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RUSSELL'S CANDIDACY

A CHEERING DEVELOPMENT

Announcement of the candidacy of Senator Richard Russell of Georgia for the Democratic nomination as President is an event of wide significance throughout the United States, but chiefly throughout the South. Senator Russell is a well-known and respected member of the Senate who has demonstrated sound leadership and above-average intelligence in dealing with public affairs, and honest devotion to the duties which are his because of his office.

The candidacy of Senator Russell will offer a rallying ground for those throughout the South who are bitterly opposed to the renomination of Harry S. Truman for a variety of reasons which have been so thoroughly discussed in the press in recent months that it is not necessary to repeat them. It is sufficient to say that Russell is opposed to corruption in government, believes that Cabinet members and those closest to the President himself should demand absolute honesty on the part of his own personal friends to whom he has entrusted great responsibilities. Further than that Russell is opposed to the FEPC and various other phases of Truman's so-called civil rights program which has earned for him a great deal of hostilities throughout the South.

Senator Russell will probably not be elected President of the United States because it is a very hard task to elect a Southerner to the highest office in the land. This is unfortunate but it is true. Not until the Electoral College is abolished or reformed, a two party system established in the South, and the votes of citizens throughout the nation made equally as important as those of citizens who reside in certain heavily populated areas will it be possible for the South to gain full recognition as a component portion of the nation insofar as the presidency is concerned.

But it will be possible for the South to express its hostility to the Truman administration and to the renomination of Truman by rallying around Senator Russell. If Senator Russell goes into the Democratic convention with a substantial bloc of votes given to him by Southern states he will be in a position to do some hard trading in the name of the South. He should be able if this eventuates to bring about changes in the Democratic platform which will give more consideration to the views of those who live in the South, and it is quite possible that if he holds a commanding position in the convention he will have a large part to play in the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice President.

It should be borne in mind that all this can be done by loyal Democrats without leaving the Democratic party. Senator Russell is not the candidate of a "splinter party," but is a Democrat running within the party.

Now, how should the South proceed so as to give its convention votes to Senator Russell? Well, the answer is simple. Those who desire Senator Russell to be their candidate should arrange to have introduced in every precinct throughout the Southern states a resolution instructing the delegates of the precinct to the county conventions to favor a resolution endorsing Russell for the nomination and binding them to vote by the unit rule. The same procedure should be followed in the county conventions and then the delegates to the state conventions, if the move is successful, would be bound to instruct the delegates to the national convention to vote for Russell as long as his name is before the National Democratic Convention. This is the practical means for winning national convention votes.

If the South is seriously in opposition to Harry S. Truman for the nomination, if he is a candidate, or the continuation of his policies under some other person, then the best way to handle the situation is to rally behind someone else. Russell appears to offer the opportunity for such a rally.

—From the Scotland Neck Commonwealth

Frederick OTHMAN

WASHINGTON — Young Robert Dudley may have been a phantom officer in an assortment of phantom corporations, but he insists he was no dummy in connection therewith. I guess we'll have to go along with him on that.

Robert is a blond citizen in blond-rimmed eyeglasses, who may be a good example of how a young man by hard work and diligence can get rich in Washington. If he did get rich, that is. A lot of money passed through his fingers, but how much of it he managed to keep would seem to be a matter of mystery. But let's get on with our tale of high finance.

Young Robert in 1947 was a 33-year-old Minnesota lawyer for the law firm headed by Joe (Mink Coat) Rosenbaum. Young Robert's job was to look after the firm's clients and to attend corporation conventions. So he would hop on the day with an elevator-load of low oil tankers for sale or lease on tap. Fortified by the resolutions of corporation, then re-[illegible] all year-[illegible] Robert took this up with his brother-in-law, Joe Casey, who was then a Senator from Rhode Island. Joe was [illegible] magnificent.

Joe told Robert to go ahead and buy the tankers. Robert said he didn't have the money. Joe said he would lend him the money. So Robert bought the tankers, one half American and one Panamanian, to buy five surplus tankers from the government. So the corporations paid the Rosenbaum firm $40,000. Of this young Robert got $10,000. Not bad, for a starter.

