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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

Is The Budget Bureau Running The Administration?

By MARQUIS CHILDS

NOT UNTIL next January, short of a great national emergency, will Congress return to Washington and you can hear the sigh of relief to go up from within the Eisenhower administration.

It has been an unhappy time for President Eisenhower. The reputation he seeks to preserve — as a President of all the people — has been blurred by the rejection of much of his program and by the charge made more and more openly that he has failed to use his prestige and influence effectively with Republicans or Democrats in the Congress.

The President may have crossed a kind of great divide in the extraordinary career which raised him in the space of little more than 15 years from an obscure lieutenant colonel to a world figure. He must now recoup the losses of the past six months.

RUMPHREY'S MOVE
This is pointed up by a move made shortly before Congress departed. Sen. Hubert H. Rumphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, called on the Government Operations Committee of the Senate to make an



DWIGHT EISENHOWER A Sign of Relief

Inquiry into whether the Bureau of the Budget is taking over functions that, under law, are those of Congress and the duly constituted departments of government.

reporter talked with many members of the Senate and House, and they reflected the views of colleagues in both parties, who feel that executive decisions are being made by the Bureau of the Budget. The President has, in effect, delegated a large share of his authority to officials who have never been elected to any federal office.

BOTH SIDES
This is the charge, and in part, of course, it is politically motivated. But it comes in some instances from Republicans, when they speak privately, as well as Democrats.

The Bureau of the Budget was the agency chiefly responsible for putting a ceiling on spending by the Department of Defense. The same agency is now reported to have imposed a ceiling on foreign aid for the current fiscal year, regardless of the final appropriation by Congress.

Top military men concerned over the continuing loss of trained and able men were hopeful that the recommendations contained in the Cordier report covering service pay would at least be considered. It would have meant added cost in the next two or three



HUBERT HUMPHREY An Explosive Question

years, with substantial reductions thereafter. They blame the budget bureau for sidetracking it.

RAYBURN'S IRE
In small as well as large ways, the bureau is accused of fixing policy. An appropriation for veterans hospitals contained the specific provision that \$2 million should be spent on the hospital at McKinney, Tex. This happens to be in Speaker Sam Rayburn's district.

After months with no action, Rep. Albert Thomas, chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee

that handled the matter, called the budget bureau. He was told that while it was true the law specified the money should be spent on the McKinney hospital, it did not say when it should be spent. Informed of this, Mr. Sam blew his stack, and when he saw the President a little later he asked him:

"I think you believe in carrying out the law don't you, Mr. President?"

STARTLED LOOK
With a startled look, the President replied that he did believe in the law. Rayburn then explained his troubles with the Bureau of the Budget. Action for lower cost.

Expenditure on the hospital may have been right or wrong, but Congress has the power under the Constitution to determine the money that shall be spent and how it is to be spent.

The Bureau of the Budget's congressional critics insist it is decided on the appointment of Arnold R. Jones, a bureau official, to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

'THIRD FORCE'
These and many other accusations will be reviewed by the staff experts of the Senate investigating committee. Whether they find an "invisible government," an unseen "third force," as the critics claim, or merely sound administration, Congress in January is likely to resume the feud with what is perhaps the most powerful agency in the capital.

Grandstanding And Political Posturing Clouds Record Of The 85th Congress

THE first session of the 85th Congress compiled a record that was spotted with both sunlight and shadow.

Its few brilliant pages were too often marred by an outright surrender to political expediency when broad national issues were at stake.

It would not be fair to suggest that nothing was accomplished. There were some major achievements, of course, even on these matters. Congress worked haltingly, messily and with a maximum of political devilry.

It passed the first civil rights bill since 1875, but only after some of the shabbiest grandstanding for the benefit of minority voting blocs in a decade or more.

It restored some of its irresponsible cuts in foreign aid appropriations, but only after much posturing and hollow oratory about "economy."

It made a big to-do about slashing the budget, but refused to back away at some of the genuine fat in government and ignored the kind of economies which actually promote governmental efficiency. While essential agencies, such as USA, were being crippled many pork barrel projects designed solely to enhance the prestige of individual congressmen went untouched.

Furthermore, it permitted a necessary bill to authorize \$1.5 billion for emergency school construction to become a political football in the segregation dispute.

For seven long months, Congress seemed to be listening more to the dark counsel of its own political fears than to a call to greatness. For a non-election year its behavior was peculiarly hitched to purely political bias.

In the end, all that remained was for West Virginia's Bible-quoting Sen. Matthew Neely to issue his annual denunciation of the "scourge of senatorial verbosity." Unfortunately, Sen. Neely was in bed, dangerously ill and unable to chastise his colleagues.

WHAT was accomplished by the 85th Congress during its first session?

