albert E. Cobo (R); and in Kansas and Utah where Republican incumbents Fred Hall and J. Bracken Lee, controversial in their own party, face determined opposition.

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