He told the Senate investigating committee that he earned every cent. All was confusion at the maritime commission. He feared his applications might get lost. So he dogged up and down the marble halls, cooled his heels interminably in the commissioners' offices, and eventually came up with the contract to buy the ships.

Brother-in-law Casey was so pleased that he slipped a few shares in the new corporations to young Robert who later sold this gift of stock for $12,000. This was just the beginning.

There was still another outfit called the U. S. Petroleum Carriers Corp., which wanted some tankers, too. So Dudley dogged the bureaucrats some more—and eventually earned the Rosenbaum firm a $100,000 fee. Young Robert got $33,000 of this for himself. Not bad, either, but still just the beginning.

He also had $500 worth of stock in the corporation. So did retired Admiral Harold G. Bowen. Young Robert paid the admiral $7,500 for his shares and then he sold the whole block of stock to another outfit for $125,000, to be paid at the rate of $25,000 a year. He kept only $5,500 of this. He slipped brother-in-law Casey Another $5,500 and forwarded the rest to the Rosenbaum firm. Remember, young Robert still had time on his hands.

He did a little business for the U. S. Navigation Co., too, and got a $10,000 fee for the firm, plus

(Continued On Page Four)

These Days

By Sokolsky

ANOTHER BRITISH ERROR

In 1931, when the Japanese invaded Manchuria, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson proposed to intervene with the object of preserving the territorial and administrative integrity of China as was guaranteed by the Nine Powers Treaty (1922). Sir John Simon, then Minister of Foreign Affairs for Great Britain, turned Stimson down. President Hoover made private inquiries in Great Britain and discovered that there was no intention in that country to limit Japan's expansion, although that event led directly to the death of the League of Nations and World War II.

When General Douglas MacArthur was in Japan, he encountered stiff British opposition, particularly on economic measures looking forward to the rehabilitation of Japan. A constant campaign of ridicule was conducted against General MacArthur in the British Press and by means of all the agencies of British propaganda; Great Britain's premature recognition of Soviet China has been an embarassment to the United States and the United Nations and has forced upon our Administration what might be termed the Marshall Policy in the Far East which has been costly in American lives in the Korean War.

These two errors have brought to Great Britain no benefits: the first lost her an empire; the second may lose for her American support and friendship as well as China trade.

Now the British are engaged in making a third error, namely a constant vilification of John Foster Dulles, who did manage to get a Japanese Treaty and the Pacific Security Pacts written and accepted. Even those who find flaws in the Japanese Treaty admit that, considering the many conflicting views, the intransigence of Soviet Russia and the confusions of both American and British policy, Dulles, personally, did better than could have been expected.

British policy is based on the single objective of keeping America focussed on Europe and the preservation of the remaining remnants of the British Empire. Therefore, any diversion of attention is resented and and found to be offensive. John Foster Dulles has emphasized the Pacific and its importance in American life and history, therefore, Dulles is to be ridiculed.

There is a sort of newsletter called "Foreign Report," published by "The Economist" in London. This paper speaks of ". . . an important ginger group inside the Truman Administration has now begun pressing for a tougher American policy against Communist China."

Apparently that is a crime after we have had more than 106,000 casualties in Korea and have wasted eight months in futile conversation with the Communists while they have improved their military position. Calling John Foster Dulles the leader of this group, the aforesaid London newsletter, which is recognized as having close relations with the British Foreign Office, describes Dulles as ". . . Consultant to the Secretary of State in the present Administration, and who is —or thinks he is—a candidate for the job of Secretary of State if the Republicans win the election . . ."

That is an extremely nasty dig, implying that Dulles sacrifices American welfare to personal ambition which really has nothing to do with the problems we face. No one can now say who will be Secretary of State, should a Republican be elected President, but whosoever it might be, Dulles will be consulted on Far Eastern questions as will General MacArthur. And it is probable that he will be considered for the Secretary of State.