Passage of the civil rights bill was undoubtedly the session's major achievement. In its original form it was a measure which would dig up more snakes than it could kill in the sensitive South. Well advertised as "right to vote" legislation, it was actually something vastly more far-reaching. Even the amended "compromise" version contains features many southerners do not relish, but it will be easier to bear than the original scheme of Attorney General Brownell. Only some remarkable backstopping by respected southern leaders as Sens. Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina prevented the harsher proposal from becoming law.

The second most important achievement was passage of President Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine. It was a clumsily contrived diplomatic gesture, supported only by urgent pleas for speed and unanimity, rather exaggerated justifications and some equivocal testimony by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. But it raised the question of whether the United States was determined to resist communism in the Middle East and therefore had to be passed by Congress. It failed to do so because of hemming and hawing by the Senate and the House. Unfortunately, many congressmen incorrectly assumed that this was all the United States had to do to preserve the peace in the Middle East.

REDUCTION of the budget was probably the session's third most important achievement. But, as noted above, this feat was achieved only at the expense of many essential services. At the same time, Congress overlooked many opportunities for more enlightened trimming. One favorite technique was to factoring immediate "savings" while several million dollars out of regular appropriations for essential administrative funds. Of course, the "savings" always disappear in a matter of months

and the pruned items reappear later in "deficiency" bills. This year's "economy" merely becomes next year's "appropriations."

Another important achievement was the ratification by the Senate of the International Atomic Energy Treaty on June 18, despite the angry grumblings of the upper chamber's conservatives. This treaty was signed by 80 nations, including the Soviet Union, and authorized a board of governors to work toward harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes on a worldwide scale.

In other major affirmative actions, Congress extended the law to give U.S. funds to school districts overburdened by such federal activities as Army bases, extended the direct loan and guaranteed loan program for World War II veterans' housing, extended the life of the Small Business Administration, extended its authorization of the sales of surplus farm crops abroad, authorized new appropriations of \$352,145,000 for government construction and assistance in the development of atomic energy for peaceful and military purposes — all necessary and proper decisions.

The dramatic investigation of corruption in certain labor unions by Sen. McClelland (D-Ark.) and his Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the Labor and Management fields must also be listed as a major accomplishment.

WHAT did the 85th Congress fail to accomplish during its first session?

First of all, Congress failed to pass a limited program of federal grants to the states for school construction as recommended in February by President Eisenhower. The President's program represented an emergency answer to an emergency situation. It was desperately needed. As proposed, it could have meant federal aid without federal control, a necessary safeguard. Unfortunately, the introduction of the race issue killed it for the session.

In another glaring failure, Congress refused to overhaul the oppressive McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and institute the sweeping reforms so recommended in February by President Eisenhower. The President's program represented an emergency answer to an emergency situation. It was desperately needed. As proposed, it could have meant federal aid without federal control, a necessary safeguard. Unfortunately, the introduction of the race issue killed it for the session.

CONGRESS also failed to provide badly needed legislation to establish new ground rules for campaign spending.

It failed to explore sufficiently the problem of presidential disability.

It failed to enact legislation controlling billboard advertising along the new interstate highway system.

It failed to enact legislation to speed federal justice by appointing more federal judges and relieving old ones of administrative duties.

It failed to give Alaska and Hawaii "statehood."

It failed to relieve the tax burdens of small businesses and low income groups.

It failed to enact legislation regulating employee welfare and pension plans.

It failed to grant President Eisenhower's request for federal aid to areas suffering from excessive unemployment.

It failed to enact necessary anti-inflationary measures.

It failed to adopt more Hoover Commission recommendations.

It failed to improve the federal farm program.

It failed to authorize federal development of a high dam at Hells Canyon.

It failed to enact legislation to result in fuller disclosure of lobbying activities.

OTHER entries could be made on both the plus and minus side of the session's record. But the balance would be about the same.

Too many domestic needs were left unattended. Too much was left to the hazardous outcome of partisan political pressures. There was little pioneering, except in the field of civil rights. Still, things could have been worse. That is the cloud's silver lining.

'Be Sure To Give Mine Special Attention'



People's Platform

Integration Is Contrary To Bible Teachings

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

Respected letters in several leading newspapers wherein the writers gave references to the Bible which they hoped would support the integration of the races. However, this is contrary to the teaching of the Bible.

From the beginning, God separated one man from the other. The first separation took place when He separated Cain from his brother Abel on the basis of the human race. (Gen. 4: 11 through 25.)

When the descendants of Cain (daughters of men) and the descendants of Seth (sons of God) began to intermarry, the result was such widespread immorality that it caused God to provoke the Lord to destroy the earth with a flood. (Gen. 11: 1 through 9.)

The confusion of the tongues and the scattering of the people was a divine act and served a divine purpose in becoming one of the most effective means of preserving the separated existence of the races. (Deut. 11: 1 through 9.)

God had the mixing of cattle and one seed with another seed. (Lev. 19: 19.) Moses warned the Israelites against intermarriage with other peoples. (Deut. 7: 3.)

When Ezra returned from captivity out of Babylon and found that the people had intermarried with other people of the land, it caused him to tear his clothes and pull his hair. He fell on his knees and cried, "O my God, I am ashamed and blushed to lift up my face to thee, my God," and prayed to God for mercy on the sinning nation. (Ezra 9: 1 through 15.)

God did not make a mistake when he made the black man or the white man. He made them that way and intended for them

to stay that way. For 2,000 years the practice of segregation was imposed on the Hebrews and certainly there is no ground for the charge that racial segregation is displeasing to God.

We are all brothers in Christ, that is if we have been washed in His blood and have accepted Him as our personal savior. Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost, and that means the white, black, red and yellow.

We are all brothers in Christ but the new birth in Christ is spiritual and not physical. Anyone can accept Christ as their Savior whether they be Jew, Greek, male or female, slave or free, but we still will be same in the flesh. Jesus never taught of mixing of the races. He talked to and taught the Samaritans but talking to a person of another race is not crossing the color line. We work, talk and laugh with our Negro friends and help him in any way we can. This can be done without integration.

W. F. SHOOK

REGULAR COPY

Since then I have received my copy of Confidential regularly except for one month when I got a 25-cent piece stuck to a card which suggested I spend the money at a new stand for the magazine, because that particular issue wasn't being distributed by the mails.

I probably should have sent the money back to the publishers, but that would have been troublesome and I missed out on a chocolate ice cream soda. That month I missed out on the low life among the high livers.

CLEAN LAUGIVERS

So now Confidential has a circulation of better than 3,000,000 and it still hasn't carried any copy about the Washington Post. This indicates that the lawgivers are men of high moral character.

And I am thanking my lucky stars that I no longer am a Hollywood actor. What'll happen to those actors mentioned in the Confidential trial I hate to think.

THE HEBEBIES

There were a couple of trials out there, one involving Errol Flynn and the other, Charlie Chaplin, which reported that the heebies when I think about them. These proceedings involved some so-called ladies allegedly attempt-

Confidential Wanted To Peep At Lawgivers' Private Lives

By FREDERICK C. OTTMAN

WASHINGTON

A COUPLE of years ago I got a letter from Howard Rushmore who identified himself as the editor of a new magazine called Confidential.

He said this would contain inside dope on bigwigs all over and would care to contribute some pieces about our local statesmen? He also enclosed a copy of Volume 1, No. 1, and I don't believe I've ever seen such lurid copy about the private lives of actors, prize fighters, and high society people. Not one word about politicians. That's where I was supposed to fit in.

So I wrote Rushmore a polite note saying I was pleased that he was considering me if I didn't pay to insult a fellow who wanted to hire you, but that I was entirely too busy to take on any more writing. Fair enough. I never heard again from Rushmore, but he did put me on the mailing list.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN The Plot Was Bad

ing to shake down the Messrs. Flynn and Chaplin, and the testimony was downright hair-curling. I wrote it, more or less mechanically as it became a matter of record in court, and at night when that day's job was done I'd read over the file and be amazed at what I'd pounded out. Then I'd take a hot shower, with plenty of soap. I still felt dirty.

Flynn and Chaplin both were acquitted by juries of the accusations brought by the greedy females, but the trials made them suffer, anyhow. Flynn made few pictures after being freed of charges by a blonde of hanky-panky aboard his yacht.

NEVER CAME BACK

Chaplin's case was complicated by claims that he was a Communist; he went to Europe and never came back. What'll happen to those actors mentioned in the Confidential trial I hate to think.

My own feeling while covering Hollywood for the papers was that actors were much like other people — some good and some bad. Usually it was the hangers-on who gave the place a bad name, buying geranium pots at each other and getting me out of bed to write stories for the early editions. I didn't like the stories, and I didn't like missing my sleep.

I'll be pleased, in any event, if Confidential will take me off the mailing list. I'll feel cleaner.

Editors' Note: Frederick C. Otman is substituting for Doris Fleeson, who is on vacation.

From The Raleigh News & Observer

CAN YOU BAKE A CHERRY PIE?

IT IS said with authority that athletes today are as smooth and cleanly shaven as a pail of purest spring water. Where once the hell-defying whiskers grew, now the cheek is daintily rosy as Little Boy Blue's. Also, such incidental residues of bleak carnage as cauliflower ears, spiked hands, and rambling rose noses are as welcome as Sherman would have been at the first assembly of the U.D.C. The story seems to be told by a fiercely, Billy Boy, but spare your nose for the taffy-pull that follows the game.