It would be smart if British publications and British propaganda showed us the courtesy of permitting us to choose our own leadership and our own counsel. In previous campaigns, particularly in the Roosevelt campaigns, there was too much British activity against Americans in opposition to the Administration. This conduct will not be tolerated in the 1952 campaign and will be exposed if attempted.

The very term, isolationist, wholly incomprehensible in American history, was of British origin, designed to smear Herbert Hoover, Charles Lindbergh, William Randolph Hurst, Colonel Robert R. McCormick and other American leaders. What they said between 1938 and 1945 has been established in 1952 to have been correct in substance.

The smearing of John Foster Dulles is of a pattern which is deeply resented in this country. If we quarrel among ourselves, it is our quarrel, but when outsiders interfere, we shall unite in telling them to mind their own business. Americans intend to do their own choosing, without consultations.

MISTER BREGER

"Ever since I've taken up photography, I notice EVERYTHING around me now!"

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Washington. — For some time it has been a mystery as to why the Navy, with carrier-based planes off the Korean coast, did not participate in the tough job of combating the Red's jet prop. MIGS instead of leaving it to the air force. Navy pilots are among the best and most courageous in the world, but except in a few cases, they have been kept a safe distance from the MIGS.

This column is now able to give the answer. The navy has not been able to develop a jet plane able to stand up against the Russian MIGS, and because of army-navy rivalry, has been unwilling to accept an air force type engine with which to do the job.

This is no reflection on the thousands of navy airmen who have been itching to get into the Korean jet fighting, but rather on the brass hats at the top who have been unwilling to accept the spirit of the unification act.

Investigation of this rivalry also reveals shocking waste, extravagance and inefficiency, which once again, seems to result from lack of unification.

Today the navy's Bureau of Aeronautics is spending $50,046.57 each for a Pratt-Whitney jet engine, the J-48-P-6, for use in jet fighter planes, when it could buy a better Allison engine, the J-33-A-16 for only $31,000.

"UNACCEPTABLE" ENGINE

The Allison jet job weights a little less than the Pratt-Whitney, is a low-pressure engine, and has been given an Ok by the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent, Md., whereas the Pratt-Whitney engine has not passed inspection. On or about Feb. 25, Patuxent reported to the navy's Board of Inspection and Survey in Washington that the Pratt-Whitney J-48 was "unacceptable." Despite this, a total of 2,435 of the Pratt-Whitney engines already have been ordered, and will cost a current price of $50,046.57; while only 201 Allison engines were ordered at a current price of $31,000.

The extra cost to the taxpayers is $48,000,000.

MEANWHILE, the J-48 built by Pratt-Whitney flies 150 miles per hour slower than the Russian MIGS. In jet warfare, of course, speed is all-important, and failure to produce a fast navy jet fighter is the reason navy pilots are sitting on the sidelines off the Korean coast today.

Navy officials, when asked why Pratt-Whitney was given a contract for a more expensive engine when Allison was producing a better engine for one-third less, had no comment.

It is known, however, that one of the navy's civilian engine experts, Vernon Haynes, has been protesting vigorously inside the navy and has been arguing for the Allison engine. Mr. Haynes, being a civilian, presumably is not affected by army-air force rivalry.

Scores of other younger naval officers also feel strongly that the navy should accept the Allison engine. They point out, however, that if the navy ordered the Allison jet job, it would be made under navy jurisdiction.

Younger naval officers and the pilots who have to fly the planes believe that the chief reason the brass hats ordered 2,435 Pratt-Whitney engines at an extra cost to the taxpayers of $48,000,000 is because the air force had jurisdiction at the Allison plant, and the navy take pride in developing its own engines in factories under its cognisance.

TINKERING WITH J-48

Pratt-Whitney has built some A-1 engines, but at present, the navy is still tinkering with the inadequate J-48, which the brass hats seem determined to force down the throats of navy pilots. Already $1,772,000 has been spent to put this engine in acceptable shape.