In other days, the boxers, such men as Dempsey, never went into the ring without a three days' growth of beard. The brush hanging from the face of sheer granite was calculated to make the more conventional fighter feel that he was lost in the Black Forest of All Souls' Night. And many immortals whose faces now glow in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown

felt about the barber somewhat as they did about the umpire. (Probably the same thing Custer thought about Sitting Bull.) Only a few years ago, countless college football coaches forbade shaving on the day of the game. And many touchdowns were attributed to the faces of head black knights who held no more brief for the pink-faced prom-trotter across the line than an eagle does for a field mouse.

Television changed all this wanton disregard for the razor. To photograph well, the athletes must be a cross between the little Lord Fauntleroy and Charlie Billy, the baker of luscious cherry pies. No one comes under the dressing room without razor, scissors, manicure box, and witch hazel. Perhaps, the game or match is secondary to the commercial.

The theater has usurped athletics. For from the die-hard ham down to the Howdy Dood no matinee idol has ever been separated from his box of paints.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

It's Time To Settle Some Old Scores

WASHINGTON

SINCE I am about to leave on one of the so-called "work-and-play" vacations to Greece and the Near East, I would like to settle some scores before I go with people who deserve to have their names set down as scores.

Commissioner Joseph Minetti — When Minetti was up for appointment to the Civil Aeronautics Board I wrote some critical things about him and raised questions about his qualifications for his job. Since then he has done an excellent job, and the things I said about him have proved unjustified. I want to congratulate him.

The other day he and other members of the CAB — with the exception of ex-Sen. Chan Gurney of South Dakota — took a courageous stand against the big airline and for the public by refusing a passenger fare increase. Unlike the handwring rush of U. S. Steel and others to hike prices, they bucked the stampede toward inflation. Chairman James R. Duffice is another who is doing a good job on the CAB.

Community Spirit

The Mellon Family — For a good many years I have been critical of the Mellon family's financial empire and its one-time monopoly in aluminum. But the

other day I was in Pittsburgh, where the Mellons have patriotically contributed money and foresight and community spirit in rebuilding the State Department with a mayor who is just as strongly Democratic as they are Republican.

Diverse Team

Mayor Dave Lawrence and the Mellons are a politically diverse team. Nevertheless, the Mellons are now supporting Lawrence for a fourth term. They may disagree with his politics, but they figure he's been a fine mayor. Paul Mellon, son of the old gentleman who was Secretary of the Treasury under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, has contributed to a long list of charities which he doesn't advertise and few people know about, while Dick Mellon, nephew of the old man, is the builder-up of Pittsburgh.

Mean Things

Miss Frances Knight, Chief of State Department Passports — Some time ago I wrote some mean things about Miss Knight and suggested she was not the person to handle the State Department's passport division. What I said was undeserved. On the contrary, Miss Knight has put amazing new vim into the pas-

port division has moved it out of rundown quarters, got the cockroaches out of the files, and has increased efficiency to the point that it can turn out 4,000 passports a day.

In ten years, the number of passports issued annually has increased from 200,000 in 1947 to 850,000 this year. To handle this increase, Miss Knight has junked the old gloopiest with which clerks slowly and laboriously stamped your picture on the passport. Instead, she has used an up-to-date machine, plus hot irons, does the work.

Friendship

She is also a great promoter of "people-to-people" friendship and a believer that every American traveler can be an unofficial ambassador of good will — if he wants to. Miss Knight tucks a discreet reminder in every envelope when she mails you your passport, suggesting that you too can be an ambassador.

Secretary of Defense Wilson — Along with quite a few other newspapermen, I have sometimes been mean to old Charlie Flynn. One of my editors, Dale Stafford of The Greenville (Mich.) News, told me a long time ago that I shouldn't be too tough on Charlie. He was right. Charlie came to Washington pretty

green and stumbled around quite a bit. But he had no learned the ropes in the most intricate department in Washington, and it's too bad that he's leaving Detroit as he's getting good.

One thing I should like to remember about Charlie is that he's the only Cabinet member, aside from John Foster Dulles, who has been in the press conferences. In fact, he's gone much further than Dulles in speaking out frankly. It's because Charlie tries to be frank that he gets his foot on the press. It's a paradoxical, but a fact, that the press has benefited him for speaking out in the manner they demand that Cabinet members speak out. When Charlie Wilson obliges, they murder him.

Lonesome Lady

I strongly suspect that Charlie would stay on in Washington if he were not such a dutiful husband. Mrs. Wilson doesn't like here and wants to go back to Michigan. In Detroit she was the queen of the motor industry. Everyone bowed to her. In Washington she is just another Cabinet wife in a town jam-packed with ambassadors, senators, new Cabinet wives and old Cabinet wives. Mrs. Wilson has been lonesome, some, a bit isolated, and she wants to go back to Michigan.