At first the engine had turbine blade failures, then screen failures which mixed up oil and gas inside the engine. On Jan. 17 the engine was grounded because of burning on take-off, a fuel nozzle having broken inside the combustion chamber. The engine was sent back to Pratt-Whitney for repairs, following which navy testers discovered incipient bearing failures, and later four flame-outs during the testing program.

In all, nine defects were discovered by navy testers during the tests at Patuxent. As of this writing, the engine is conditionally ungrounded for operation over land only, while Pratt-Whitney is working on a shotgun ignitor to throw magnesium into the engine at the start in order to prevent flame-outs. A flame-out on a jet engine means that the flame goes out — which is the equivalent of engine stalling.

Meanwhile navy pilots who have to fly these engines point out that the Allison engine has had almost none of this trouble—even though it is built under air force supervision.

FINAL TEST

Finally Wright Parkins, Pratt-Whitney production engineer, told the navy: "Give me one of those Allison engines and I'll show you they're no good."

So the navy shipped two Allisons up to Pratt-Whitney, where they were tried out in a Grumman plane.

This was most unusual, since the navy maintains its own testing center at Patuxent at a cost of $4,000,000 a year, and the navy's own test is supposed to be the final word — not the test of a private manufacturer. However, navy brass hats, apparently anxious to please Pratt-Whitney, obliged.

The results of this test, even by Pratt-Whitney, were so satisfactory that one Pratt-Whitney engineer was fair enough to call the Allison representative in Washington and admit the superiority of the Allison engine.

Navy brass hats, however, are still trying to figure out ways of justifying their judgment in picking an engine which cost one-third more than one built under air force supervision, and of which they ordered 2,435 at an extra cost to the taxpayer of $48,000,000.

CUTIES

"Are you going to live forever . . . and spite us all in your will, like papa says?"

Walter Winchell In New York

(By Jack Lait Substituting for Winchell)

Rambling Observations

"Lucky" Luciano suffered a heart attack in Italy. He's convalescing . . . Ex-King Zog of Albania, now a Long Island resident, will send his son and heir to public school . . . Joyce Matthews' first date overseas was with Clive Sammon, it may interest Billy Rose . . . to hear . . "Are You A Communist? Answer yes or no!" That will put it squarely up to Paul Robeson, Jr., next month before a Congressional committee . . . Marion Marshall and Stanley Donen will wed in May . . . Teresia Gracia, sister of the late Maria Montez, married her Ives Manuel, as here forseen.

Anonymous letter-writer who communicated with John J. McIntyre last August on government business about matters in Passaic, N. J. Please write him again or phone his New York office, REC-(tor) 2-7373.

DILLY DEFINITIONS — By Buster Rothman, who contributed some hash-house jargon here last year: U. S. A. — Succor nation, Lend of Opportunity . . Ambassador — Guy sent to bring home the bacon without spilling the beans . . America—A land where people in one generation can rise from a plain cabin to a cabin plane . . Communism—Opiate of the asses . . Democracy—Liberty plus groceries . . Dictator—Hero plus Nero, equalling zero . . U. S. Treasury . . Bingo with billions.

If Florida were to legalize off-track betting, which could conceivably happen next season, machines would be rigged up so that each wager would be punched on the premises of licensed bookmakers so it would instantaneously register at the track, and thus enter the mutuels calculators and share in setting the odds . . Such a contraption was tried out in New York some 16 years ago and it demonstrated its practicality . . It could be extended to do its work at longer distances, even on a national hook-up if the time ever came when sanctioning such gambling would become widespread . . There is little chance of such a possibility in sight.

Week-end wedding reservations at St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth Avenue, are being recorded for the next six months. (Hey—quit shoving!)

You have two days of grace this year on your Federal income taxes. No penalty if you get your papers in on St. Patrick's Day, Monday, March 17.

Dolly Martin, who plays leads on Bob Monroe's TV programs, and Bill La Reine, importer, will announce their engagement tonight at a party in the Hearthside Restaurant. They will wed in June . . Carolyn Phillips, model, and Mark Van Buskirk, who inherited considerable dough recently, are making the rounds together . . James Kirkwood, who was a screen and stage star, and who was married to Lila (Cuddles) Lee, does bits in "Front Page Detective."

Election year is warming up, and and in a little while
The politicians will emote in Daniel Webster style.
And while they strain their tonsils in the gentle evening glow
The TV fans will leave their homes to see a picture show.
—Geo. E. Phair, Daily Variety

For 14 years, while he was Director of Aviation under four New Jersey governors, Gill Robb Wilson advocated a new airstrip in the Newark port, paralleling the railroad tracks, and thus touring planes away from the congested area of Elizabeth. Wilson resigned to become editor of the magazine, "Flying." Now, after the third crash, the plan he battled for is being carried out, full speed.

Judy Garland left here elated but exhausted. The brave little honey made theatrical history in her Palace comeback, which was the high peak of her exciting and vicissitudinous career. During her vacation in Florida, before returning to do the same show in Los Angeles, she has been virtually voiceless. But she is resilient . . Judy will follow the stage for a considerable time, as she has fallen in love with it again, before attempting further films.

The Worry Clinic

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

The wheelbarrow ruse not only drove Ivan to a nervous breakdown, but it is now destroying Uncle Sam's "free enterprise" system. It is demoralizing our high schoolers with UMT and sabotaging the value of our dollar. So don't be fooled by the "sawdust."

CASE D-302: Ivan P., aged 35, was a guard at the exit gate of a Russian atom bomb plant in East Germany.

One afternoon at quitting time, Ivan noticed a German worker pushing a wheelbarrow through the gate. It was filled with sawdust.

Ivan was suspicious at once and ran his fingers all through the sawdust. But he found nothing of value hidden therein.

So he reluctantly gave the German an O. K. and let him pass. But the next afternoon the German again presented himself with his wheelbarrow piled high with sawdust.

Ivan was now positive something was wrong, he dumped the sawdust on the floor and sifted it. Then he called for a geiger counter to see if the German was getting away with uranium ore.

But still he found nothing, so he waved the German onward. This daily situation was repeated for two more weeks. Then Ivan consulted a psychiatrist, for he felt he was going to have a nervous breakdown.

The doctor told him to quit his job, which he did, but this wheelbarrow situation still bothered him.

So the next afternoon, he stationed himself across the street from the factory gate. When the German again marched out with his wheelbarrow full of sawdust, Ivan followed him for a few blocks.

"Hey stop," he finally called. Then he explained that he was the former guard.

"But I've quit my job and even resigned from the Communist Party," Ivan added. "You are making a jackass out of me, I realize, for I know you are stealing something each day from the plant.

"So for my own peace of mind, would you please tell me what you are getting away with?"

"Wheelbarrows!" replied the German with a wide grin.

WHEELBARROW RUSE

Joe Stalin, however, has been pulling this same wheelbarrow stunt on Uncle Sam for several years.

Joe's "sawdust" has been his creation of war jitters in Washington, D. C. He has Uncle Sam looking for an outside attack by Russia.

Meanwhile, Joe has been robbing us of our major strength right here at home. He has thus robbed our dollar of much of its purchasing power.

He has robbed our youth of their peace of mind, so they are disrupted in their education.

He has even got Congress debating a Universal Military Training (UMT) system, for high schoolers, though we have never adopted such A European goose-stepping system in all 176 previous years of our history.

He even has our school children going through air raid drills, though England and France are calm and not drilling their children for air raids.

Actually, if England and France and West Germany expect no military attack from Russia, why should we "bite" on this "sawdust" trick?

Russia couldn't possibly ship a mammoth army across to America or supply it afterwards. True, she might drop some bombs.

But a war adage states that if nation starts a war without at least an even chance of winning! And we can drop 100 or probably 1,000 bombs on any other nation for every single bomb we will receive.

So we better use some "horse sense" and keep our integrity strong from within, for we need not fear any outside military attack.

Joe's "sawdust" however, is destroying us from within, as by our 1952 budget of 85 billions, plus UMT and other socialistic innovations. Let's get wise to Joe's "wheelbarrow."

"Mary Haworth's Mail"

By America's Foremost Personal Affairs Counselor

WELL RECEIVED AT FIRST IN SMALL CITY, FACULTY WIFE IS SUDDENLY DROPPED BY SPONSORS

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a teacher's wife in a small city, ten thousand population. My home town is about this size and I have been a teacher; thus I am all the more baffled by the attitude of the local faculty and townspeople.

When first I came here with Bob, everyone was very kind. Several faculty wives went out of their way to introduce me to people, and took me to social events. Then suddenly they dropped me completely, making me feel uneasy at parties by disputing my slightest comment, so that I hesitate now to venture any opinion.

Others showing a standoffish attitude are the parents and students with whom Bob is acquainted. I have worked with young people and older people and I thought friendliness won friends, and have always been willing to go more than half-way in making friends. But here I feel that my friendliness is causing a different reaction, hard to fathom. Now the students don't respond; and I feel that I may be too forward in my manner of speaking and smiling.

High school boys whistle at me on the street, which is embarrassing; then don't answer my "hello" when we meet face to face. And with few exceptions, the parents don't respond to my friendliness either. To me this is strange. By nature I am friendly and happy, and it will be hard to change; but I do want any help you can give. I am attractive, have nice clothes and a pleasing personality (I've been told), so why am I treated so indifferently by some? L. C.

CORN BELT MIND RESISTS GUSH

DEAR L. C.: You write from the corn belt, where people maintain a good deal of reserve (and considerable reservations) beneath a surface friendliness, in their opening interchange with newcomers.

In small cities thereabouts, the middle class social climate is temperate. It is conducive of a slow steady growth of approval and eventual solid acceptance of the Johnny-come-lately person, if he goes well. But any attempts on the outlander's part to "rush" his or her way into the inner circles, or into the spotlight of notable popularity, is apt to rouse involuntary resistance; and to precipitate a decline in potential good will amongst the natives.

It appears that you have incurred disfavor in certain influential quarters, and have become a target of derisive comment in irresponsible circles, in consequence of acting with giddy self-confidence in the matter of courting camaraderie with all-and-sundry in your new environment. Hindsight is elementary wisdom, I grant; but you would have made a better impression had you stood on your dignity in the first season of getting acquainted.

NEEDS ADVOCATE IN TRYING AGAIN

When getting her bearings in a new locale, the clever matron intent on respected position usually concentrates on winning the liking of other wives, already established in the community. To this end, she scrupulously avoids the impression of flirting with men (especially their husbands); and is at pains to play down her personal attractiveness, in comparison to her sought-for friends, if perchance she tends to outshine them spontaneously. I gather you took no thought on this score; and acted rather as if you were the belle at a college prom as faculty dames introduced you around.

At this time you are being slapped down (verbally) by certain jealous wives, who seek to justify their actions by damaging your conduct, it seems. And from them, word has spread to students and parents. I take it, to the effect that you are, or try to be, a romantic menace. This light reputation, really unmerited, evokes . . . wolf whistles from rude adolescents and causes the more insular adults to close their mind to your winning qualities and essentially "pure friendly" behavior.

What to do? You need a loyal female advocate, of stout character and impeccable status, to befriend you in living down your social gaffe of overeagerness. The pastor's wife, or the wife of the school principal or superintendent, may be the person to come to your rescue, provided if you confidentially unburden your distress and ask for "second chance" under helpful auspices.

MARY HAWORTH

West is Named GOP Delegate

J. O. West was named as one of the four delegates to the National Republican Convention at the Seventh District Convention in Elizabethtown Saturday afternoon.

The convention passed a resolution favoring the candidacy of Senator Taft and West, who has been a Taft supporter, indicated that he would "fulfill the wishes of the convention."

The prominent Dunn attorney and GOP leader was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1948.